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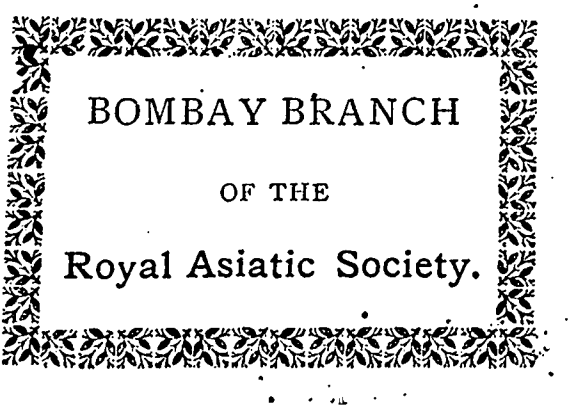


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# COLLINS'S

# Peerage of England;

GENEALOGICAL,

BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

GREATLY AUGMENTED,

AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME,

BY

*SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, K. J.*

U-d-6

83179

IN NINE VOLUMES.

VOL. VIII.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, OTRIDGE AND SON, J. NICHOLS AND CO. T. PAYNE, WILKIE AND ROBINSON, J. WALKER, CLARKE AND SONS, W. LOWNDES, R. LEA, J. CUTHELL, LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND CO. WHITE, COCHRANE, AND CO. C. LAW, CADELL AND DAVIES, J. BOOTH, CROSBY AND CO. J. MURRAY, J. MAWMAN, J. BOOKER, R. SCHOLEY, J. HATCHARD, R. BALDWIN, CRADOCK AND JOY, J. FAULDER, GALE, CURTIS AND CO. JOHNSON AND CO. AND G. ROBINSON.

1812.

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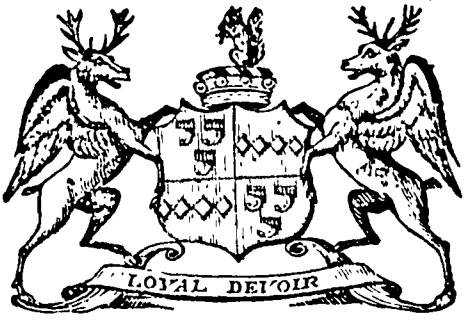
☞ The Reader is requested to turn also to the Addenda at the end of the Volume for the latest dates, and a few corrections, of every article.

THE

# PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.




## CARTERET, LORD CARTERET.

HENRY-FREDERICK CARTERET, LORD CARTERET, second son of *Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth,*[a] by his second wife, Lady Louisa CARTERET, daughter of JOHN, EARL GRANVILLE, was born November 17th, 1735, and has taken the name and arms of CARTERET, by virtue of his Majesty's royal sign manual, pursuant to the will of the late Earl Granville.

On April 19th, 1768,[b] he was made one of the Masters of his Majesty's Household, which he resigned in December 1770, on being appointed one of the joint Post Masters-general, which he retained till June 23d, 1789, and was *advanced to the Peerage* by patent, dated January 29th, 1784, creating him BARON CARTERET, *of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford,* and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, *with remainders to the Honourable George Thynne, second son, the Honourable John Thynne, third son, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and every other son and sons, severally and successively, of the right Honourable Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth* (late Marquis of Bath), and the respective heirs-male of their bodies, lawfully begotten. His Lordship is unmarried.

[a] See Vol. II. p. 509, for the descent of this family.

[b] London-Gazette.

*Title.* Henry-Frederick Carteret, Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford.

*Creation.* Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, January 29th, 1784, 24 George III.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth Gules, three clarions, or claricords, Or, for Granville; second and third, Gules, four fusils conjoined in fess, Argent.

*Crest.* Above a wreath a mount, thereon a squirrel sejant, cracking a nut, all proper.

*Supporters.* Two winged stags, Gules, attired, Or.

*Motto.* LOYAL DEVOIR.

*Chief Seat:*

# ELIOT, LORD ELIOT.

This family flourished for eight or ten generations in Devonshire, before they transplanted themselves into Cornwall, and had matched into several considerable families in that county; as the Sigdens, Cotlands, Bonviles, Sumasters, Fitz, Careswells, &c. Anno 1433, Walter Eliot was returned among the gentry of Devonshire.

And to this family, as it should seem by the arms, was allied, Sir Richard Eliot, made by King Hen. VIII. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who by his will, dated 1520, bequeathed his body to be buried in the cathedral of Salisbury,[a] of which church Robert Eliot died Sub-dean, anno 1562.[b]

The pedigree entered in the visitation of Cornwall, made in 1620,[c] commences with

John Eliot, who by his wife, Jane, daughter of John Bonvile, of Shute, in com. Devon, was father to

Edward Eliot, of *Cutland*, in that county, who married Alice, daughter of Robert Guye, of Kingsbridge, and had issue two sons;

First, John Eliot, *of St. Germain's, in Cornwall*, whose first wife was Grace, daughter of John Fitz, of Tavestock, in Devonshire; and his second, Mary, daughter of John Bruin, of Plimouth.

Second, Thomas Eliot, married to Joan, daughter of John Norbrooke, of Exeter, by whom he had issue four sons; First, Richard. Second, Hugh. Third, Walter. And, Fourth, Edward. Also an only daughter, Alice.

[a] Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, Vol. II. p. 144.

[b] Antiquities of Salisbury, p. 307. [c] C. 1, in Coll. Arm.

RICHARD Eliot, the *eldest* son and heir of Thomas, *purchased the site*, &c. of the *priory of St. Germain's*, to which he gave the name of PORT ELIOT,[d] where he lived with great hospitality.[e] He was buried in St. Germain's church, June 24th, 1609, leaving by his wife, Bridget, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Carswell, of Hache, an only son,

Sir JOHN Eliot, Knt. born and baptized at St. Germain's, April 20th, 1590; who became a gentleman commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1607, where he continued two or three years, and then removed to the inns of court; and May 10th, 1618, received the honour of knighthood from King James I. was elected representative for the borough of Newport, in Cornwall, to the last parliament of that reign, and was re-elected to the first parliament of King Charles I. which being soon dissolved, he was chosen for St. Germain's to the ensuing parliament, and in 3 Car. I. was Knight of the shire for Cornwall.

Sir John being a great opposer of the court, was appointed by the House of Commons one of the managers of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, for which he, with *Sir Dudley Digges, the other manager*, were committed prisoners to the Tower, but were soon after released; on March 1st, 1628, Sir John Eliot, and other members of the House of Commons, were committed close prisoners to the Tower, for refusing to answer before the Privy Council for what was said or done in the Parliament; and on May 29th following, an information was exhibited against them in the Star Chamber, for their undutiful speeches in the late Parliament; in Michaelmas term following, upon an information in the King's Bench, they pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, but were over-ruled, and afterwards adjudged to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, to give security for their good behaviour; and Sir John Eliot was also fined two thousand pounds: they were afterwards offered to be released on their making submission, which they refused, and Sir John Eliot died in the Tower, and was buried in the chapel there.

By the inquisition taken after his death, it appears that he died November 27th, 8 Car. I. 1632, leaving John, his son and heir, then twenty years and forty days old.[f] Sir John married Redigund, daughter and coheir to Richard Gedy, Esq. by whom he had several sons and two daughters; the eldest of which was

[d] Not. Parl. prædict. [e] Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 109.

[f] Inquis. post Mort. in Cur. Ward.

Elizabeth, wife to Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, second son of William, the first Viscount Say and Sele.[g]

Nicholas, his *fourth* son, was *ancestor to the present Peer.*

JOHN, the eldest son and heir, was baptized at Port Eliot, October 18th, 1612. He represented the borough of St. Germain's in 15 Car. I. and the two first Parliaments of Car. II. and was buried near his grandfather, in the south ayle, or nave, of St. Germain's church, March 25th, 1685, leaving an only son and heir,

DANIEL Eliot, who represented the borough of St. Germain's in several parliaments, and was buried among his ancestors, October 28th, 1702, leaving an only child, Catharine, married in 1707, to the learned antiquary, Browne Willis of Whaddon Hall, in Buckinghamshire, Esq.[h] By his will he bequeathed his estate, in order to keep up the name of his family, to Edward Eliot, grandson to Nicholas Eliot, fourth son of Sir John Eliot abovementioned.[i]

Which EDWARD Eliot, Esq. (grandson to Nicholas Eliot beforementioned), represented St. Germains in Parliament, from 1705 to 1714, was elected for Lestwithel in 1718, was appointed one of the commissioners of the Excise in 1720, and chosen for Leskard in September 1722, but died the same year without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

RICHARD Eliot, of *Port Eliot,* Esq. who was elected to parliament for St. Germain's in 1733, for Leskard in 1741, and again for St. Germain's in 1747; he was also Auditor and Receiver-general to the Prince of Wales, and died November 19th, 1748, aged about fifty-three, and was buried at St. Germain's. He married March 4th, 1726, Harriot, natural daughter of the Right Honourable James CRAGGS, Esq. Secretary of State in the reign of King George I. and by her (who was re-married November 14th, 1749, to the Honourable John Hamilton,[k] brother to James, Earl of Abercorn), had issue three sons and six daughters. The sons were,

First, Edward, first Lord Eliot.

Second, Richard, who entered into the royal navy, and died under age.

[g] See Vol. VII. art. Say and Sele.

[h] She died, October 14th, 1724, aged thirty-four, and was buried at Bleachley.

[i] Not. Parliam. prædict.

[k] By whom she was mother of the present Marquis of Abercorn. See Vol. II. p. 534.

Third, John, who was a Captain in the navy, and died Governor of West Florida, unmarried.

Anne, the eldest daughter, married Hugh Bonfoy, Captain in the navy.

Harriot, the second daughter, married Pendock Neale, of Tollerton, in Nottinghamshire, and died without issue 1776; Augusta and Hester, the third and fourth daughters, died infants; Elizabeth, fifth daughter, was wife to Sir Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire, Baronet, afterwards Lord Somers, and died 1771; and Catharine, the youngest daughter, is unmarried.[l]

EDWARD, FIRST LOLD ELIOT, born July 8th, 1727, was on his father's death chosen representative for the borough of St. Germain's, and constantly sat in Parliament, either for the county of Cornwall, or some borough therein, till his advancement to the peerage by patent, dated January 30th, 1784, whereby he was created Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's, in Cornwall, and to the heirs-male of his body; his Lordship is also Receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall.

His Lordship was married September 25th, 1756, to Catherine, sole daughter and heir of Edward Ellison, of South Weald, in Essex, Esq. (by a daughter of Edward Gibbon, Esq: a South-Sea Director,[l] and grandfather of the late historian), by whom he had issue four sons.

First, Edward, died an infant.

Second, Edward-James, born July 1758, elected M. P. for St. Germain's 1780; and for Leskard, 1784, 1790, 1796; made a Lord of the Treasury, July 13th, 1782; and again December 17th, 1783, which appointment he held till 1793.[m] He died during his father's life, in September 1797, having married Lady Harriot Pitt, daughter of William, first Earl of Chatham, and by her (who died September 25th, 1786), had issue a daughter, born September 20th, 1786, who married Lieut.-Colonel Pringle of the Foot-guards.

Third, John, *present Peer.*

Fourth, William, born April 1st, 1766, married, first, Lady Georgina-Augusta Leveson Gower, daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford (by Lady Susan Stewart), who died in 1806; and, secondly, February 13th, 1809, Letitia, eldest daughter of Sir W. P. A. A'Court, Bart. who died in child-bed in January 1810, of twins, who died. In 1793, he was Envoy to the States Gene-

[l] See Gent. Mag. 1797, Part II. for pedigree of Gibbon.

[m] In 1794 he accepted a Troop in the Cornwall Fencible Cavalry.

ral; and in 1796, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bavaria; and has lately been appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

His Lordship, in 1789, assumed the name and arms of *Craggs*; and dying February 28th, 1804, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

JOHN, *present and* SECOND LORD ELIOT, who was born September 28th, 1761; and married, September 8th, 1790, his relation, Caroline Yorke, sister to the present Earl of Hardwicke; but has no issue.

His Lordship, while a younger son, was brought up to the Bar; and while a Commoner, represented in parliament Leskard, and St. Germain's.

*Title.* John Eliot, Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's, in the county of Cornwall.

*Creation.* Baron Eliot, January 30th, 1784, 24 George III.

*Arms.* Argent a fess, Gules, between two bars gemelles wavy, Azure, *Eliot*; but at present uses the arms of *Craggs*.

*Crest.* On a wreath an elephant's head coupt Argent, collared Gules.

*Supporters.* Two eagles reguardant, with wings expanded, proper, and charged on their breasts with an ermine spot.

*Motto.* OCCURRENT NUBES.

*Chief Seat.* Port Eliot, in Cornwall, which was formerly the Priory of St. Germains.

## BULKELEY, LORD BULKELEY.

THIS ancient and noble family, as appears by a curious illuminated pedigree in his Lordship's possession, is descended from

ROBERT Bulkeley, Esq. Lord of the manor of Bulkeley, in the county Palatine of Chester, in the reign of King John, and was succeeded therein by his son

WILLIAM, who had five sons;

First, Robert.

Second, Willock, of Petty Hall, in Cheshire, whose son, Richard, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and had an only son of his own name.

Third, Roger, of Orton Madock, in Cheshire.

Fourth, Ralph, seated at Rudal Heath, in the same county, but died issueless.

Fifth, David, from whom the Bulkeleys of Bickerton, in Cheshire descended.

ROBERT Bulkeley, of Bulkeley, Esq. the *eldest* son, married a daughter of Thomas Butler, Baron of Warrington, in Cheshire, by whom he had two sons.

First, William, his heir.

Second, Peter, ancestor to the Bulkeleys, of Wore, in Shropshire; and Broxton, in Cheshire.

Also four daughters; viz. Alice, married to ——— Weaver; Maud, to ——— Hampton; Janet, to John Larkton; and Margaret, to Griffith Vichan ap Jer Griffith ap Jerworth Goch.

WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir of Robert, was living at *Bulkeley*, in the year 1302, and was twice married: first, to Maud, daughter to Sir John Davenport, Knt.; secondly, to Alice, daughter of Vrian (or Bryan) St. Piere.

By the latter wife, he had one son, Richard, to whom he gave the manor of Prestland, in Cheshire, whereupon he assumed that surname, which his descendants continued to use.

The issue by the *former* venter were, five sons.

First, William, living at Bulkeley in 1314; but his line terminated in a granddaughter, Alice, wife of Thomas Holford, of Holford, in Cheshire, Esq.

Second, Robert, *of whom presently.*

Third, Roger, to whom his father gave the manor of Norbury, in Cheshire, which became the surname of his descendants.

Fourth, Thomas, seated at Alpraham, in Cheshire, in right of his wife, Alice, daughter and coheir of Matthew Alpraham, of Alpraham, by whom he left a daughter and sole heir, Hellen, married to Sir Thomas Ardern, of Aldford, in Cheshire, Knight.

Fifth, Peter.

ROBERT Bulkeley, *second* son of William, became seated at *Eaton,* in Cheshire, which he had of his father's gift. He was Sheriff of the county in 1341, and married Isabel, daughter of Philip Egerton, of Malpas, in Cheshire, and had by her a daughter, Cicely, married to Thomas Weaver, of Cheshire, and had two sons.

First, Robert, from whom the Bulkeleys, of Eaton and Burgate, in Cheshire.

Second, RICHARD, ancestor to Lord Bulkeley. Which Richard married Agnes, daughter and coheir to Roger Chedel, of Chedel, in Cheshire, and had with her that estate in which he was succeeded by his only son,

RICHARD, who took to wife Alice, daughter to Sir Ralph Bostock, Knight; and had,

WILLIAM Bulkeley, of Chedel, Esq. who, in the reign of Henry VI. being Constable of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey, hindered the Duke of York from landing there in his return from Ireland, to join the Earl of Warwick against the King. He married Ellen, daughter to Guilliam ap Griffith, of Pentrie Esq. and died in 1484 (2 Richard III.), leaving issue six sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, Rowland, *his heir,* who was seated at *Beaumaris.*

Second, William, of Burgat, in Hampshire (who, by the daughter and heir of Sir John Popham, had Robert his heir, who married Ann, daughter of John Poyntz, of Acton, in Gloucestershire, Esq. and had issue three sons; of whom, Robert, the eldest,

living in 1565, married Joan, daughter to William Gascoigne, of Carrington, Esq.

Third, Hugh. Fourth, Richard. Fifth, Edward (or Edmund), who died young. Sixth, William.

The daughters were, Janet, married to Hugh ap Llewellin; Ellen, to Robert ap Meredith; Agnes, and Alice.

ROWLAND Bulkeley, of *Beaumaris*, Esq. the *eldest* son, married Alice, daughter and heir to William Beconsal, of Beconsal, in Lancashire. Esq. by his wife ——, daughter and heir of —— Ashton, and had issue five sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Richard, *his heir*.

Second, William, from whom the Bulkeleys, of Porthamel, in the Isle of Anglesey.

Third, Hugh. Fourth, Henry. Fifth, Robert.

Ellen, wife of Sir William Norreys, of Speake, in Lancashire, Knight; and Margaret, married to George Booth, of Dunham, in Cheshire, Esq.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, the *eldest* son, succeeded his father, Rowland, at *Beaumaris*, was honoured with knighthood, and made Chamberlain of North Wales in 1534 (26 Henry VIII.) being then twenty-eight years old: he married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Griffith, junior, of Penrhyn, in the county of Caernarvon, Chamberlain of North Wales, and had by her two daughters; Eleanor, married to John Ardern, of Ardern, in Cheshire; and Jane, married to Maurice Wynn (or Gwynn), of Gwyther, in Caernarvonshire, Esq. also four sons;

First, Richard.

Third, Rowland. Third, John. And, Fourth, Thomas.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, of *Beaumaris and Chedel*, the eldest son, was knighted in 1576, represented the county of Anglesey in several parliaments in the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, to the latter of whom he proved an excellent soldier and faithful servant on many occasions, and was also Chamberlain of North Wales.

He married to his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Rock Savage, and Clifton, in Cheshire, Knight.

And to his second, Agnes (or Ann), daughter of Thomas Nedham, of Shavington, in Shropshire, Esq. and had issue by both venters.

But we shall first treat of the descendants of the *latter* marriage, the issue of which were eight sons, and two daughters; viz.

First, Launcelot. Second, Arthur. Third, Tristram, who all died young. Fourth, George. Fifth, Edward, who both died issueless.

Sixth, Launcelot, Archbishop of Dublin, *of whom presently.*

Seventh, Arthur, Vicar of Coydan, in 1596 (who married Jane, daughter and heir to Rhyse Wynn, ap William, ap Price, of Coydan, and had issue William; Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter to John Brereton, of Eglesham; and Catherine, wife to Peter Hanmer, of Carvalach, Esq.; William, the elder son of Arthur, married, first, Agnes, daughter of William Williams, of Cogwithlan, by whom he had two sons, William, and Arthur; and, secondly, Ann, daughter to David Lloyd, of Lloydyard, in Anglesey, by whom he had a daughter, Ann; William, who succeeded at Coydan, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter; viz. Richard, ancestor to the Bulkeleys, of Coydan; Rev. Launcelot Bulkeley; John, Charles, and Ellen; and by his second wife ——, daughter of —— Gayner, he had two daughters, Mary, and Catharine.

Eighth, Tristram, *youngest* son of Sir Richard, married Ann, daughter of Jenkyn ap Griffith ap Lhuellin, and had two sons, and four daughters; John, who died without issue; William, who married Ann, daughter and heir to Owen Griffith, of Drevan; Agnes, wife to Hugh, second son to Pierce Lloyd, of Gathodoge; Mary, Jane, and Jannet.

Sir Richard's two daughters, by his *second* wife, were, Grizel, married to Sir Henry Power, of Bersham, in Denbighshire, Constable of the castle of Maryborough, Knight Marshal of Ireland, Governor of Leix, Privy Counsellor, and created Viscount Valentia; she died September 8th, 1641, and was buried in St. Patrick's church, Dublin; and Mary, married to James Eaton, of Dudleston, in Shropshire, Esq.

Dr. Launcelot Bulkeley, the *sixth* son of Sir Richard, was admitted a Commoner of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, in 1587, the eighteenth year of his age, and taking his degree of M. A. in 1593, was on the 13th of November, in that year, ordained Deacon, and the same day instituted to the rectory of Llandyffnan, to which was added, on the 4th March following, the rectory of Llandegvaine, otherwise Beaumares, of which Lord Bulkeley is patron; on March 25th, 1594, he was admitted into priest's orders; after which, being made Archdeacon of Dublin, he took the degree of

D. D. in that university; and by letters patent, dated August 11th, 1619, was promoted to that archiepiscopal see; soon after which, he was sworn of the Privy Council; and on April 15th, 1624, appointed one of the Commissioners for the preservation of the peace in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, during the Lord Deputy Falkland's absence, to visit the new plantations in the north: he died at his palace of Tallaght, September 8th, 1650, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in St. Patrick's cathedral. He married Alice, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumares, Esq. and had issue by her, who was buried with him in February 1654, two sons and two daughters; viz. First. Rev. William Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin. Second, Rev. Richard Bulkeley, D. D. of Bawne, who died about the commencement of the troubles in 1641 (leaving three orphans under the tuition of their uncle, William); Mary, married to William Bulkeley, of Porthamel, Esq.; and Grisild, to the Rev. Dr. Ambrose Aungier. William Bulkeley, D. D. *Archdeacon of Dublin*, lived at Miltown, which, with many other houses and castles, belonging to the Protestant nobility and gentry in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, were burnt in 1641, to prevent the English from planting any garrison in those parts; and it appears from the depositions, concerning the murders and losses of the Protestants, that he also lost in rents, 530l. a year; in stock, 450l. in buildings at Old Bawne, which were wasted and destroyed 3000l.; in rents, tythes, &c. at Dunlavan, and elsewhere, 6315l.; that his father, the Archbishop, lost in cattle, houses burnt, and rents, 3701.; and the orphans of his brother, 505l. 18s. He was a person of great virtue and piety; one who made it his only employ to serve the church, and his diversion to improve and adorn his estate with plantations, whereby, from a rude, desolate, and wild land, he brought it to be a most delightful patrimony. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Mainwaring, of Kilkenny, Esq. one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, in Ireland; she brought into this family divers castles, houses, and gardens, near to and within the precinct of the Dominican abbey of Black Friars, in Kilkenny; the impropriate rectories of Bananogh, otherwise called Castledough, Dysert, and Kilferah, with the glebes thereof, &c. in the county of Kilkenny. He made his will, December 3d, 1670, and died the year following, at the age of seventy-three; having had issue three sons, and three daughters; viz. First, Sir Richard, his heir. Second, Arthur, who died unmarried in 1666. Third, Lancelot, who died a bachelor; the

daughters were, Alicia, married to Henry Martin, Esq. son and heir to Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath; Mary, wife of Lancelot Dowdall, of Mountown, in the county of Meath, Esq.; and Agnes, first married to Edward Chichester, Esq. grandson to Edward, Viscount Chichester; and, secondly, to Roger Masterson, of Prospect, and Monyseed, in the county of Wexford, Esq. Which Sir Richard, who succeeded at Old Bawne, was also seated at Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. He obtained a grant, dated March 24th, 1661, for a weekly market, and two fairs to be held in the year, at Dunlavan, where he had a good estate; and being a man of great merit and goodness, was created *a Baronet of Ireland*, by patent, December 9th, 1682. In 1650, he married, first, Catharine, daughter and coheir of John Bysse, Esq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in Ireland, and by her, who died in 1664, the twenty-first year of her age, had two sons, Richard and John; his second wife was Dorothy, daughter of —— Whitfield, Esq. by whom he had no issue; and he dying in 1685, she re-married with William Worth, Esq. Baron of the Exchequer, in Ireland, and died, January 12th, 1704, and was buried in St. Patrick's church, Dublin.

Sir Richard Bulkeley, *second Baronet*, the eldest son and heir, had his education in the universities of Dublin and Oxford, and took the degree of A. B. in the latter, May 21st, 1680. He was a person of good understanding and reason, which in divers respects were much improved by the imperfect symmetry and deformity of his body; for, in the course of his childhood, his faculties were so extraordinary, that in a few years he acquired a very great share of learning, and was blessed with so great a memory, that his learning and knowledge were therein most securely treasured up. At sixteen years of age, he had a large stock of human learning, and faculties of soul scarcely equalled; wit, fancy, and apprehension extraordinary, with a memory almost miraculous. Yet with all this fund of reason and literature, he was strangely deluded and led away by the unreasonable infatuations of a set of enthusiastical pretenders to prophecy, who first appeared amongst the French *Camisars* and *Hugenots;* with these he engaged so deeply, that not only his estate partly supplied their extravagances, but he prostituted his excellent pen in defence of their frenzy, and misapplied his great capacity and good sense, by submitting them to their groundless delusions, and was only prevented by death from selling his estate to distribute amongst them.

He lies buried in Ewell church, in Surrey, under a black marble, with the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of
Sir RICHARD BULKELEY, Bart.
Who departed this life,
April the 7th, 1710,
in the 47th year
of his age.
And also of LUCY his wife
Who departed this life
October the 9th, 1710, in the 47th
year of her age.

She was daughter of Sir George Downing, of Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, Bart. (and was re-married, in August 1710, to the above-mentioned William Worth, Esq.) and leaving no issue, the *title became extinct;* for his brother, John Bulkeley, who died July 18th, 1699, left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Henry Whitfield, Esq. an only daughter, Hester, who became heir to the estate, and was married, April 15th, 1702, to James Worth Tynte, Esq. younger son of the said Mr. Baron Worth, and died August 9th, 1723.

We now return to the issue of *Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris,* by *his first wife, Margaret Savage,* which were,

First, Sir Richard, *his heir.*

Second, John, who, by Margaret, daughter of —— Morgan, had a son, Charles, and a daughter, Margaret.

Third, Thomas. Fourth, Rowland. Fifth, Charles; all died without issue.

Sixth, Daniel, who married Ellen, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, of Porthamel, Esq. and had issue, Richard, Rowland, Thomas, John, Margaret, and Ellen.

Sir Richard's daughters were, Margaret, and Ellen, who died unmarried; Catharine, married to Griffith ap John Griffith, of Llyn; Elizabeth, wife of Owen Holland, Esq.; and Jane, to Robert ap Hugh Creuthyn, Esq.

Sir RICHARD Bulkeley, the *eldest* son, succeeded at *Beaumaris.* He received the honour of knighthood; and by King James Ist's instructions to William, Lord Compton, President of Wales, dated November 12th, 1617, was appointed of Council to his Lordship

for that principality. He died, June 28th, 1621, and was buried at Beaumaris, with his ancestors; having been twice married.

First, to Catharine, daughter to Sir William Davenport, of Bromhall, in Cheshire, Knight.

And, secondly, Mary, daughter of William, Lord Borough, of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire.

By the former he had one daughter, Elizabeth, and a son,

Richard Bulkeley, of *Chedel*, Esq. who died before him, leaving, by Catharine, daughter of George Needham, of Thornset, in Derbyshire, Esq. several sons and daughters. Richard, the eldest son, succeeded at *Chedel*, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Hoskins, of Oxsted, in Surrey, Knight, by whom he had an only child, Dorothy, who was married to Henry, third son of Sir Henry Ayloffe, Baronet.

The issue of Sir Richard Bulkeley, and *Mary Borough*, were, two sons.

First, Richard, his heir.

Second, Thomas, *created Viscount Bulkeley, of whom hereafter.*

And four daughters; Penelope, married to Sir *Edwyn* Sandys, of Ombersley, in Worcestershire, Knight, ancestor to the Lord Sandys; Elizabeth, to George Shilletto, of Heath Hall, in Yorkshire, Esq.; Margaret, to Thomas Porter, of Warwickshire, Knt.; and Katherine, to Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Northbourne, in Kent, Knight (by whom she was grandmother of Sir Richard Sandys, of Northbourne,[a] Bart.)

THOMAS, *first Viscount Bulkeley*, the *younger* son, was seated at *Baron Hill, near Beaumaris;* and being a person of great merit and strict loyalty to King Charles I. was advanced, by patent, under the privy seal, dated at Oxford, January 6th, 1643, to the dignity of *Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, in the kingdom of Ireland.*

He first married Blanch, daughter of Robert Coytmore, of Coytmore, in Caernarvonshire, Esq.

And, secondly, the daughter of Mr. Cheadle, who was sometime his Lordship's steward; by the latter he had no issue; but

By the *former* he had five sons and four daughters.

First, Colonel Richard Bulkeley, who was treacherously murdered by Richard Cheadle (for which he was executed at Conway), and left no issue by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Knight.

Second, Robert, *who succeeded to the title.*

[a] See Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

Third, Thomas Bulkeley, of Dinas, in the county of Caernarvon, who married Jane, daughter and coheir of Griffith Jones, of Castlemarch, Esq.

Fourth, Henry, who was master of the household to King Charles II. and James II. and married Lady Sophia Stewart, and had issue, two sons; James, who settled in France, and left issue; and Francis; and four daughters; Charlotte, married to Daniel, Viscount Clare, of Ireland; Ann, married to James, Duke of Berwick; Henrietta; and Laura.

Fifth, Edwyn, who died unmarried.

His Lordship's daughters were; First, Catharine, married, first, to Richard Wood, of Rosemore, in Ireland, Esq.; secondly, to Richard Wynn, of Branas, Esq. Second, Lumley, married to Pierce Lloyd, of Llygwy, Esq. Third, Mary, wife to Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in Flintshire, Bart. And, Fourth, Penelope, wedded to Sir Griffin Williams, of Vaynol, in Carnarvonshire.

ROBERT, *second Viscount Bulkeley*, the eldest surviving son and heir, was Sheriff of the county of Anglesey in 1658, and served for the same in the parliament which restored King Charles II. continuing to be its representative till his death, which happened, October 18th, 1688. He married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Harvey, of Coombe, in Surrey, Esq. and had issue three sons, and six daughters.

First, Richard, *his heir.*

Second, Robert, educated at Oxford, and presented, May 23d, 1683, with the degree of LL.D. by James, Duke of York; he was also representative in parliament for Beaumaris.

Third, Thomas, representative for the county of Caernarvon.

The daughters were; Elizabeth, born 1655, married to John Griffith, of Glynn, in Caernarvonshire, Esq.; Katharine, married to Philip Atkinson, D.D.; Penelope, who died unmarried; Lumley Martha, married to Roger Price, of Rhiwlas, Esq.; and Eleanor, to Sir William Smith, of Vinall, Bart.

RICHARD, *third Viscount*, was born 1658; he represented the county of Anglesey in parliament from 1680 till his death; and in 1701, was appointed Vice-Admiral of the north part of Wales.

He married, first, Mary, eldest daughter to Sir Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, in Cheshire, Knight.

And, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry White, of Hawthlin, in Pembrokeshire, Esq. By the latter he had no issue

And by the *former*, an only child,

RICHARD, *fourth Viscount*, who succeeded his father, on

August 9th, 1704; was representative for the county of Anglesey, from 1705, till his death; also Constable of Beaumaris castle, and Constable of North Wales; on November 2d, 1713, was made Constable of Caernarvon castle, and departed this life at Bath, June 4th, 1724; having always distinguished himself by a steady adherence to principles of loyalty, a disinterested zeal for the good of his country, and the strictest regard to every social virtue. He married Lady Bridget Bertie, eldest daughter to James, Earl of Abingdon, and by her, who died in June 1753, left issue two sons,

Richard and James, successively Viscounts Bulkeley.

And four daughters; First, Bridget, who died unmarried. Second, Eleanor, married to George Harvey, of Tiddington, in Oxfordshire, Esq. Third, Ann, wife to William Bertie, D. D. brother to Willoughby, third Earl of Abingdon. Fourth, Elizabeth, married to William Price, of Rulace, Esq. Fifth, Lumley, And, Sixth, Sarah, both died unmarried.

RICHARD, *fifth Viscount*, born in 1708, was, in March 1730, elected member of Parliament for Beaumaris, and was re-chosen at the next general election; he was likewise Governor of Beaumaris castle, and Chamberlain of North Wales; on January 12th, 1731-2, his Lordship married Jane, daughter and heir of Lewis Owen, of Peniarth, in Merionethshire, Esq. but dying without issue, March 15th, 1738-9, his Lady was re-married, in June following, to Mr. Edward Williams, one of the Land Waiters in the Custom House, London; and the title descended to his brother,

JAMES, *sixth Viscount*, who, on April 19th, was elected representative in parliament for Beaumaris, was also Constable of the castle there, and Chamberlain of North Wales; in August 1749, he married Emma, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Rowlands, of Caeru, in the Isle of Anglesey, Esq. by which Lady (who was, secondly, married to Sir Hugh Williams, of Penrhyn, in Caernarvonshire, Baronet,[b] and died August 18th, 1780), he had issue two daughters.

Bridget, who died unmarried; and Eleanora, who died young.

Also a posthumous son, Thomas-James, *the present Lord Bulkeley*.

His Lordship died, May 23d, 1752, aged thirty-five; and his Lady being then with child, the title lay dormant till she was delivered of

THOMAS-JAMES, *now seventh Viscount Bulkeley*, of Ireland,

[b] By whom she was mother of the present Sir Robert Williams, Bart.

and FIRST LORD BULKELEY, BARON OF BEAUMARIS, *in the Isle of Anglesey*, born on December 12th, 1752: at the general elections in 1774, and 1780, his Lordship was chosen representative for the county of Anglesey; was created *a Peer of Great Britain*, by the title of LORD BULKELEY, *Baron of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey*, by patent, dated May 14th, 1784; and is likewise Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Caernarvon.

His Lordship, on April 27th, 1777, was married to Elizabeth-Harriot, only daughter and heir of the late Sir George Warren, of Poynton, in Cheshire, Knight of the Bath, by Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas Revel,[c] of Fitcham, in Surrey, Esq.[d] but has no issue.

*Titles.* Thomas-James Bulkeley, Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey; also Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, in the kingdom of Ireland.

*Creations.* Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, by patent, May 14th, 1784, 24 George III. and Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, by patent, January 19th, 1643, 19 Charles I.

*Arms.* Sable, a chevron between three bulls heads, cabossed, Argent, quartering Warren, of Poynton; viz. checky, Or, Azure, on a canton, Argent, a lion rampant.

*Crest.* In a ducal coronet, Or, a bull's head, Argent, armed, Or.

*Supporters.* Two bulls, Argent, armed and unguled, Or, each gorged with a collar dancette, Gules.

*Motto.* NEC TEMERE, NEC TIMIDE.

*Chief Seat.* At Baron Hill, in the Isle of Anglesey.

[c] Mr. Revel was formerly M. P. for Dover.

[d] By Jane, daughter and coheir of the Hon. William Egerton, younger brother of Scroop, first Duke of Bridgewater. See Vol. III. p. 206.

## COCKS, LORD SOMERS.

THIS ancient family was seated in the county of Kent so early as the beginning of King Edward the Ist's time, in the fourteenth year of whose reign WALTER LE COCK, son and heir of Thomas le Cock, was assessed at 6s. 3d. as an aid for the sixteenth part of one Knight's fee, for the scite of a messuage and lands (late belonging to Walter le Cock), in Ospringe, as appears by the memorandums in the Exchequer of that year. In the reign of King Edw. II. Richard Kancis and Basilia, relict of Roger Cock, held the half of a quarter of a Knight's fee in Ospringe aforesaid, as proved by the book of Knight's fees. Thomas le Cock, of Ospringe, held at the time of his death, anno 13 Edward III. the scite of one messuage and twenty acres of land in Ospringe of the King *in capite*, by the service of nineteen pence per annum, and paying ward to Dover castle, and Walter le Cock was found to be his son and heir. These premises continued in this family, in 16 Henry VIII. when Richard Cokkys died seised thereof, holding them *in capite*, and Richard Cokkys was his son and heir; but the estate was soon after sold, and the family removed into Gloucestershire; yet the lands were called by their name for many years after.

THOMAS COCKS, of *Bishop's Cleeve, in Gloucestershire*, Esq. died in 1601, and was buried in that church, but his monument was destroyed by the fall of the steeple in 1696. He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Holland, of Lancashire, and had issue three daughters.

Ann, married to —— Barnsly, of Barnsly Hall, in Worcestershire, Esq.; Dorothy, first married to ——— Hutchins, Esq. of Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire, Esq. who left her that estate at

his decease, and she was afterwards married to Sir Charles Percy, Knight, son of Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland, and was buried at Dumbleton, June 28th, 1646; and Elizabeth, wife of ——— Stafford, of Staffordshire, Esq.

He had also ten sons who lived to be men, whereof,

The two eldest, according to the custom of those times, made their campaign in the wars.

Two of the others were bred up to the law, one of which was in the reign of King James I. sent on an embassy to the Czar of Muscovy.

The other, named *Charles*, was a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and died August 15th, 1654, and was buried at Dumbleton.

Four were merchants; and the other two divines.

One of them, named Peter, was Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, and was buried in that church in 1612; he married the daughter of the Hon. Charles Bridges, of Wilton Castle, co. Hereford, second son of John, first Lord Chandos, sister to Sir Giles Bridges, Bart.

Richard Cocks, the *second surviving son* of the above named Thomas, was seated at *Castle-ditch, in the county of Hereford*, and married Judith, daughter and coheir of John Elliott, of the city of London, Merchant, by whom he had issue,

First, Thomas, his eldest son and heir.

Second, Richard, who resided at *Dumbleton*, in Gloucestershire, and was created a *Baronet*, February 7th, 1661, but his issue is extinct.

Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at *Castle-ditch*, on the death of his father; married Ann, daughter of Ambrose Elton, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, Esq. and had issue three daughters,

Dorothy, married to Robert, Viscount Tracy, of the kingdom of Ireland; Judith, wife to —— Tracy; and Elizabeth.

Also five sons.

First, Thomas, who succeeded at Castle-ditch, and left issue by Mary his wife, two sons.

1. John, who died unmarried.

2. The Rev. Thomas Cocks, who enjoyed the Castle-ditch estate, after his brother's death, and was buried in Estnor church, June 27th, 1724, leaving by his wife, the daughter of ——— Hall, of Leicestershire, an only daughter and heir, Mary, born January 1703, and married in 1724, to her cousin, John Cocks, hereafter-mentioned.

John, second son of Thomas and Anne, died unmarried. Third, Richard. Fourth, Henry.

Charles, fifth son of Thomas and Anne, was Justice of the Peace for the county of Worcester, and elected member of parliament for the city of Worcester in 1692, and represented the borough of Droitwich in seven parliaments. He married Mary, daughter of John Somers, of Clifton upon Severn, in the county of Worcester, Gent. and *sister and coheir* to JOHN, LORD SOMERS, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR *of Great Britain*, by whom he had three daughters and two sons.

Catherine, the eldest daughter, married James Harris, of the Close, in Salisbury, Esq. in which cathedral she lies buried with the following inscription:

H. S E.
CATHERINA HARRIS,
CAROLI COCKS de *Vigornia* filia,
Virtutibus ornatissima;
JACOBI HARRIS de *Clauso Sarum* Uxor,
Nunquam non desiderata.
Obijt 13 die Junij
Anno { Ætatis 24°
{ Dom. 1705.[a]

Elizabeth, the second daughter, died young.

Margaret,[b] the *third* daughter, was married on March 19th, 1719, to Philip Yorke, Esq. afterwards created Earl of Hardwicke, and made Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; she died September 10th, 1761, and was buried at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire.

The sons were,

First, James Cocks, of Bruckmans, in Hertfordshire; and of Ryegate, in Surrey, Esq. for which last place he was representative in parliament from 1713, to 1747; he died May 23d, 1750, aged sixty-five,[c] and was buried at Weston, in Shropshire. He married, first, in September 1718, to Lady Elizabeth Newport, eldest daughter of Richard, Earl of Bradford, but she died without surviving issue, and was buried at Weston; his second wife

[a] See Vol. V. *title Malmsbury*.
[b] She had been married before. See Nash's Worcestershire.
[c] Coffin-plate.

was Ann, youngest daughter of William, fourth Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, to whom she was married in May 1737, and she died February 3d, 1738-9, in child-bed, of their only issue,

James, who was slain at St. Cas, on the coast of France, September 11th, 1758, unmarried; whereupon the estates he died possessed of in Hertfordshire, Surrey, Kent, &c. descended to *his uncle.*

Second, John Cocks, of Castle-ditch, in the parish of Estnor, Herefordshire, Esq. which estate he possessed in right of his wife, Mary, sole daughter and heir of the above-mentioned Rev. Thomas Cocks, of Castle-ditch, to whom he was married in 1724; he died June 24th, 1771, and was buried at Estnor; she survived till 1779, and was interred near him. An elegant marble monument is erected for her, with the following inscription:

Underneath are interred
the Remains of Mrs. Mary Cocks,
widow of John Cocks, Esq.
and only child
of the Reverend Thomas Cocks,
late of Castle-ditch.
She was born in January 1703, N. S.
and departed this life
the 4th of February, 1779, aged 76.

She was blest by Nature
with a contented mind, with chearfulness
and benevolence in the highest degree;
Qualities so amiable could not fail
of gaining the esteem of all who knew her
from the earliest infancy,
and certainly no one was
throughout life more beloved:
Her heart was soon touched
with the hearing of distress; and her hand as
immediately stretched out to relieve it;
to this part of her character, her poorer
Neighbours can feelingly testify.
In a dissipated and extravagant age
she was frugal and industrious,
And even her hands continually employed
in some useful work.

In every relation of life
she discharged her duty
most exemplarily.
There never was a better mother of children;
She taught them all to read herself,
and trained them up most diligently
in the way they should go,
by example as well as precept.
The chearfulness and benevolence of her
temper, had their best stay and support,
in a constant and lively sense of religion.
As she accepted every blessing of Providence
with joy and thankfulness,
so under every affliction she was
intirely resigned to the divine will.
A Christian frame of mind was so
established in her, that she knew not,
by her own *feelings*, *what narrowness*,
selfishness, or *any wrong affection was*.
Her countenance *itself shone with the*
purest benevolence, bespeaking *that a faith*
of the gospel was the principle
firmly rooted at her heart.

Her life was lengthened to almost
the longest natural term, as a peculiar
blessing to the neigbourhood, to her
family and friends; even at last they could not
but regret her loss, though her body was grown
very infirm; but her mind still continued
chearful, and was filled with the joyfullest
anticipation of the happiness she was going to.
Few have been so exact to live the life of
the righteous, and no one ever enjoyed
more blessedly the supreme reward of
dying the death of the righteous.
This monument, in token of filial piety
and her own most affectionate regard,
is put up by her sorrowing daughter,
Elizabeth Cocks, whose sole consolation
is the firm belief, that through the mercies
of Christ they shall be once more united
in a better state, never to part again.

They had issue twelve children; viz.

First, Charles, first Lord Somners.

Second, Thomas, born 1727, and died in 1729.

Third, Mary, born June 1728, } both living 1784,
Fourth, Elizabeth, born July 19th, 1729. } unmarried.

Fifth, John, A.M. Rector of Suckleigh, in Worcestershire, and Prebendary of Bristol, living, 1784, unmarried.

Sixth, Joseph, who was bred to the law, and had the degree of Barrister; he died April 4th, 1775, leaving, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Thorniloe, of Worcester, Esq. two daughters; Mary, wife of William Russell, of Powyck, in Worcestershire, Esq. Barrister at law; and Margaret.

Seventh, James, a Banker, born June 22d, 1734, and married, November 5th, 1772, to Martha, daughter of Charles Watson, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, by whom he has issue. Of whom, Catherine married, November 17th, 1800, Joseph Yorke, eldest surviving son of the late Bishop of Ely; Anna married her cousin, the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Cocks.

Eighth, Philip, A.M. Rector of Acton, in Middlesex, and Prebendary of Lincoln, born February 27th, 1739, and died September 17th, 1797, unmarried.

Ninth, Thomas-Somers, born December 3d, 1737, and was in partnership with his brother, James, in a capital banking-house at Charing Cross; on August 29th, 1768, he was married to Ann, daughter of Alexander Thistlethwayte, of Southwick Place, in Hampshire, Esq. and had issue. He died November 15th, 1796.

Tenth, Richard, born in August 1740, a Barrister at law, and unmarried.

Eleventh, Robert, born 1741, and died 1765, unmarried; and,

Twelfth, Timothy, born 1743, who died 1757.

CHARLES, FIRST LORD SOMERS, the eldest son and heir, was born at Castle-ditch, June 29th, 1725, to which estate, and several others, he succeeded on the death of his father, as also to the estates at Dumbleton, and elsewhere, on that branch of the family becoming extinct.

He represented the borough of Ryegate in three parliaments; was created *a Baronet* of Great Britain by letters patent, dated September 19th, 1772; and created *a Peer* of Great Britain by patent, dated May 17th, 1784, by the title of LORD SOMERS, *Baron of Evesham, in the county of Worcester,* and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship was twice married; first, on August 2d, 1759, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Richard Eliot, of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall, Esq. and sister to Edward, the late Lord Eliot; by which Lady, who died January 1st, 1771, and was buried on the eighth of the same month at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, he had issue,

First, John-Sommers Cocks, *present Peer.*

Second, Mary-Judith, born February 2d, 1762.

Third, Harriot-Margaret, who died young.

Fourth, Charles-Edward, died an infant.

Fifth, Edward-Charles, for whom an elegant monument is erected in Estnor church, with this inscription:

Within this chancel
are interred the remains of
EDWARD-CHARLES COCKS,
a youth of 14 years of age,
unfortunately drowned at Westminster school,
unfortunately for his friends,
not for himself;
for he was innocent and good,
his faults and frailties trivial;
to him, therefore, to be taken out of this world must be
happiness,
Through the merits of CHRIST JESUS,
his Lord and Saviour,
of whose blessed sacrament he was partaker
the day before his death.
To his father, and his friends who knew him,
he was deservedly dear;
(at school universally beloved)
to his elder brother
he was almost every thing that could be wished.
His brother now erects to his memory
this monument,
as a sincere testimony of his love, his esteem,
and his high opinion of him.

J. SOMMERS COCKS.

He was third son of Sir CHARLES COCKS, Bart. of
Castle-ditch, and ELIZABETH, daughter of RICHARD
ELIOT, Esq. of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall.
His mother was delivered of two sons at one birth,
on the 23d of January 1767,
At Marseilles, in France, of whom the elder,
CHARLES-EDWARD, died a few days after he
first saw the light, and was buried at that place;
the younger EDWARD-CHARLES
grew as a lily in the field.
The last day of his life in this world,
was the 6th of August 1781.

*Thy will, O God! be done.*

Sixth, Harriot, born August 28th, 1769, unmarried.

His Lordship married, May 20th, 1772, to his *second* wife, Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole, of Stoke, in the county of Devon, Esq. who took the additional surname of Carew; by Anne, daughter of Francis Buller, Esq. of Morval, in Cornwall; and by her he had issue two sons,

Philip-James, born December 2d, 1774; late Lieut.-Colonel in the First regiment of foot guards; and late M. P. for Ryegate. And

Reginald, born January 14th, 1777, and died November 19th, 1805; having married, on December 21st, 1802, his cousin, Anne, second daughter of James Cocks, Esq.

And one daughter; Anna-Maria, born March 14th, 1773; married, December 4th, 1797, the Rev. Philip Yorke, Prebendary of Ely, fourth son of the late Bishop of Ely.

His Lordship died January 30th, 1806, æt. 81; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN SOMERS COCKS, *present and* SECOND LORD SOMERS, who was born March 6th, 1760, and represented, first, Grampound; and afterwards Ryegate, in parliament.

His Lordship married, in 1785, Margaret, sole daughter and heir of the Rev. Dr. Treadway Nash, D. D. of Beven, near Worcester *(the Historian of Worcestershire)*, by whom he has several children.

His eldest son is Captain in the *Bays*, or second Regiment of dragoon guards; and M. P. for Ryegate.

Philip, second son, is Captain in the 16th regiment of Light dragoons.

*Titles.* John Somers Cocks, Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, and Baronet.

*Creations.* Baronet, September 19th, 1772, 12 George III.; and Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, in the county of Worcester, May 17th, 1784, 24 George III.

*Arms.* Sable, a chevron, Or, between three stags' scalps and attires, Argent.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a mount proper, and thereon a stag lodged and reguardant, Argent.

*Supporters.* On each side a lion, Ermine, gorged dancettè, Vert.

*Motto.* PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI.

*Chief Seāts.* At Castle-ditch, in the county of Hereford; at Dumbleton, in the county of Gloucester; and at Ryegate, in Surrey.

## PARKER, LORD BORINGDON.

EDMUND PARKER, of *North Moulton*, in the county of Devon, Esq. of a very ancient family in that part of the kingdom (said to have resided at this seat from the latter end of the 14th century) by his last will and testament, bearing date May 18th, 1611, to which is annexed a codicil, dated the 11th of next month, directs that his body should be buried in the choir of North Molton church; he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Baddow, in Essex, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and had issue one son, John; and four daughters; Francis, living in 1611, unmarried; Jane, wife of John Norleigh, of Norleigh, in Devonshire, Esq. Elizabeth, married to Walter Harlewin, Esq. and Mary, to George Drake, of Whitcombe, in Devonshire, Esq.

JOHN Parker, Esq. the only son, died in his father's lifetime, in the year 1610, leaving issue by his wife, Frances, daughter of Jeronemy Mayhew, of *Boringdon*, in Devonshire, Esq. three sons;

First, Edmund.

Second, Thomas, who was twenty-six years of age, when the visitation of Devonshire was made in 1620.

Third, John, then twenty-one years old.—Also one daughter, Ann, who died unmarried.

EDMUND Parker, Esq. the eldest son, became heir to his grandfather, and was twenty-seven years of age in 1620: he made his last will and testament, November 6th, 1642, which was proved, November 1st, 1649, and therein appointed to be buried at North Molton. He married Amy, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, in the county of Devon,

Baronet, ancestor to the present Duke of Somerset; and had issue[a] by her eight sons;

First, Edward, who died in his father's lifetime unmarried.

Second, Edmund, *who became heir.*

Third, John, baptized, February 24th, 1613.

Fourth, William, born 1615, and was living in 1642.

Fifth, Henry. Sixth, Charles. Seventh, Richard. And, Eighth, James, all living 1642.

Also five daughters; First, Elizabeth. Second, Amy, who was third wife to Sir John Davie, of Creedy, in Devonshire, Baronet. Third, Dorothy. Fourth, Mary. And, Fifth, Sarah, were unmarried in 1642.

EDMUND Parker, Esq. the eldest surviving son and heir, was seven years old in 1620; he at first resided *at Boringdon,* where he enjoyed an estate which came to him from his grandmother, but afterwards removed to the family seat at *North Molton,* where he departed this life in October 1691; his will is dated, July 8th, 1680, and the probate thereof October 31st, 1691, where he directs his body to be buried at North Molton. It does not appear into what family he married; but his will certifies, that he had six sons, and a daughter, all living in 1680; viz.

First, George, *his heir.*

Second, Edmund, who left four sons.

Third, Edmund (father to John, Edmund, Thomas, and George.)

Fourth, William. Fifth, Francis. Sixth, Charles. And, Mary, who were all living in 1725, as appears by the marriage settlement of John Parker, hereafter mentioned.

GEORGE Parker, of *Boringdon,* Esq. the eldest son and heir, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fowell, of Fowellscombe, in Devonshire, Baronet, but she dying in 1691, without issue,

He, *secondly,* married Ann, daughter of John Buller, of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, Esq. by whom he had three sons;

First, Edmund, who died before 1725, unmarried.

Second, John, who became heir.

Third, Francis, of *Blagdon,* in Devonshire, Esq. who left

[a] From a branch of the Parkers, of Boringdon, was descended Thomas Parker, of Hoberton, co. Dev. whose sixth son, Hugh, Alderman of London, was created a Baronet, 1681, with remainder to his nephew, Henry. From him come the Baronets of Long Melford, in Suff. and the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

three daughters; First, ——, married to John Baring, of Radford, in Devonshire, Esq. Second, Elizabeth, first married to Thomas Baring, of Larkbeer;[b] and, secondly, to William Spicer, of Ware, near Exeter, in Devonshire, Esq. And ——, to John Fryer, of Exeter. He died 1743.

JOHN Parker, Esq. the eldest surviving son and heir, succeeded to the family estate on the death of his father in 1743. On June 26th, 1725, he was married to Lady Charlotte Poulett, second daughter of John, Earl Poulett, with whom he had 6000l. fortune, and his father gave him 6000l. to purchase lands, as appears by the marriage settlement, bearing date the 11th of the same month. He died, April 18th, 1768, his Lady, on August 16th, 1758, and were buried at Plimpton Mary, in the county of Devon; they had three sons, and three daughters; viz.

First, George, who died an infant. Second, John, first *Lord Boringdon.*

Third, Montague-Edmund Parker, of Whiteway, in the parish of Chidleigh, married Charity, daughter of Paul Ourey, Esq. and has two sons, Montagu and Francis.

Henrietta, the eldest daughter, died unmarried, 1808; Catharine, married to Henry Lambert, of Hope End, in the county of Hereford, Esq.; and Bridget, to Redmond Kelly, of Isleworth, in Middlesex, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the East Devonshire militia; and had issue by him (who died 1798); First, Ellen-King. Second, Susan-Barbara. Third, Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Kelly, of the first Foot-guards. Fourth, Montagu-Henry, in the Navy. Fifth, Hinton.

JOHN, FIRST LORD BORINGDON, the eldest surviving son and heir, represented the county of Devon in several parliaments, and was *advanced to the Peerage*, by letters patent, dated May 18th, 1784, by the title of BARON BORINGDON, *of Boringdon, in the county of Devon*, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship's first wife was Frances, daughter of Josiah Hort, D.D. Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, and sister to Sir John Hort, Baronet; they were married in December 1763, and she died without issue, in 1764.

His second Lady, to whom he was married, May 18th, 1769, was Theresa, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham (and sister to Thomas, the late Lord); she died December 21st, 1775,

[b] By whom she was mother of the present Sir Francis Baring, Bart. &c.

and was buried at Plimpton Mary, in Devonshire, leaving issue one son,

John, born May 3d, 1772.

And a daughter, Theresa, born September 22d, 1775, married April 17th, 1798, the Hon. George Villiers, M. P. youngest brother of the Earl of Clarendon.

A few days after her birth, her mother "received a stroke of the palsy, of which she appeared recovering; but receiving a second stroke, and soon after that a third, it put an end to the life of one of the most valuable of women.

"Her amiable disposition, her softness and gentleness of manners, endeared her to every one that had the happiness of knowing her. Her whole pleasure and ambition were centered in a consciousness of properly discharging all the duties of a wife, a mother, and a sister; and she neither sought for, nor expected fame out of her own house. As she made no ostentation of her virtues, she excited no envy; but, if there had existed so depraved a being as to wish to wound so fair a character, the most artful malignity must have searched in vain for a weak part.

"Her virtues were uniform, quiet, and habitual: they were not occasionally put on; she wore them continually; they seemed to grow to her, and be a part of herself; and it seemed to be impossible for her to lay them aside, or be other than what she was.

"Her person was eminently beautiful; but the expression of her countenance was far above all beauty that proceeds from regularity of features only. The gentleness and benevolence of her disposition were so naturally impressed on every look and motion, that, without any affected effort or assumed courtesy, she was sure to make every one her friend that had ever spoke to her, or even seen her.

"In so exalted a character, it is scarce worth mentioning her skill and exact judgment in the polite arts. She seemed to possess by a kind of intuition, that propriety of taste and right thinking, which others but imperfectly acquire by long labour and application."[c]

His Lordship died April 27th, 1788, and was succeeded by his only son,

JOHN, *present* and SECOND LORD BORINGDON, who married, first, June 20th, 1804, Lady Augusta Fane, second daughter of John, Earl of Westmorland; by whom he had issue,

[c] This character is said to have been written by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Henry-Villiers, born May 28th, 1808.

This mariage was dissolved by act of parliament, February 14th, 1809.

His Lordship is re-married to Miss Talbot.

*Title.* John Parker, Baron Boringdon.

*Creation.* Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the county of Devon, by patent May 18th, 1784, 24 George III.

*Arms.* Sable, a stag's head cabossed, between two flaunches, Argent.

*Crest.* On a wreath, an arm erect, vested Azure, cuff Argent, hand holding an attire of a stag, proper.

*Supporters.* Dexter, a stag, Argent, sinister, a greyhound reguardant, Sable, each collared, Or, and thereto antique shields appendant, Gules, that on the dexter charged with an horse's head coupt, Argent, bridled, Or; the sinister with a ducal coronet, Or.

*Motto.* FIDELIA CERTA MERCES.

*Seats.* At Boringdon and Saltram, in the county of Devon.

# HILL, LORD BERWICK.

THE name of the male line of this family was HARWOOD. The late Peer's father assumed the name of HILL, in right of his mother, who was sister to Dr. Richard Hill.

It appears by the visitation of Shropshire, made in the year 1623,[a] that the name of this ancient family was originally written HULL, from their residence at a place so called in Shropshire.

HUGH HULL, *of Hull*, was living temp. Edw. II. and married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Wlonkeslow, of Wlonkeslow in Shropshire, whereby he became possessed of that estate, and was father to

WILLIAM HULL, *of Hull* and *Wlonkeslow*, Esq. who flourished in the reign of Richard II. and was succeeded by his son

GRIFFITH (or Geoffry, as in the Baronetage) living temp. Hen. IV. and had issue by his wife Margaret, sister of Griffith Warren, Lord of Ightfield, in com. Salop, Esq. a son and heir,

HUMPHRY, who was commonly called HILL (as his descendants have since been). He resided at Buntingdale, and married Agnes, or Ann, daughter and coheir of John Bird, of Charlton, (niece and heir of David de Malpas) by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

First, William, *ancestor to the Hills, of Hill-Court, in Shropshire.*

Second, Ralph, *of whom presently.*

Third, Thomas, seated at *Malpas* and *Hodnet*, who, by Mar-

[a] The original in the Heralds Office, not. C. 20.

garet, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhay, in Cheshire, was father to Sir Rowland Hill, Knight, *Lord Mayor of London*, 4 Edward VI.; William, parson of Stoke, in Shropshire; and four daughters, [b] who at length became coheirs to their brother Sir Rowland.

The daughters of Humphry were; Beatrix, wife of William Bromley; Catherine, married to Thomas Needham; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lemans, and Joan, to Thomas Gaywood.

RALPH Hill, the *second* son of Humphry, married ..... daughter of Thomas Greene, of Greene's Norton, Esq. by whom he was father of

WILLIAM Hill, of *Blechley*, in Shropshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bostock, of Say, and had by her three sons.

First, William, who by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bulkeley, of Ovre, in Shropshire, Esq. became ancestor to the *Hills of Blechley and Soulton.*

Second, Humphry, *ancestor to Lord Berwick.*

Third, Rowland, married to Margaret, daughter of William Forster.

HUMPHRY Hill, *second* son of William, was seated at *Blechley and Soulton*, in Shropshire, and by Alice, daughter of ..... Bulkeley, of Stanlow, had issue five sons.

First, Rowland, *of whom presently.*

Second, William, died young.

Third, Robert, of Adderly, who left issue, Humphry.

Fourth, John, who died young.

Fifth, Thomas, married to Elizabeth, daughter of .... Dancy, of Lancashire, and left no issue.

Also four daughters, Mary, Jane, Catherine, and Dorothy.

ROWLAND Hill, the eldest son and heir, was living at *Hawkestone*, in Shropshire, anno 1592: he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Dycher, of Muckleton, in Shropshire, Esq. and had by her two daughters, Mary, married to Thomas Salisbury, of Flintshire; and Elizabeth, to Thomas Braddock, of Kayhowell; and one son,

ROWLAND Hill, of *Hawkstone*, Esq. who died in 1644. [c] His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jolley, [d] of Buglawton,

[b] Whence came the noble family of Leigh, of Stoneleigh, com. Warw. &c.

[c] Visit of Shropshire, 1663, in the Heralds Office, C. 35.

[d] Shaw says, "daughter of William Jolliffe, of Leke, com. Staff." *Hist. Staff.* vol. ii. p. 44.

in Cheshire, Esq. by whom he was father of six sons, and as many daughters: the sons were,

First, Rowland, *his heir.*

Second, Humphry.

Third, Thomas.

Fourth, James.

Fifth, John; who all died without issue; and,

Sixth, Another John.

The daughters were; first, Jane, wife of Thomas Pitchford, of Lee, in Shropshire; second, Anne, unmarried; third, Sarah, wife of John Cotingham, rector of Halstead, in Kent; fourth, Elizabeth, married to Richard Taylor, of Sherington, in Shropshire; fifth, Abigal, wedded to John Colt, of London; and, sixth, Mary, unmarried.

ROWLAND Hill, of *Hawkstone*, Esq. the eldest son and heir, was thirty-nine years of age at the time of the visitation of Shropshire, in 1663, and remarkable for his great piety, charity and wisdom; he suffered very much by the rebels in the beginning of the civil wars of King Charles I. by coming to the relief of his father, whom they had detained prisoner in the castle near Hawkstone. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Whitehall, of Duddington,[e] in Shropshire, Esq. and had issue seven sons and seven daughters, of whom one was wife of ..... Barbour, Esq. descended from a good family at Flashenbrook, com. Staff. and had by her a son Samuel, who took the name of Hill. Margaret, another daughter, married Thomas Harwood, Esq. and had a son Thomas, hereafter mentioned, who took the name of Hill also.

First, Rowland, the eldest son, died unmarried.

Second, Richard, the second son, entered into holy orders, and had afterwards the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him. He was, in the time of King William, envoy extraordinary to the court of Brussels; as also in that reign, and Queen Anne's, to the courts of Turin, and of all the other Italian princes, except the Roman Pontiff. In King William's reign, he was PAYMASTER of *his Majesty's armies* in Flanders, where, by his remarkably punctual and just dealings, he acquired so great credit, as to be able by it to subsist the armies there when remittances came too slow for that purpose from England; which great service gained him the favour of the King his master, who, soon after the conclusion of the peace, appointed him to be one of the lords commissioners for executing the high office of Lord High Treasurer of England.

[e] Or "Whitchurch." *Shaw.*

His merit also recommended him to the favour of Queen Anne, who, soon after her accession to the throne, appointed him one of the council to his Highness, George Prince of Denmark, as Lord High Admiral of England; and, in 1705, sent him to the Duke of Savoy, a Prince remarkable for his politics, with whom he succeeded so well as to bring him into the grand alliance.

In the reign of King George I. he retired from civil employments, and became fellow of Eton College, which fellowship he held till the time of his death.

He was a statesman of great abilities and eminent integrity, a man of general knowledge, and remarkable for his extraordinary fine address and good breeding. He added much to his own private estate and fortune, which was of itself considerable, great part of which he gave among his relations in his lifetime, and the rest at his death; he augmented many poor livings, and was a considerable benefactor to St. John's College, Cambridge (where he received his education), and an ornament to that society; he left it five rectories, viz. Ditchingham, South and North Lopham united, the two Forncets ditto, Sturston, and Aldborough; his heir to present, but always a fellow of that college. He subscribed largely to public works of charity, and did a great many private ones, in a wise and well-chosen manner. A few months before his death, by the favour of his Majesty King George I. he obtained for his family the dignity of a *Baronet* of Great Britain, in the person of his nephew and heir at law, *Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Esq.* to him and the heirs male of his body; in default of such, to his nephew, *Samuel Hill,*[f] *of Shenston Park, in Staffordshire, Esq.* and the heirs male of his body; in default of such, to his nephew, *Thomas Hill, of Tern Hall, in Shropshire, Esq.* and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such, to his nephew the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill,[g] rector of Forncett, in Norfolk, and the heirs male of his body; which title of Baronet is now enjoyed by Sir John Hill, of Hawkstone. This eminent person departed

[f] The son of a sister already mentioned by —— Barbour, Esq. who had by her a daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Egerton, Esq. of Tatton park, in Cheshire; and the above Samuel, his son and heir, who took the name of HILL, and was seated at Shenstone Park near Lichfield, where he died Feb. 21st, 1758, aged sixty-seven, without issue by his only wife Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, second daughter of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, who died Nov. 24th, 1727, aged twenty-four. Mr. Samuel Hill left all the unentailed part of his property to his nephew and godson, Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton park, Cheshire. See vol. iii. p. 200; and Shaw's Staff. vol ii. p. 45.

[g] Second son of Thomas Harwood by Margaret Hill.

this life, unmarried, at Richmond, in Surry, June 11th, 1727, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried at Hodnet, in Shropshire.

MARGARET HILL, the sister, who married Thomas Harwood, Esq.[h] had issue by him two sons and two daughters; viz. first, Thomas; second, Rowland, rector of Forncet in Norfolk, who died unmarried; third, Martha, wife of William Gough, Esq. of Old Fallings; and, fourth, Anne, wife of John Kynaston, of Hordley, Esq.

THOMAS Hill, Esq. of *Tern-hall, eldest* son, assumed the name of *Hill,* on succeeding to part of his uncle's fortune. He was many years representative in parliament for the town of Shrewsbury, and dying in June, 1782, aged about ninety, was buried at Attingham, in Shropshire.

His first wife, was .... daughter of Sir Littleton Powis, Knt. judge of the Common Pleas, (who died March 16th, 1732) by whom he had issue Thomas, who died young; a daughter married to ..... Burton, Esq. of Longnore, near Shrewsbury, who had issue by her; and Margaret, married to Bennet Sherard, Earl of Harborough.

He married, secondly, Susannah Maria, eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of William Noel, Esq. a judge of the Common Pleas, and by her, who died February 14th, 1760, aged forty-one, and was buried at Attingham, he had two sons;

First, Noel, first Lord Berwick.

Second, Samuel, who died unmarried.

Also, two daughters; Maria, first married to Sir Brian Broughton Delves, of Broughton com. Staff. Baronet; secondly, to Henry Errington, of Sandoe, in com. Northumb. Esq.; and Susanna, who died unmarried.

NOEL Hill, FIRST LORD BERWICK, represented the county of Salop in three parliaments, and was colonel of militia of the same county; on May 19th, 1784, he was by patent advanced to the dignity of a *Peer of Great Britain,* by the style and title of BARON BERWICK, *of Attingham, in Shropshire,* and to the heirs male of his body.

His Lordship married, November 17th, 1768, Anna, second daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hilton, in com. Stafford, Esq. by whom he had issue three sons.

[h] This Thomas Harwood was a younger son of John Harwood, a considerable tobacco and sugar merchant in London, temp. Car. II. whose eldest son, John, was LL. D.

First, Thomas Noel, the present Lord.

Second, William, M. P. for Shrewsbury, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sardinia.

Third, Richard, in holy orders, rector of Thornton, in Cheshire, and Berrington, in Shropshire; married, in October, 1800, Frances, daughter of the late William Mostyn Owen, Esq. and has Richard Noel, and other issue.

Fourth, Henrietta Maria, married, April 10th, 1793, Charles, Lord Bruce, only son of Thomas Bruce Brudenell, Earl of Aylesbury, K. T.

Fifth, Anne; and,

Sixth, Amelia Louisa.

His Lordship died in January, 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS NOEL, the *present* and SECOND LORD BERWICK, who was born October 21st, 1770.

*Title.* Thomas Noel Hill, Baron Berwick, of Attingham, in Shropshire.

*Creations.* Baron Berwick, of Attingham, May 19th, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

*Arms.* Ermine, on a fess Sable, a castle, triple towered proper; in a canton, Gules, a martlet, Or.

*Crest.* On a wreath the upper half of a tower, Argent, with a fawn trippant on the battlements, proper, collared and lined, Or.

*Supporters.* Dexter a Pegasus, Argent, plain, collared, sable, and thereon a martlet, Or; sinister a stag, proper, collared as the dexter, and thereon a leopard's face, Or.

*Motto.* QUI UTI SCIT EI BONA.

*Chief Seat.* At Tern park, in Shropshire. [h]

[h] Shenstone park, in Staffordshire, was sold in January, 1797, to —— Grove, Esq.

# DUTTON, LORD SHERBORNE.

THIS ancient family is denominated from the town of *Dutton*, in Cheshire; for Odard, being seated there in the Conqueror's time, is posterity were surnamed *de Dutton*, from the place of their residence.

Sir Peter Leycester, in his *Historical Antiquities of Cheshire*, has given us the pedigree of the *Duttons of Dutton*, which, he says, is faithfully collected from the evidences of that family, and other good records and deeds; and is as followeth. [a]

ODARD, or UDARD, sometimes also written Hodard and Hudard, came to England with William the Conqueror, and seated himself at *Dutton*; a good part whereof Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, gave unto him, as appears by Doomsday-book.

The ancient roll of the Barons of Halton saith, that with Hugh, Earl of Chester, came one Nigell, a nobleman; and with Nigell came five brethren, to wit, Hudard, Edard, Wolmere, Horswyne, and Wolfaith, a priest, to whom Nigell gave the church of Runcorne; and unto Hudard the same Nigell gave Weston, and Great Aston (now divided into two townships, Aston Grange, and Aston juxta Sutton), *pro uno Feodo Militis:* and from this Hudard came all the Duttons. [b] And, in the record of Doomsday, Odard held Aston, under William Fitz-Nigell, Baron of Halton; and also Odard and Brictric held Weston, under the said William, anno Dom. 1086. Whether those five brethren afore-

[a] Leycester's Cheshire, p. 249, and the following pages, from whence this account is taken, till we come to the Sherborne branch.

[b] Monast. Ang. pars 2, 187.

named were brethren to Nigell, is a doubt; for then, methinks, he should have said, *Quinque fratres sui:* whereas he says only, *Cum isto Nigello venerunt quinque Fratres,*[c] and so names them.

This Hudard's, or Odard's sword, was in 1665, "in the custody of the Lady Elinour, Viscountess Kilmorey, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Dutton, late of Dutton, Esq. deceased; which sword hath for many ages past been preserved, and passed over from heir to heir (like Agamemnon's scepter), as an heir loom, by the name of Hudard's sword; and so at this day it is by tradition received and called."

HUGH, son of Hodard, had those lands which he held *in capite,* or immediately of the Earl of Chester, confirmed unto him by Randle the second, surnamed de Gernoniis, Earl of Chester, about the latter end of Henry I. These lands, I conceive, were those which he held in Dutton.

HUGH de Dutton, son of Hugh, son of Hodard, had the lands which his father Hugh held of the Baron of Halton, confirmed unto him by William, son of Nigell, constable to Randle the second, and by William, his son, on that day when the said William, the father, and William, the son, did visit Hugh, the son of Hodard, on his death-bed at Kekwick; at which time Hugh, the son of Hodard, gave unto William, the father, his coat of mail and his charging horse; and Hugh, the son of that Hugh, gave unto William, the son, a palfrey, and a sparrow-hawk. This was about the end of the reign of King Henry I.

The lands here confirmed I conceive to be Weston and Kekwick, and perhaps some others.

This Hugh de Dutton had issue,

First, Hugh Dutton, son and heir.

Second, Adam de Dutton, another son, from whom the *Warburtons of Arley* are descended.

Third, Geffery de Dutton, another son, from whom the Duttons of Chedill, in this county, were propagated, who assumed the sur-

[c] Though Sir Peter Leycester, in this place, makes it a question, whether these five brethren, that attended Nigell, were his brothers; because the record does not say, with him (Nigell) came *his* five brothers, but with him came five brothers; but this doubt Sir Peter himself solves, in page 351, of his Antiquities of Cheshire; where, speaking of the antiquity of the church of Runcorne, he says, "We read in an ancient roll, that Nigell, Baron of Halton, gave the church of Runcorne to Wolfaith, a priest, his brother, in the reign of the Conqueror."

name of Chedill, and continued to the reign of Edward III. till Sir Roger de Chedill (the last of that family) dying 1 Edw. III. 1327, left his inheritance to be shared by his two daughters and heirs, Clemence and Agnes: and out of that family de Chedill, branched Hamon Dutton, under Edward I. younger son to Sir Geffrey Dutton, of Chedill, to whom his father gave *Ashley*, 13 Edw. I. 1285, which he purchased for him. The posterity of this Hamon assumed the surname of *Ashley*, from the place of their residence, as was the manner of those ages; which family of the Ashleys, of Ashley, continued to the end of Henry VIII. about which time Thomasin, daughter and heir of George Ashley, of Ashley, Esq. brought that inheritance to Richard Brereton, of Lee-Hall, not far from Middlewich, by marriage, who was a younger son of Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, in this county; in which name of Brereton, of Ashley, it continued but four descents, and was divided among the three sisters of Thomas Brereton (the last Brereton, of Ashley) and their heirs, anno Dom. 1661.

Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, son of Hugh, married ....., daughter of Hamon Massy, Baron of Dunham Massy, *regnante Henrico secundo:* with whom her father gave in free marriage lands in Suttersby, in Lindsey in Lincolnshire, and had issue[d] Hugh Dutton, eldest son, Thomas Dutton, John Dutton, and Adam Dutton. He purchased Little Moldesworth, for 50 marks, from Robert son of Matthew de Moldesworth, about 1250. Also Alice, wife of William Boydell, of Dedeston.

This Hugh Dutton bought Preston, nigh Dutton, of Henry de Nuers, and Julian, his wife, *reddendo octo solidos annuatim, ad festum Sancti Martini:* which Randle Blundevill, Earl of Chester, confirmed, about the reign of King John. He purchased also the town of Little Legh, in fee farm, from Simon, son of Osberne, rendering the yearly rent of two marks of silver at the feast of St. Martin; which rent is yet paid by his heirs to the Earl of Derby, as of his manor of Harden, anno Dom. 1666. And Roger Lacy, constable of Cheshire, and Baron of Halton, acquitted this Hugh Dutton *de judice de Legha*, that is, of finding a judger to serve at Halton, for Little Legh yearly, about the reign of Richard I. or

[d] I do conceive here was another Hugh Dutton, son and heir of this Hugh, who married Muriel, daughter of Thomas le Despenser, and he had issue, Hugh, Thomas, John, and Adam, as there followeth. And, if so, some of these acts may belong to that Hugh, which are ascribed to this Hugh.

beginning of King John's reign. He purchased also the moiety of Barnton from William, son of Henry, son of Serlo, which Robert de Mesnilwarin held.

He had also the magistracy, or rule and authority, over all the letchers and whores of all Cheshire, granted unto him and his heirs by John, constable of Cheshire, and Baron of Halton, as freely as the said John held the same of the Earl of Chester; saving the right of the said John to him and his heirs; which are the very words of the deed, only rendered by me in English: so that he holds it, as it were, under the Baron of Halton, who reserves his own right by a special reservation.

This privilege, over such loose persons, was granted, first, unto Roger Lacy, constable of Cheshire, under Richard I. by Randle, surnamed Blundevill, Earl of Chester, in memory of his good service done to the Earl, in raising the siege of the Welshmen, who had beset the Earl in his castle of Rothelent, in Flintshire: for, the constable having got a promiscuous rabble of such like persons together, and marching towards the said castle, the Welsh (supposing a great army to be coming) raised their siege, and fled; so saith the ancient roll of the Barons of Halton: this roll saith, that rabble consisted of players, fiddlers, and shoemakers. The deed here toucheth letchers and whores; the privilege and custom used at this day by the heirs of Dutton, over the minstrelsie and common fiddlers; none being suffered to play in this country without the licence of the Lord of Dutton, who keeps a court at Chester, yearly, on Midsummer day, for the same, where all the licenced minstrels of Cheshire do appear, and renew their licences: so that the custom seems to have been altered to the fiddlers, as necessary attendants on revellers in bawdy-houses and taverns.

And it is to be observed, that those minstrels, which are licenced by the heirs of Dutton, of Dutton, within the county palatine of Chester, or the county of the city of Chester, according to their ancient custom, are exempted out of the statute of rogues, [c]

[c] In the reign of Hen. VII. a quo warranto was brought against Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, Esq. to shew why he claimed all the minstrels of Cheshire, and in the city of Chester, to meet before him at Chester, yearly, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and then and there to give him four bottles of wine and a lance; and also every minstrel to pay him four-pence halfpenny; and every whore, following her calling, to pay him four-pence: to which he pleaded prescription.

39 Eliz. cap. 4. which proviso hath been continued in every statute since concerning vagabonds. [f]

Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, son and heir of Hugh, lived 1234, 18 Hen. III. He purchased from Richard de Aston, son of Gilbert de Aston, six bovates of land, in Aston juxtà Dutton, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. which land belongs to Dutton Demain at this day (1666). He also built Poosey chapel, about 20 K. Hen. III. 1236, which undoubtedly stood upon part of that land bought from Aston; for that chapel is in Runcorne parish. This Hugh gave to John, his brother, the third part of all the town of Bolinton, in Maxfield hundred, which Thomas le Despenser gave in free marriage *Hugoni patri meo cum Muriela matre mea:* [g] which deed was made about the year of Christ 1234.

This Hugh de Dutton died without issue; and Thomas, his brother, succeeded heir.

Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, brother and heir to Hugh, lived anno Dom. 1249, 33 Hen. III. and 1268, 53 Hen. III. He purchased Clatterwigge, a hamlet in Little Legh juxtà Barterton, from Hugh de Clatterwigge, about 1244, 29 Hen. III.

He built the chapel at the manor house of Dutton, towards the end of Henry III's reign.

He married Philippa, daughter and heir of Vivian de Sandon, or Standon, by whom he had lands in Staffordshire; and had issue Hugh Dutton, son and heir; Thomas, another son, to whom his father gave Great Rownall, and Little Rownall, in Staffordshire, by the consent of Philippa, his wife: but I conceive this younger son Thomas died without issue, because I find Philippa, in her widowhood, granting these two manors of Rownall to Sir Robert Dutton, her other son, and to Agnes, his wife, daughter of William de Mere, in Staffordshire: Margaret, a daughter, married William Venables, son and heir of Roger Venables, of Kinderton, 38 Hen. III. 1253; and Catherine, married John, son of Vrian de Sancto Petro. So I find in an old pedigree.

This Sir Thomas was sheriff of Cheshire 1268, 53 Hen. III. He died in the beginning of the reign of Edw. I.

Philippa was living, a widow, 1290 and 1294.

Sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, son and heir of Sir

[f] See Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. ii p. 527. Cheshire, p. 523.
[g] The original penès Downes of Shrigley, 1654.

Thomas, bound himself to the Abbot of Vale-Royal, to make a foot-bridge at Acton, and to find a boat and ferry-man at Acton Ford, about 1286; the same is now made a county bridge. He also was bound to William Gerard, his 'squire, *in unâ robâ armigerorum annuatim ad totam vitam suam ad festum natalis Domini*, 13 Edw. I. 1285. He purchased Barterton, and married Joan, daughter of Sir Vrian de Sancto Petro, vulgo Sampier; (I have no authority for this, but an old pedigree;) and had issue Hugh Dutton, son and heir; and William Dutton, who married Maud, daughter and coheir to Sir Richard Stockport, of Stockport, 1305; which William, with others, was indicted 35 Edw. I. for taking away the said Maud, by force, from Dunham Massy, being then in the custody of Hamon Massy; whom they took out of her chamber into the court, stripping her of all her clothes, save her smock, saith the record; Robert Dutton, parson of Eccleston, 1320: also Margaret, a daughter.

This Sir Hugh died 22 Edw. I. 1294; Joan, his lady, survived; she was living 1298.

Sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, son and heir of Sir Hugh, born the eighth day of December, 5 Edw. I. 1276, at Dutton, and baptized at Great Budworth the day following: he sued the prior of Norton, before Adam Burum and Nicholas Gruchundelèe, commissaries of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, at the visitation of the arch-deanery of Chester, anno Dom. 1315, for not finding a chaplain and lamp at Poosey chapel, according to the original grant, which he there produced: and John Olton, then prior, confessed the same, and was ordered to find them: this priory was of the order of St. Augustine.

He married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, of Holland, in Lancashire, and had issue Thomas Dutton, son and heir; William, parson of Thornton, 22 Edw. III.; Geffrey Dutton, another son; and Robert Dutton, another son.

This Sir Hugh was made steward of Halton, 24th December, 20 Edward II. and died 1 Edward III. 1326, at the age of fifty years.

Joan, his widow, afterwards married Edmund Talbot, of Bashall; and after, to Sir John Ratcliff, of Urdeshall, in Lancashire, living 11 Edw. III. and 20 Edw. III.

Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, Knight, son and heir of Sir Hugh and Joan, was fifteen years old on Whitsunday, 1329, 3 Edw. III. He purchased those lands in Dutton which for-

merly belonged to Halton fee; and also those lands in Dutton which formerly belonged to Boydell, of Dodleston; and so made the township of Dutton entirely his own.

This Thomas was made seneschal, governor, and receiver of the castle and honour of Halton, in Cheshire, by William Clinton, Earl of Huntington; and also of all his lands and manors in Cheshire and Lancashire, *quamdiu bene se gesserit*, which the Earl farmed unto him for four hundred and forty marks yearly, dated at Maxstock, 19 Edw. III.

It seems he was indicted, for that he and others came with armed power (when King Edward III. was out of England) within the verge of the lodgings of Lionell, the King's son, Protector of England, and assaulted the manor of Geaumes, nigh Reading, in Wiltshire, and there slew Michael Poynings, the uncle, and Thomas le Clerke, of Shipton, and others, and committed a rape on Margery, the wife of one Nicholas de la Beche, for which the King pardoned him; and he found Sir Bernard Brocas, Sir Hugh Berewyk, Philip Durdanyt, and John Haydoke, his sureties in the Chancery, for his good abearing, 26 Edw. III.

He was, by several commissions, employed for the apprehending of certain malefactors, robbers, and disturbers of the peace in this county. One is directed unto him by the name of Thomas Dutton, *Equitator in Foresta de Mara*, and to Richard Done, forester of the same forest, 14 Edw. III.

Anno Domini 1379, 3 Richard II. William Eltonhed, prior of the hermit friars, of the order of St. Augustine, at Warrington, in Lancashire, and the convent there, granted to Sir Thomas Dutton, Knight, a perpetual chantry; to wit, that a sufficient friar, of the convent of Warrington, shall be especially elected to pray for the salvation of Sir Thomas, his children, and of Philippa, his wife, and her parents; and for the soul of Dame Ellen, late wife of the said Sir Thomas, their children and parents, when they shall die, at the great altar of their church yearly for ever; and that their names be written down in their Martyrology; whereunto the prior and convent were bound, under a penalty of three shillings and four-pence, to be levied by the provincial prior upon omission of such form of service; and if for a week or a fortnight it were omitted, then must they double the time omitted in manner aforesaid: if neglected for six months, then upon pain of suspension: if for a year, then upon excommunication, until the time omitted be made up: whereunto are witnesses, Thomas, abbot of St. Wer-

burge, of Chester; Stephen, abbot of Vale Royal; Richard, prior of Norton; and Roger, prior of Berkenhed. This was confirmed by Henry de Towesdale, provincial prior of the hermit friars, of the order of St. Augustine, in England, with a special injunction, that the said persons be yearly twice commemorated before the whole convent; once, at the first entrance of the prior of Warrington into the convocation house, yearly; the other time, on the election day of a fellow prior for a provincial convocation. Dated at Warrington, on Sunday, next after the feast of St. Martin, *anno supradicto.*

This Sir Thomas sealed usually with his coat of arms and crest, to wit, *quarterly, a fret in the second and third; over which, upon the dexter angle of the escutcheon, a helmet, and thereon a plume of feathers.*

*Anno Domini* 1344, Robert Monning, of Tatenhale, grants to Thomas de Dutton, and his heirs, all the magistracy of the minstrels, *cum omnibus pertinentiis, prout in Charta originali plenius continetur.* I conceive he was but a feoffee.

This Thomas was sheriff of Cheshire 30 and 33 Edward III. and was a knight 35 Edward III. He died 1381, aged sixty-three. He married two wives: the first was Ellen, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Peter Thornton, of Thornton, the eldest daughter, by whom he had issue,

First, Sir Peter Dutton, who died without issue 35 Ed. III.

Second, Thomas Dutton, another son, died also without issue.

Third, Sir Lawrence Dutton succeeded heir to his father.

Fourth, Edmund Dutton, another son, was ancestor to the Duttons, of Sherborne, of whom we are to treat.

Fifth, Henry Dutton, fifth son; and,

Sixth, William Dutton, another son.

His second wife was Philippa, the widow of Sir Peter Thornton. She was (as I conceive) a later wife to Sir Peter Thornton, not mother of the coheirs.

Sir Lawrence, eldest surviving son, succeeded, and died without issue 1392, aged fifty-three; his widow re-married Sir William Brereton, of Brereton.

Edmund Dutton, the *fourth* son of Sir Thomas, married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Minshull, de Church Minshull, by whom he had the manors of Church Minshull and Aston Mondram; and had issue,

First, Sir Peter Dutton, who became *heir to his uncle, Sir Lawrence Dutton,* of Dutton; he died 1433.

Second, Hugh Dutton, of whom the Duttons, of Hatton, nigh Warton, in Cheshire, whose posterity afterwards, in process of time, became heirs of Dutton lands under Henry VIII.

Third, Lawrence Dutton, another son; and Thomas Dutton, another son; Agnes de Dutton, a daughter, married William Leycester, of Nether Tabley, 1398, 22 Richard II. and Ellen, another daughter.

John Dutton, of Dutton, son and heir of Sir Peter, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Savage, and dying 1445, left

Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, who being slain at the battle of Blore-heath, 1459, left issue John Dutton, of Dutton, Esq. who was succeeded by his brother,

Roger Dutton, of Dutton, Esq. who dying 1499, left by Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Aston,

Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, Esq. who died without lawful issue 1526.

A great controversy now arose between the heirs general of Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, who died 1459, and Sir Piers Dutton, of Hatton, the next heir male. The daughters of this Sir Thomas Dutton, sisters of John Dutton, and Roger Dutton, and aunts of the last Lawrence Dutton, were Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Molineux, of Sefton; Isabel, of Sir Christopher Sotheworth, of Sotheworth; Elizabeth, of Ralph Bostock, of Bostock; Margaret, wife of Thomas Aston, of Aston; and afterwards of Ralph Vernon of Haslington; and Elinor, of Richard Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley.

The manor of Dutton, with the advoury of the minstrels of Cheshire, was adjudged to the heir male, Sir Piers.

Hugh Dutton, Esq. *second* son of Edmund, married Petronella, daughter of Ralph Vernon, of *Hatton,* in Cheshire, Esq. and had by her two sons, John and Lawrence.

John, the *eldest* son, was settled at Hatton, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Athurton, of Athurton, in Lancashire, Knight, by whom she had three sons,

First, Peter, living at Hatton, 1464.

Second, Richard, ancestor to the Sherborne branch.

Third, Geoffry.

Peter married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert Grosvenour, by whom he had issue

Peter Dutton, of Hatton, who by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Fouleshurst, had issue

Sir Piers Dutton, adjudged to be heir male, who built, 1539, the new hall at Dutton, still in part remaining, and had by Elinor, daughter of Thomas Legh, of Adlington,

Hugh Dutton, who by Jone, daughter of Sir William Booth, had

John Dutton, of Dutton, who died 1608, father by Elinor, daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley, of

Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, Esq. who by Thomasine Anderton, had Elinor, daughter and heir, married to Gilbert Lord Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, whose son Dutton, Lord Gerard, was father of Charles, Lord Gerard, from whom came Digby, last Lord Gerard, who died 1711, whose daughter and heir married James, Duke of Hamilton, who was created *Baron Dutton, of Dutton*, and Duke of Brandon, &c. *(See title Brandon,* vol. i.)

Richard Dutton, *second* son of John Dutton, of Hatton, had issue Ralph Dutton, who had two sons.

First, William.

Second, Richard, from whom the Duttons of *Cloughton and Dally*, in com. Ebor. were descended.

William, the eldest son and heir to Richard Dutton, *lived at Chester*, and had issue by his wife Agnes, daughter of John Conway, of Flintshire, Esq. several children, whereof Thomas was the *second* son.

This Thomas Dutton, second son, purchased the manor of *Sherborne*, in Gloucestershire, which had belonged to the late dissolved abbey of Winchecombe. He married, first, Mary, daughter of ..... Meyney,[h] by whom he had only a daughter, Anne, wife to John Warnford, of Sevenhampton, in com. Wilts, Esq.

And by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Stephen Kirton, Esq. alderman of the city of London, and relict of Sir Thomas Withers, Knight, he had two sons, William, who continued the line, and Thomas, who died without issue; also a daughter, Eleanor, married at Sherborne, November 24th, 1586, to Ralph Salvyne, of Newbiggin, in Yorkshire, Gent. and afterwards knighted. Thomas the father, dying October 4th, 1581, was buried at Sherborne, and succeeded by his eldest son,

William Dutton, of Sherborne, Esq. who served the office of

[h] From the pedigree drawn up for Lord Sherborne, 1784.

sheriff for the county of Gloucester in 1590, and 1601; he married Anne, daughter to Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, and by her (who, secondly, married to Sir Paul Tracy, of Stanway, in Gloucestershire, Bart. and was buried at Sherborne on February 23d, 1650) had issue seven sons and four daughters; the sons were,

First, Thomas, baptized September 15th, 1591, and buried at Sherborne, January 6th, 1610.

Second, William, baptized at Sherborne, May 2d, 1593, and buried there the 5th of the same month.

Third, John, who became heir to the estate, *of whom presently*.

Fourth, Ambrose, baptized at Sherborne, November 21st, 1596, and buried at Sherborne, May 9th, following.

Fifth, William, baptized at Sherborne, January 5th, 1598.

Sixth, Giles, baptized at Sherborne, April 1, 1605; both living in 1617, but died without issue.

Seventh, Sir Ralph, *of whom hereafter*.

The daughters were, first, Anne, baptized at Sherborne, Aug. 22d, 1585; second, Eleanor, baptized November 17th, 1586, buried at Sherborne, April 26th, 1604; third, Elizabeth, baptized at Sherborne, January 9th, 1587; and, fourth, Mary, baptized at Sherborne, October 22d, 1589, married, first, to George Fettiplace, Esq.; secondly, to Sir George Fleetwood, of Woodstock Park, in Oxfordshire, Knight. .....

William, the father of these children, made his will, June 4th, 1617, which was proved November 18th, 1618, in which year he died, and was buried at Sherborne, being succeeded in his estates by

John Dutton, of *Sherborne*, Esq. his eldest surviving son; baptized at Sherborne, October 5th, 1594: he was some time knight of the shire, and deputy lieutenant of the county of Gloucester: his will bears date January 14th, 1655, to which a codicil was annexed three days after, and the probate thereof is dated June 30th, 1657; he died January 14th, and was buried at Sherborne, February 18th, 1656-7.

His first wife was Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Henry Baynton, of Bromham, in com. Wilts, Knight, and by her, who died April 28th, and was buried at Sherborne, May 3d, 1638, aged forty-two, he had issue one son, William, baptized January 10th, 1623, who died April 11th, 1628, and was buried at Sherborne the next day; and three daughters, first, Lucy, baptized at

Sherborne, June 2d, 1621, and buried there April 2d, 1623; second, Lucy, baptized at Sherborne, April 9th, 1624, and married there November 26th, 1638, to Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe; and, third, Elizabeth, married to George Colt, of Colt Hall, in Suffolk, Esq.

His second wife was Anne, fourth daughter of John King, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, by whom he had no issue; and she, surviving him, was afterwards married to Sir Richard-Grubham How, of Compton, in Gloucestershire, Bart.

The inscription upon his monument, in the chancel of the church of Sherborne, is as follows:

> John Dutton, of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, Esq. son of William Dutton, and Anne, the daughter of Ambrose Nicholas, Knight, a person of a sharp understanding, and clear judgment, every way capable of those eminent services he underwent, as knight of the shire in several parliaments, and as deputy lieutenant; one, who was master of a large fortune, and owner of a mind equal to it: noted for his hospitality far and near, and his charitable relief of the poor; which makes his memory honoured by the best, as his loss lamented by the last. He died, &c.

That he was a zealous asserter of the liberty of the subject, withstanding all royal encroachments upon the same, appears in the great opposition he made to that arbitrary business of the loan-money, for refusing which he was committed to Gloucester prison, and whilst there elected knight of the shire. How steady and equal he carried himself afterwards (avoiding those furious courses so natural to injured people, and which too many at that time unhappily pursued) we learn from the Oxford historian, who, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, gives the following character of him:[1]

"John Dutton, of Sherbourne, in Gloucestershire, Esq.—He was one of the knights for that county, to sit in the said parliament, 1640; but being frighted thence by the tumults that came up to the parliament doors, as other royalists were, he conveyed himself privately to Oxford, and sate there. He was a learned

1 Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 25, edit. 1721.

and a prudent man, and as one of the richest, so one of the meekest, men in England. He was active in making the defence, and drawing up the articles of Oxon, when the garrison was to be surrendered to the parliament. For which, and his steady loyalty, he was afterwards forced to pay a round sum in Goldsmith's-hall at London."[k]

We now return to the seventh and youngest son of William by Anne Nicholas, which was,

Sir RALPH Dutton, Knight, which honour he received at Woodstock, in August 1624. In the reign of King Charles the First he was gentleman of the privy-chamber in extraordinary, and high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1630; and being zealously attached to the interest of his sovereign in the great rebellion, his estate was sequestered, for which a composition of 952 *l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* was paid, and he forced to fly beyond sea; but, being beat back

[k] It appears, by the list of those that compounded for their estates, that this John Dutton, Esq. paid 5216 *l.* 4*s.* for his; it likewise appears, by Wood's Athenæ Oxon. how loyal he was in the beginning of the troubles; and yet we find in the following extract of his will, dated January 14th, 1655, these particulars; "I humbly request and desire, that his Highness, the Lord Protector, will be pleased to take upon him the guardianship and disposing of my nephew, William Dutton, and of that estate I by deed of settlement hath left him; and that his Highness would be pleased, in order to my former desires, and according to the discourse that hath passed betwixt us, thereupon, that when he shall come to ripeness of age, a marriage may be had and solemnized betwixt my said nephew, William Dutton, and the Lady Frances Cromwell, his Highness's youngest daughter, which I much desire, and (if it take effect) shall account it as a blessing from God." He gives, by the said will, 500 *l.* to the poor of Northleach, in com. Gloucest. with legacies to the poor of Sherborne, and other places; and gives several legacies to his servants; and gives his estate to his nephew William Dutton, and the heirs males of his body, and for default of such issue, to his nephew, Ralph Dutton, and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such issue, to his own right heirs for ever. Gives 800 *l.* to his nephew Ralph, to buy an annuity of 100 *l.* per ann. and gives 500 *l* to his wife, with all the plate and household goods she brought when he married her, and bequeaths her all his coaches and coach-horses, and two saddle nags. Orders his body to be interred in a comely decent manner in the vault which he lately built, and caused to be made in the isle of Sherborne church, where he usually sat, without pomp or needless expence; and orders the sum of 150 *l.* out of his personal estate, to be bestowed in the making of a monument within the said isle, for himself and his two wives; and appoints Sir William Brownlow, of High Holborn, in Middlesex, Bart. Sir William Chadwell, of Lincoln's-Inn, in Middlesex, and Gabriel Becke, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq. his executors; and gives unto them 1200 ounces of plate. This will and codicil was proved at London, June 30th, 1657, before the judges for probate of wills, and signed Simon Rolleston, register. See for it *Ruthen*, p. 249.

by contrary winds in his passage from Leith to France, he was cast away on Brunt Island, and there died in the year 1646.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Duncombe, of London, Knight, and had by her two sons, William and Ralph, ancestor to the present peer.

WILLIAM, the *eldest* son, succeeded to the estate at Sherborne, as heir to his uncle, John; was high sheriff of the county of Gloucester in 1667, died March 24th, 1674-5, and was buried at Sherborne, on the fifth of the succeeding month. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Scudamore, of Dromore, Lord Viscount Scudamore, and relict of Thomas Russell, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Russell, of Streynsham, in Worcestershire, Bart. but had issue only a son, John, baptized August 24th, and buried at Sherborne, November 8th, 1664: whereby the family estates devolved upon his brother Ralph, youngest son of Sir Ralph Dutton, just mentioned.

Which Sir RALPH was some time knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, and was created *a Baronet* of Great Britain, to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent, bearing date June 22d, 1678. He first married Grisell, daughter of Sir Edward Poole, of Kemble, in Wilts, Knight, and by her, who was buried at Sherborne, February 25th, 1677, had two daughters, Elizabeth, baptized at Sherborne October 14th, 1675, who became wife to William Green, of London, Esq.; and Grisell, baptized February 18th, 1677-8, and buried at Sherborne September 11th, 1681.

His second wife was Mary, only daughter of Dr. Peter Barwick, physician in ordinary to King Charles the Second, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

First, Sir JOHN Dutton, of Sherborne, *second Baronet*, some time knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, who died February 1st, 1742-3, aged sixty-one, and was buried at Sherborne the fourth of the same month, having had two wives, first, Mary, sole daughter and heir of Sir Rushout Cullen, of Upton, in Warwickshire, Bart. but she died without issue, and was buried at Sherborne, on May 23d, 1719; and by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in Oxfordshire, Bart. they had only a daughter, Mary, of whom her mother died in child-bed; and they were both buried at Sherborne, on June 15th, 1729.

Sir John having survived all his brothers, and dying without issue, the baronetage became extinct at his death.

Second, William, buried at Sherborne, March 22d, 1683.

Third, Clement, died an infant, 1687, and buried at Sherborne.

Fourth, Ralph, died unmarried, December 13th, and buried the 16th of the same month, 1716, at Sherborne.

The daughters of Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. were,

First, Mary, married at Sherborne, October 29th, 1719, to Sir Thomas Read, of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, Bart.

Second, Anne, *grandmother to the present Lord Sherborne.*

Third, Jemima, who died unmarried,[1] and was buried at Sherborne, February 10th, 1762.

ANNE, the second daughter of Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. by his second wife, married *James Napar*, of Loughcrew, in the county of Meath, in the kingdom of Ireland, Esq.; he died in 1716, aged fifty-six; she, in 1718, aged forty-eight; and were buried at Loughcrew: they had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz.

First, James Lenox Naper.

Second, William Naper, of Druce Town, in the county of Meath, Esq. who died unmarried.

Anne, married to ..... Pollard, of Castle Pollard, in the county of West Meath, Esq.; and Mary.

JAMES LENOX NAPER, of Loughcrew, Esq. the eldest son and heir, was by the will of his uncle, Sir John Dutton, Bart. possessed of the manor of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, whereupon he assumed the surname and arms of DUTTON. He was buried at Sherborne, September 14th, 1776, aged sixty-three, having been twice married, first to ..... daughter of General Ingoldsby; secondly, to Jane, daughter of Christopher Bond, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, Esq.

By the former he had issue only a son, John Lenox Naper, who assumed the name and arms of DUTTON, but died unmarried, and was buried at Sherborne, September 7th, 1771.

By his second wife he had four sons and six daughters; the sons were,

First, James, now Lord Sherborne.

Second, William, baptized at Sherborne, June 3d, 1749, who used the name and arms of *Naper*, and died November 28th, 1791, having married Miss Travell, by whom he left an infant son.

[1] She died the 6th.

Third, Thomas, baptized 21st, and was buried at Sherborne, October 23d, 1751.

Fourth, Ralph Dutton, of Gressen Hall, in Norfolk, Esq. baptized at Sherborne, November 10th, 1755, and died February 25, 1804, having married Miss Honor Gubbins, who died without issue in January 1807.

The daughters were, Jane and Jemima, who died infants; Anne, married at Sherborne, January 15th, 1760, to Samuel Blackwell, of Ampney Park, in Gloucestershire, Esq.; Mary, baptized at Sherborne, June 24th, 1750, and married there May 25th, 1769, to Thomas Master, of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, Esq.; Frances, baptized at Sherborne, October 28th, 1752, and married there, September 9th, 1771, to Charles Lambert, of Beau Park, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, Esq.; and Jane, married at Sherborne, October 5th, 1775, to Thomas William Coke, of Longford, in the county of Derby, and of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. and died January 28th, 1800, leaving two daughters.

James Dutton, now Lord Sherborne, the eldest son and heir, was baptized at Sherborne, October 27th, 1744, represented the county of Gloucester in 1780, and was by patent, dated May 20th, 1784, created Lord Sherborne, *Baron of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester*, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship was married at Longford, in the county of Derby, on July 7th, 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wenman Roberts Coke, of Longford, aforesaid, Esq. by whom he hath issue one son and three daughters, viz.

First, John, born in February 1779, married, August 11th, 1803, the Honourable Mary Legge, only child of Henry, present Lord Stawel.

Second, Elizabeth Jane, born May 28th, 1775, married, January 14th, 1803, Thomas, Viscount Andover, son and heir apparent of Charles Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

Third, Anne Margaret, born in November 1776, married, April 26th, 1806, Prince Bariatinsky, of the Russian Empire, and died at St. Petersburgh in March 1807, leaving a son.

Fourth, Frances Mary, born in December 1777.

*Titles.* James Dutton, Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire.

*Creation.* Lord Sherborne, Baron of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, May 20th, 1784, 24 Geo. III.

*Arms.* Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in each piece of the second a fret, Or, a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a plume of Ostrich feathers, Argent, Azure, Or, Vert and Gules, alternately.

*Motto.* SERVABO FIDEM.

*Chief Seats.* At Sherborne, in Gloucestershire.

## GORDON, LORD GORDON.

GEORGE GORDON, (commonly called *Marquis of Huntley*, EARL OF NORWICH,) eldest son and heir apparent of Alexander, *Duke of Gordon*, was born February 2d, 1770. In 1806, he was elected M. P. for Eye in Suffolk; and on April 11th, 1807, was called up to the House of *Peers*, by writ of summons, as BARON GORDON OF HUNTLEY; and placed in his father's English Barony, of the date of July 12th, 1784.

His Lordship having entered into the army, raised the 92d regiment at the beginning of the late war; and has since risen to the rank of major-general, and been appointed colonel of the 42d regiment of foot. He served in the expedition to Holland in 1799; and again in that to Walcheren in 1809.

His Lordship is unmarried.

*Titles.* George Gordon, Baron Gordon, of Huntley.

*Creation.* Baron Gordon, of Huntley, by letters patent July 12th, 1784; and writ of summons April 11th, 1807.

For *Arms, Crest, Supporters*, see the article of EARL OF NORWICH, *(Duke of Gordon)* vol. v.

## SCOTT, LORD MONTAGU, OF BOUGHTON.

HENRY JAMES MONTAGU SCOTT, BARON MONTAGU, *of Boughton, in Northamptonshire,* succeeded to this barony, May 28th, 1790, on the death of his grandfather, *George, last Duke of Montagu,*[a] agreeable to the limitation of the *patent granted in* 1786. He then took the additional name of MONTAGU.

His Lordship is the second son of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, Knight of the Garter. (See title EARL OF DONCASTER, vol. iii.)

His Lordship was born December 16th, 1776, and married, November 22d, 1804, Margaret, daughter of Archibald, Lord Douglas, of Douglas (by Lady Lucy Graham).

*Title.* Henry James Montagu Scott, Baron Montagu, of Boughton.

*Creation.* Baron Montagu, of Boughton, by patent August 8th, 1786.

*Arms.* Same as EARL OF DONCASTER *(Duke of Buccleugh),* quartering *Montagu.* See vol. iii.

*Crest.* Same as Doncaster.

*Supporters.* Same as Doncaster.

*Motto.* AMO. Same as Doncaster.

*Chief Seat.* Boughton House, Northamptonshire.

[a] See title EARL OF CARDIGAN, vol. iii.

## DOUGLAS, LORD DOUGLAS OF AMBRESBURY,

*(DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY IN SCOTLAND.)*

The following account of this family is principally in the words of Craufurd.

The Barony of Drumlanrig, in Drumfrizeshire, did anciently belong to the Earls of Marr. Thomas, Earl of Marr, gave these lands to William, Lord of Douglas, whose sister, the Lady Margaret, he had married, which King David II. did, by his royal charter, confirm 'Willielmo Domino de Douglas, Omnes Terras Baroniæ de Drumlanrig, cum Pertinen. Tenend. et Habend, eidem Willielmo Domino de Douglas, et hæredibus suis, libere et quiete, plenarie, integrè et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, Assiamentis, et justis pertinentiis suis, sicut charta dilecti consanguinei nostri Thomæ Comitis Marriæ, eidem Willielmo Domino de Douglas, et Margaretæ Sponsæ suæ, consanguineæ nostræ, inde confecta plenius proportat et testatur.'

To this William, *Lord*, thereafter *Earl of Douglas*, who died 1384, succeeded James, *second Earl of Douglas*, his son, who by his charter gave the Barony of Drumlanrig to William Douglas his son; of which, for the fixing the origin of this illustrious branch of the house of Douglas, I shall present the reader with an exact copy, as I transcribed it from the original.

"Omnibus hanc chartam visuris vel audituris, Jacobus Comes de Douglass, Dominus vallis de Lydale, ac baroniæ de Drumlanrig, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac charta nostra confirmasse Willielmo de Douglas, filio nostro, pro homagio et servitio suo, omnes terras nostras

totius baroniæ de Drumlanrig, infra vicecom. de Dumfrise, tenend. et habend. omnes dictas terras præfatæ baroniæ, cum pertinen. eidem Willielmo et hæredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Archibaldo de Douglas filio nostro, et hæredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreandis, in feudo et hæreditate in perpetuum reservata, nobis et hæredibus nostris, regalitas ejusdem faciendo inde nobis et hæredibus nostris, servitium unius militis in exercitu nostro, nomine Albæ firmæ. In cujus rei testimonium presenti chartæ sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi, his testibus, Domino Archibaldo de Douglas, Domino Galuidiæ, Jacobo de Douglas, Domino de Dalkeith, Jacobo de Lindsay, Domino de Crawfurd, Willielmo de Lindsay, Roberto Colevyle, Willielmo de Borthewick, consanguineis nostris militibus, Adamo Forrester, Adamo de Hoppringle, Allano de Laudere, et multis aliis."

This James Earl of Douglas lost his life in the battle of Otterburne, 1388.

This Sir William Douglas, the *first Baron of Drumlanrig*,[a] being a brave gentleman,[b] signalized himself in the wars against the English in his time; in 1411, together with Gavin Dunbar, son to the Earl of March, he burnt and plundered the town of Roxburgh,[c] then in the possession of the English, which was performed with great resolution and courage. The war at length ending in a truce in 1412,[d] Sir William Douglas and the Lord Clifford were the chief challengers at a solemn tournament held by the Earl of Westmorland at Carlisle, but my author[e] is not particular as to the event. The same year he had the honour to be sent by the governor of Scotland, the Duke of Albany, ambassador to the court of England, to solicit the release of King James I. who was then kept a prisoner in that realm,[f] when he obtained from his captive sovereign a charter, all written fair out in the King's own hand, on vellum,[g] the very finest I ever saw, in these words:

a It may be here observed, that this noble family has always carried the arms of Marr quartered with their own, which denotes their descent from Margaret, heiress and Countess of Marr.

b He was twice in England, in 1397, and 1405, for which he had safe conducts from Rich. II. and Hen. IV. *Rymer*, vol. viii. p. 25, 421, 429.

c Extracta e Chron. Scotiæ. d Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

e Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage of England.

f Rymer's Fœdera.

g Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry.

"Jamis, throw the Grace of God, Kyinge of Scottis, til all that this Lettre heris or seis, sendis Gretynge; wit ze, that we haue grantit, and be this present Lettre grantis a special confirmation in the mast Forme, til our Trust and Wele belofit Cosyng, Sir William of Douglas of Drumlanrig, of all the Lands that he is posest and charterit of within the Kyngdome of Scotland, that is to say, the Landis of Drumlanrig, of Hauyke, and of Selkirk: the which Charter and Posessions be this Lettre we confirm. In Witnes of the Whilk, this present Lettres we wrate with our proper Hand, and the Signet ussit in selying of our Lettres, as now at Croydon, the last day of Novembre, the Yeir of our Lord 1412."

In 1416, Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, was joined in commission with the Earls of Athole, Fife, Buchan, Marr, Douglas, and Crawfurd, George Dunbar, son and heir to the Earl of March, the Bishop of Glasgow, and Sir William Graham, to treat with the English about the relieving of King James,[g] but for some reasons of state, that grand affair could not be brought to a close, though it is not to be doubted but those great men, who had the honour to be employed in the treaty, did all they could to have it concluded. Thereafter in 1420, when the English carried over King James into France,[h] to try if his presence could draw the Scots, who were in the French service, over to that of the English, Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, went over to wait on his master; in order to which he had a safe conduct granted him from the King of England, but with this remarkable proviso, that he should do nothing prejudicial to him, or to his dearest father the King of France; but the Scots did well then distinguish the deference which they owed to their King when captivated, and when independent and free; for though they sent persons to guard his sacred person, yet they adhered firmly to that interest which he seemed outwardly to oppose, though I have no reason to believe but that Sir William Douglas kept his promise to the King of England, and did not engage against the English interest at that time, yet he afterward lost his life in the service of France, at the battle of Agincourt, in 1427,[i] leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, of Durisdeer and Rosyth,

[g] Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

[h] Abercromby's Life of King James I.

[i] Mr. David Simpson's Account of the House of Drumlanrig, M. S. penes me.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *second Lord of Drumlanrig*, his son and heir,[k] who was one of the hostages sent to England, for the redemption of King James I. in 1427, in exchange of another Baron of the same rank and fortune with himself, which was expressly provided in the treaty of redemption, but when he was relieved again, it has not occurred to me.

This Sir William being, like his father, a warlike man, signalized himself in most of the actions between the Scots and English, particularly at the battle of Sark, anno 1448, where the Scots obtained a most glorious victory, under the command of Hugh Earl of Ormond, brother to the Earl of Douglas, where Sir William did to a very eminent degree manifest his valour and conduct; and departing this life in the year 1458,[l] left issue by Janet his wife, daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Lord of Carlaverock,[m]

William, his son and heir, *third Lord of Drumlanrig*, who, though he did not long outlive his father, yet he gave many signal proofs of his valour in several actions, particularly at the siege of Roxburgh, where King James II. lost his life; and in that other bold attempt at Alnwick, anno 1463, where the French garrison was relieved by the Earl of Angus, in the face of a numerous English army,[n] which was double the number of the troops the Earl had under his command; and departing this life in 1464,[o] left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Carlyle, Lord of Torthorald, a younger son, John, bred to the church; also

William, his son and heir, *fourth Lord of Drumlanrig*, who treading in the steps of his heroic ancestors, was slain in the service of his country at the battle of Kirkonel, in that unnatural invasion of the Duke of Albany against his own brother, King James II. on the 22d of July 1484,[p] leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton, Lord of Sanquhar, ancestor to the Earl of Drumfrise,[q]

First, James, his successor.

Second, Archibald, of whom the Douglases of Cashogle.

[k] Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, in an indenture between William Douglas, Lord of Drumlanrig, and William Douglas, Lord of Leswalt, in the year 1427.

[l] Mr Simpson's Account of the House of Drumlanrig.

[m] Ibid. [n] Ibid. [o] Ibid.

[p] Mr. Thomson's Hist. Collections.

[q] Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry.

Third, George, of whom the branch of Pinzire.[r]

Fourth, John, vicar of Kirkonnel.[s]

Likewise several daughters;

Margaret, married to John Lord Cathcart,[t] and had issue.

Elizabeth, to John Campbell, son and heir apparent of James Campbell,[u] of Wester Loudoun.

Janet, first to William Lord Somerville, and secondly to Alexander Gordon, at that time son and heir apparent of John Gordon, of Lochinvar,[x] ancestor to the Viscounts of Kenmure.

Which James, *fifth Lord of Drumlanrig;* in 1470, married Janet, daughter of David Scot, of Buchleugh,[y] by whom he had William his successor, and a daughter, Janet, married to Roger Grierson, of Lag, and dying in 1498,[z] was succeeded by

William, his son, *sixth Lord of Drumlanrig*, who did not long survive his father, for he lost his life with King James IV. and the flower of the kingdom, at the fatal battle of Flowdoun, September 9th, 1513,[a] leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar,

First, James, his successor.

Second, Robert, Provost of Lincluden, of whom the branch of the Douglases of Barfurd,[b] and two daughters; Janet, married to Robert Lord Maxwell; and Agnes, to Andrew Cunningham, of Kirkshaw.

Which James, *seventh Lord of Drumlanrig*, was one of those loyal Barons who, in 1526, attempted to relieve King James V. from the Earl of Angus, who kept him in no other condition than that of a prisoner; but the attempt proving unsuccessful, he was obliged to take out a remission for it. During the war in the minority of Queen Mary, he behaved very loyally, for which the Duke of Chattlerault, the governor, confered the honour of knighthood on him; and in 1553, the Queen made him warden of the East Marches, with a full power of justiciary, on the surrender of Sir John Maxwell, of Tareagles.[c] Which office he discharged with great wisdom and courage for many years there-

r Mr. Simpson's Account of the House of Queensberry.

s Charta penes Dominum Cathcart ad annum 1497.

t Ibid. u Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, ad Annum 1496.

x Charta penes Dominum Cathcart.

y Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, ad annum 1470, Novemb. 5th.

z I find him then alive from the writs of the family.

a Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry.

b Ib. etiam charta in Pub. Arch. ad annum 1612. c Ibid.

after, even till his old age, that he resigned the office, which was thereupon given to Sir John Maxwell, Knight. He married, first, Margaret Douglas, [d] daughter of George, master of Angus, by whom he had two daughters; Janet, married to William Douglas, of Cashogle, [e] and again to John Charters, of Aimsfield; and Margaret, to John Jerdan, of Applegirth. [f] From this Lady Sir William was divorced, and thereafter, by a dispensation from the Pope's Legate, he was married again to Christian, [g] daughter of John, master of Eglintoun, son of Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun; by her he had Sir William Douglas, of Hayick, who died before his father, and four daughters.

Margaret, married to Robert Lord Sanquhair, and again to William Earl of Menteth.

Helen, to Roger Grierson, of Lag, [h] and had issue.

Janet, first to James Tweedie, of Drumlezer; [i] and afterward to William Kerr, of Cesford, [k] ancestor to the Dukes of Roxburgh.

Christian, to Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, [l] ancestor to the Earl of Galloway, and had issue.

He lived to a great age, and died 1578.

Sir William Douglas, of Hayick, Sir James's son, though he died a young man, yet he gave many proofs of his prudence and courage in suppressing the English inroads, and the disorders committed on the borders. When the war broke out in the reign of Queen Mary, he adhered to the interest of the young Prince, King James VI. with singular fidelity, was at the field of Langside, where he signalized his valour, and contributed very much to the overthrow of the Queen's party; and he was so zealous in the cause, that afterward he commanded in that action betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, in 1572, where the Earl of Huntly, who maintained the Queen's authority, was worsted, and many of his adherents slain; and dying anno 1574, left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of James Gordon, of Lochinvar, [m] James, who succeeded his grandfather; likewise three daughters,

[d] Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, ad annum 1530.

[e] Ibid. [f] Ibid.

[g] He got a charter under the great seal, *Jacobo Douglas de Drumlanrig et Christianæ Montgomery ejus sponsæ*, of several lands in Dumfrieshire, October 30th, 1545.

[h] Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, ad annum 1530.

[i] Ibid. [k] Ibid. [l] Ibid. etiam Charta in Pub. Arch.

[m] Charta in Pub. Arch. etiam Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry.

Margaret, married to Sir Robert Montgomery, of Skelmurly, Bart.[n] and had issue.

Janet, to Sir James Murray, of Cockpool,[o] and had issue.

Christian, to Robert Dalziel, younger of that ilk,[p] thereafter Earl of Carnwath.

Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, dying on the 27th of September, 1578,[q] was immediately succeeded in his estate by his grandson

Sir James, *eighth Lord of Drumlanrig*, who being a person of great wisdom and prudence, was a very happy instrument in reconciling the discords among the nobility and the contending factions at court, which had rendered the reign of King James less pleasant to him, till his accession to the English crown. Sir James was no less wise than valiant, he having frequent occasions of exerting his courage and conduct in those unhappy feuds and mutual incursions, which infested the south-west parts of the kingdom before the union of the crowns. He married Margaret, daughter of John Lord Fleming, sister to John, first Earl of Wigtoun,[r] by whom he had,

First, William, his successor, the first Earl of Queensberry.

Second, Sir James Douglas, of Mouswald.

Third, David Douglas, of Airdoch.

Fourth, George Douglas, of Pinzrie.

Likewise two daughters; Janet, married to William Livingston, of Jerwiswood, ancestor to Viscount Teviot; and Helen, to John Menzies, of Castlehill.

And departing this life October 16th, 1615, was succeeded by Sir William, his son and heir, *first Earl of Queensberry*, who being a gentleman of great parts and singular prudence, was particularly known and favoured by King James VI. whom he had the honour to entertain at his house of Drumlanrig, in his return into England, in the year 1617: nor was he less regarded by King Charles I. who was graciously pleased to create him a Peer by the title of *Lord Viscount Drumlanrig*, on the 1st of April, 1628;[s] and further, for the greater splendor of his Majesty's coronation, he was by letters patent, bearing date June 13th, 1633, raised to the honour of *Earl of Queensberry*.[t] He married Isabel, daughter of Mark, first Earl of Lothian, by whom he had

First, James, his successor.

[n] Charta in Pub. Arch. etiam Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry.
[o] Ibid. [p] Ibid. [q] Ibid.
[r] Ibid. [s] Charta in Pub. Arch. [t] Ibid.

Second, Sir William Douglas, of Killhead, created a Baronet 1668, ancestor of Sir Charles Douglas, of Killhead, Bart.

Third, Archibald Douglas, of Dornock.

Fourth, Robert, died unmarried.

And two daughters; Margaret, married to James Earl of Hartfield; and Janet, to Thomas Lord Kircudbright; and dying on March 8th, 1640, was succeeded by

James, his son, *second Earl of Queensberry*, who suffered much for his loyalty to King Charles I. during the civil war; for when he was endeavouring to join the Marquis of Montrose, before the battle of Philiphaugh, he was made prisoner, and afterwards fined in 120,000 merks, which he paid.

After the battle of Kelsyth, he thought to have joined Montrose; but the leading men of Glencairn, who had raised a great force for the defence of the country, as they pretended, surprized him in the mean time, carried him prisoner to Carlisle and there delivered him to the governor, who closely confined him for some time. After he obtained his liberty, thinking to be even with the Glencairn men, he obtained from the King a grant of jurisdiction over their country, the amplest that could be bestowed; but that grant was taken from him by the parliament, 1649.

In 1654, he was again condemned by Oliver Cromwell to pay 4000 *l.* sterling as a new mulct, for his malignancy and rottenness of heart, according to the language of those times.

He married, first, Mary, daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had no issue; and again Margaret, daughter of John Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, by whom he had,

First, William, his successor.

Second, Lieutenant-General James Douglas, who died at Namur in 1691, having married and had issue, which are now extinct.

Third, John, killed at the siege of Treves 1675.

Fourth, Robert, killed at the siege of Maestricht 1676.

Likewise five daughters; first, Mary, married to Alexander Earl of Galloway; second, Catharine, to Sir James Douglas, of Kellhead, Bart. and had issue; third, Henrietta, to Sir Robert Grierson, of Lagg, and had issue; fourth, Margaret, to Sir Alexander Jardane, of Applegirth, Bart. and had issue; and secondly,

to Sir David Thoirs; fifth, Isabel, to Sir William Lockhart, of Carstairs, Bart. and had issue.

And dying on the 15th of August 1671, was succeeded by

William, his son, *third Earl of Queensberry*, who being a nobleman of very great parts, was in 1667 sworn of the privy-council to King Charles II. and thereafter, June 1st, 1680, made Justice General, [u] on the removal of Sir George Mackenzie, of Tarbat; also his Majesty, as a testimony of his special favour, was pleased to create the Earl, Lord Douglas, of Kinmont, Middlebie, and Dornock, Viscount of Nith, Torthorald, and Ross; Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar; and *Marquis of Queensberry*, by letters patent, bearing date February 11th, [x] 1682, [y] and in less than six months thereafter, upon some alterations in the ministry, the *Marquis of Queensberry* was preferred to be LORD HIGH TREASURER OF SCOTLAND, and the Earl of Perth made Justice General in his room; [z] likewise, in September thereafter, he was made constable and governor of Edinburgh castle, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the session. Finally, that no honour might be wanting which his Majesty could confer upon him, he was raised to the honour of *Marquis of Dumfrieshire, and Duke of Queensberry*, February 3d, 1684; [a] about which time he was admitted one of the lords of the privy-council for the kingdom of England.

As the Duke had been in great favour in the reign of King Charles II. he was no less so in the beginning of King James VII. who not only continued him in his former posts, but likewise made him Lord High Commissioner to represent his royal person in his first session of parliament 1685; and the same year he, and James Lord Drumlanrig, his son, were constituted his Majesty's lieutenants in the shires of Drumfriese and Wigtoun, and the Stewartries of Annandale and Kirkcudbright. In 1686, the treasury being turned into commission, the Duke of Queensberry was made president of the council, but the measures that were

u Charta in Pub. Arch. etiam Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry.

x Ibidem.

y In April following he obtained the King's manual to the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, ordering the double tressure to be superadded to his armorial bearings, as it is in the royal achievement.

z Charta in Pub. Arch. May 1st. 1682, making the Earl of Perth Justice General, and another making the Marquis of Queensberry Lord High Treasurer, July 15th, 1672.

a Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry.

soon after taken at court, not suiting with his temper and principles, and for his not complying with the project of taking away the penal laws against popery, he was in six months thereafter deprived of all public employments, and thereafter lived prudently and cautiously [a] through the rest of that reign. [b]

His Grace married Isabel, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had,

First, James, his son and heir.

Second, William, Earl of March; and,

Third, Lord George, a young nobleman of great hopes, who died in 1693.

And a daughter Anne, married to David Earl of Weems.

Departing this life at Edinburgh March 28th, 1695, he was with great funeral solemnity interred at the church of Durisdeer, with his ancestors, where there is a magnificent monument erected for him. [c]

James, *second Duke of Queensberry*, his son and successor, was born on the 18th of December, 1662; after he had gone through the course of his studies at the University of Glasgow, he went into foreign parts, to accomplish himself by travels, anno 1680, and upon his return in 1684, was by King Charles II. made one of the privy-council, and lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of horse commanded by Lieut.-General Graham, thereafter Viscount of Dundee; and he continued in these posts till the year 1688, about which time he quitted them for ill usage at court, and upon the account of the disagreement of his principles with their measures:

The revolution then happening to come on, he appeared early in it, and was by the Prince of Orange, upon his acceptance of

[a] He rebuilt his fine castle there, which with its gardens, afterwards highly improved and finished, yielded to none in Scotland for stateliness and elegance. He also greatly improved his estate, which had been much impaired by the loyalty and sufferings of his father and grandfather, and the iniquities of those unhappy times. *Douglas*, p. 566.

[b] He seems, by Burnet's account, to have been a man of despotic principles, inclined to go into all King James's violences, except in religion, to which he was so steady, as to have incurred great dangers, and at one time disgrace. *Editor.*

[c] "Two great men," says Burnet, "died this winter; the Dukes of Hamilton and Queensberry: they were brothers-in-law, and had been long great friends; but they became irreconcileable enemies. The first had more application, but the other had the greater genius. They were incompatible with each other, and indeed with all other persons; for each loved to be absolute, and direct every thing." *Editor.*

the government, made colonel of the Scots horse guards, and at the same time one of the privy-council, and one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

In 1690, King William sent him into Scotland, to command a separate body of troops under lieutenant-general Mackay; two years after, he was made one of the lords of the treasury; and in the parliament 1693, he was authorized to sit and vote as Lord High Treasurer, for his father being then alive, and he not a peer, he could not otherwise sit, but as an officer of state, which depends on the sovereign's nomination.

The Duke, his father, departing this life as aforesaid in 1695, he laid aside all thoughts of military employments, quitted the command of the guards, and was thereupon made Lord Privy Seal, and one of the extraordinary lords of the session.

His Majesty in 1700 was pleased to make him Lord High Commissioner to represent his royal person in parliament, where he held two sessions by virtue of two distinct patents; and upon his return to court, his Majesty, on June 8th, 1701, was pleased to honour the Duke with a distinguishing mark of his royal favour, for that evening, a chapter being held of the most noble Order of the Garter at Kensington, where the sovereign was present, the Duke was then elected a companion of the order, and installed at Windsor the 10th of July thereafter. His Grace having served King William as long as he lived with great fidelity, her Majesty Queen Anne, upon her accession to the throne, first made him secretary of state; and entertaining the same just sentiments of his ability and conduct, appointed him to be her commissioner to represent her royal person in that session of parliament which met at Edinburgh, the 9th of June, 1702; but the legality of that session meeting with great opposition from a strong party in the parliament, who declared openly that they did not conceive themselves warranted to meet and act in that session as a parliament, [d] and therefore did not only dissent from any thing that should be done or acted therein, but withdrew, and removed from their attendance: wherefore her Majesty, to quiet the minds of her people, was pleased to order the Duke to prorogue the parliament, which his Grace did, and thereupon set out for London; where he was soon thereafter appointed one of the commissioners upon the part of Scotland, for treating of an union betwixt both nations;

[d] The Duke of Hamilton presented a paper, which contained the reasons of his dissent, which may be seen at large in the History of Europe, and the Memoirs of Scotland; but it is foreign to my purpose to insert it here.

but though the commissioners of the respective kingdoms met several times, and settled preliminaries on both sides; yet upon a more mature deliberation, the court concluded that it was not a fit season to promote that business, but to suspend the further prosecution of it until a more favourable conjuncture. The former parliament being dissolved, it was necessary another should be called, as had been usual at the entrance of all sovereigns to the crown; and therefore her Majesty issued out writs for the calling of a new parliament, which met according to summons upon the 6th of May 1703, to which the Queen was pleased to honour the Duke of Queensberry, by appointing his Grace to represent her royal person, as lord high commissioner. The parliament being opened with great solemnity, they began cheerfully in passing an act, recognizing her Majesty's title to the crown; but that unanimity did not long continue among them; for a very strong party in the parliament having brought in and carried an act for the security of the kingdom, presented it to the lord commissioner, for the royal assent; but the act of security being transmitted to the court, the English ministry were so wholly averse to it, and the country party in the parliament of Scotland as strenuously insisting to have it pass, all the Duke could well do in such a conjuncture, was to keep it off till he should receive instructions from above; which he did with the utmost dexterity, till her Majesty having declared that some difficulties having fallen in in that affair, so much pressed, she would take time to consider them before she could be determined to give the royal approbation; and therefore ordered the lord high commissioner to adjourn the parliament on the 16th of September, after they had sat full three months, which the Lord Chancellor did in the usual forms.

How great soever these services of the Duke's were esteemed to be for a time, yet it is certain, that in less than a year thereafter, upon a change of some measures at court, his Grace was removed from all public employments, except that of one of the extraordinary lords of the session, which was for life, and of which he could not be deprived. [e]

But upon another change at court, in 1705, [f] when the Duke of Argyle was declared commissioner for holding the session of parliament that year, the Duke of Queensberry was made lord privy-seal in place of the Earl of Rothes, and one of the commis-

[e] See Burnet's Hist. Own Times.

[f] He was brought in again for the purpose of carrying the union. See Burnet.

sioners of the treasury. It is foreign to my design to assign the reasons here of the change that was found in the disposition of the English ministry, in reference to the act of security, which had passed in the parliament 1704, from what it had been in the session before, wherein the Duke preceded as lord high commissioner. However, the fore-mentioned act of security put the English ministry under a necessity of effecting the union of the two kingdoms; and in order thereto, her Majesty being empowered by the parliament in 1705, did nominate and appoint commissioners to treat with those of England, for uniting the two kingdoms, of which number the Duke of Queensberry the lord privy seal was one.

The commissioners of both kingdoms having accordingly met at London on the 16th of April, 1706, the preliminaries were easily agreed to on the 24th. The two succeeding months were taken up in carrying on the treaty, and being much forwarded by her Majesty's royal presence and recommendation to bring it to a conclusion, the articles were completed and signed on the 22d of July thereafter.

Though the treaty of union was concluded by the respective commissioners of Scotland and England, yet it behoved to be approved and confirmed by both parliaments before it could be perfected; and the parliament of Scotland being to meet for that end the 6th of October, the Duke of Queensberry was pitched on as the fittest person to be her Majesty's commissioner to bring that great affair about in parliament.

So difficult and nice a work as incorporating the two kingdoms, could not be effected without very considerable opposition, both from within doors and without; but his Grace being supported by her Majesty's authority, and a full and hearty concurrence of a majority in the parliament, (who were well affected to the union) went on vigorously in the prosecution of his duty, and with so much dispatch, that the whole treaty was enacted and ratified on the 16th of January, 1707, by the lord commissioner, by the touch of the royal scepter, in the usual manner.

The Duke of Queensberry having thus concluded the union, and surmounted all the difficulties he met in his way to complete it, in April thereafter set out for London, where he found that gracious reception from the Queen which his eminent services had deserved: and it was but very just that he who had expended so much of his time in the public service, should have some suitable compensation; and therefore the Queen gave him the compli-

ment of a pension of 3000 *l.* per ann. out of the post office. Her Majesty's goodness and bounty did not stop here, seeing she was pleased, in May, 1708, to create him a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of BARON RIPPON, MARQUIS OF BEVERLY, and DUKE OF DOVER; which honours were to descend to the *Earl of Solloway*, his second son.

The Queen continuing still her royal favours to his Grace, was pleased, on the 9th of February, 1709, to declare in council, that by reason of the increase of the public business, she thought fit to appoint a *third Secretary of State* of Great Britain, and having named the Duke of Queensberry the person, he was thereupon sworn into the office, which he enjoyed till his death, July 6th, 1711, after a short indisposition, which the physicians call the iliac passion.

He married, December 1st, 1685, the Lady Mary Boyle, daughter of Charles Lord Clifford, son of Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork, and by her, who died in London October 2d, 1709, he had,

First, William, born at Edinburgh May 18th, 1696, and died seven months after.

Second, James, born in London November 12th, 1697, who was of an infirm constitution both of body and mind.

Third, Charles, who succeeded to the honours.

Fourth, Lord George, born in London February 20th, 1701, died at Paris, æt. twenty-four.

Fifth, Lady Isabel, died unmarried.

Sixth, Lady Jane, married, 1720, to Francis, Duke of Buccleugh, and had issue.

Seventh, Lady Anne, married, 1733, the Hon. William Finch, and died 1741, s. p.

Charles, second son, succeeded as *third Duke of Queensberry*, and SECOND DUKE OF DOVER. He was born at Edinburgh November 24th, 1698, and in 1707, was created *Earl of Soloway*, *Viscount Tibers*, &c. In 1717, he set out on his travels; and after passing through France, arrived the beginning of November that year at Venice, which he left the last of February 1717-18, intending to go to Rome on his return to England.

When he came of age, he claimed his seat in the English house of peers as Duke of Dover; but the house of lords then construed the articles of union to restrain the King from conferring an English peerage on a Scotch peer; a construction which has only been reversed in the middle of the present reign.

On May 31st, 1726, his Grace was sworn of the privy-council; on June 25th, 1725, was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber; and on December 11th, 1727, was made vice-admiral of Scotland. In April, 1748, his Grace accepted of the situation of gentleman of the bed-chamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He was afterwards appointed lord keeper of the great seal for Scotland; and in 1762, on the death of the Marquis of Tweedale, constituted lord justice general of Scotland.

His grace married, on March 20th, 1719-20, the Lady Catherine Hyde,[s] second daughter and coheir of Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and by her had issue two sons.

First, Henry, *Marquis of Beverley*, born October 30th, 1722, who betook himself to a military life, and served two campaigns under the Earl of Stair, in which he distinguished himself at the siege of Coni. He afterwards got the command of a regiment in the service of the States of Holland. Returning home, he married, July, 1754, Lady Elizabeth Hope, daughter of John Earl of Hopetoun; but on his journey from Scotland to England, October 19th following, having left his carriage, and mounted his horse, his pistol, which he had drawn from his holsters, to fire among some rooks, discharged itself as he cocked it, and shot him dead, to the inexpressible grief of his parents. His Lady died in April 1756, without issue.

Second, Charles, *Marquis of Beverly*, born July 27th, 1726, was member of parliament for the county of Dumfries in Scotland, 1747, &c. But going to Lisbon for his health, died there unmarried in October, 1756.

The Duchess died in 1777, and the Duke dying without issue, October 22d, 1778, was succeeded in his Scotch honours, by his cousin, JAMES, *third Earl of March*, who became *fourth Duke of Queensberry*, grandson of William Douglas, Earl of March, younger son of William, first Duke of Queensberry.

Which LORD WILLIAM DOUGLAS, being in great favour with King William, was created *Earl of March*, and *Lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Mannerhead*, by patent dated April 20th, 1697. He died 1705, leaving by Lady Jane Hay, daughter of John, Marquis of Tweedale, three sons and three daughters, viz.

First, William.

Second, John Douglas, of Broughton, Esq. member of parliament for Tweedale, died s. p.

[s] The patroness of Gay, and celebrated by Prior.

Third, James Douglas, of Stow, Esq. died s. p.

Fourth, Lady Isabel; fifth, Lady Mary; sixth, Lady Jane.

He died 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, *second Earl of March*, who married Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, by whom he had issue

JAMES, *third Earl of March*, born 1725, who in 1778 became *fourth Duke of Queensberry*, and was created a British peer by the title of LORD DOUGLAS OF AMBRESBURY, in Wiltshire, Aug. 8th, 1788. His Grace was many years lord of the bed-chamber to his present Majesty.

*Titles.* James Douglas, Lord Douglas of Ambresbury, Duke and Earl of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfries, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Earl of March, Viscount Nith, Drumlanrig, Torthorald, and Ross; Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers; Lord Douglas of Kilmount, Middleby, and Dornock; and Baron Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Mannerhead.

*Creations.* Baron Douglas of Ambresbury, in Wilts, August 8th, 1788: also the following Scotch honours; Duke of Queensberry and Marquis of Dumfries, February 11th 1682; Earl of Queensberry, June 13th, 1633; Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, and Viscount Drumlanrig, April 1, 1628; Lord Douglas of Kilmount, Middleby, and Dornock, Viscount Nith, Drumlanrig, Torthorald and Ross; Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and Marquis of Queensberry, February 11th, 1682; Earl of March; and Lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Mannerhead, April 20th, 1697.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, a heart Gules, imperially crowned proper; second and third, Azure, a bend Or, all within a bordure.

*Supporters.* Two Pegasuses, or flying horses, Argent, their manes, wings, tails, and hoofs, Or.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a heart, as in the coat, between two wings expanded, Or.

*Motto.* FORWARD.

*Chief Seats.* Drumlanrig, in the county of Dumfries; Ambresbury, Wilts; and Richmond, Surry.

## BERESFORD, LORD TYRONE.

*(MARQUIS OF WATERFORD IN IRELAND.)*

THIS ancient family of BERESFORD hath flourished for many centuries in the counties of Stafford, Warwick and Leicester, and in former times wrote their name BEREFORD; being originally of Beresford in the parish of Alstonfield in the first mentioned county, whence spreading into those of Derby, Nottingham, Kent, Lincoln, and city of London, a branch of the Kentish line removed into *Ireland*, and was advanced to the honourable degree of *Baronet* of that kingdom, in the person of Sir Tristram Beresford, and to those of Baron, Viscount, and Earl, in his great grandson Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone.

His Lordship's descent was directly derived from John de Beresford, who was seized of the manor of Beresford (in old deeds sometimes wrote Bereford) in the county of Stafford, October 4th, 1037 (1 Will. Rufus) and therein was succeeded by his son,

Hugh, who had issue

ADEN de Beresford, the father of

JOHN, who had two sons, Hugh; and William who had an only daughter Julian.

HUGH, who succeeded, was living 34 Henry III. 1249, and was father of

JOHN Beresford, living in the time of Edward I. whose son

ADEN was *Lord of Beresford* in the county of *Stafford*, in 8, 16, and 17 Edward II. and his son

JOHN was lord thereof 18 and 21 Edward III. and had three sons, John his heir; Richard, living 9 Rich. II. who left no issue; and Aden.

JOHN, the *eldest* son, lived in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. and had issue

JOHN Beresford, of Beresford, who in 1411, 13 Hen. IV. gave to his son Aden all his estate in Alstonfield, together with the office of one of the foresters of Malbonfrith Forest with Houseboote, Heyboote, and common of pasture there for thirteen cows and a bull, thirteen mares and a horse, and for thirteen sows and a boar, to hold to him and his heirs, at the rent of two-pence. The wife of this John Beresford was named Cicely, and by her he had two sons, John, and the said Aden, who died childless.

JOHN Beresford, Esq. in 1 Edw. IV. granted all his lands in the counties of Stafford and Derby, to John, Lord Audley, and other trustees; and in 1469 (10 Edw. IV.) he had a release from John Pole of eighteen-pence a year rent, issuing out a tenement in Wolscoate; and in 1474 settled an estate on his son John, and Margaret his wife upon their marriage. The year after this he died, and having married Elizabeth, daughter of William Basset, Esq. of Blore in the county of Stafford, had four sons,

First, John, his heir.

Second, Thomas, *ancestor to Lord Tyrone.*

Third, Henry; and,

Fourth, William, who both died childless.

JOHN Beresford, Esq. Lord of Beresford, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Davenport, of Broomhall in Cheshire, Esq. by his wife Joan, daughter of Lawrence Fitton, of Gawseworth, Esq. and had John his heir; and Cicely married in 1506, (21 Hen. VII.) to Thomas Broughton, of Rugeley in the county of Stafford, Esq.; John, who succeeded at Beresford, was also of Enston in that county, where he lived from 1 Rich. III. to 27 Hen. VIII. and in 1483, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Erdeswick, of Sandon in Staffordshire, Esq. who died in 1463, by his wife Cicely, daughter of William Basset, of Blore, and had issue Robert; John, who died unmarried; and a daughter married to ..... Noel, of Hilcot in Staffordshire. Robert, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of John Barbour, of Flasbrook, Gent.[a] by whom he had Sampson Beresford, living at Beresford and Enston in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Eliz. and marrying Anne, daughter of John Morgan, of Comberton in Worcestershire, had five sons and two daughters; Edward, Walter, John, George, Robert; Mary, married to Thomas Dixwell of Whittington; and

[a] See art. of Lord Berwick, p. 35, 36.

Catherine, to George Lee, of Mayfield, otherwise Mathfield, both in the county of Stafford. Edward, who succeeded, married Dorothy, daughter of Aden Beresford, of Fenny Bentley in Derbyshire, and dying June 6th, 1620, had an only daughter and heir, Olive, born in 1591, and married to Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston,[b] half brother to Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield, to whom she was first wife; she died Jan. 29, 1614, and had an only child, Olive, married to Charles Cotton,[c] of London, Esq. (son of Sir George Cotton) mother by him of Charles Cotton,[d] of Beresford, Esq. born in 1630, who married, first, Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Outhorp[e] in the county of Nottingham; and secondly Mary, daughter of Sir William Russel, of Strensham court in Worcestershire, widow of Wingfield Cromwell, Earl of Ardglass, by whom he had no issue; but by the first had Beresford Cotton his heir, born in 1658, and a daughter married to Dean Stanhope, &c.

We now return to THOMAS, *second son of John, Lord of Beresford and Enston,* ancestor to the Lord Tyrone. He was seated at *Newton*, otherwise Newton-Grange, and Bentley in the county of Derby, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.; the former of whom he served in the French wars, and is reported to have mustered a troop of horse of his sons, with his and their servants, at Chesterfield. He lies buried in the church of Fenny Bentley, under a fair alabaster monument, with this inscription:

> Here lieth the corps of THOMAS BERESFORD, Esq. the son of John Beresford, late Lord of BERESFORD in the county of Stafford, Esq. and AGNES his wife, the daughter and heir of Robert Hassal in the county of Chester, Esq. who had issue sixteen sons and five daughters. Thomas departed this life the 23d of March 1473, and Agnes departed this life the 16th of March 1467. Here also lieth HUGH, third son of THOMAS and AGNES.

b Sir John Stanhope, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Ratcliffe of Oatsal in Lancashire, Knight, was great grandfather to William, Earl of Harrington, sworn L. L. of Ireland, September 13th, 1747.

c For whose character see Lord Clarendon's Life, and Cens. Lit. vol. ix. p. 340.

d Charles Cotton the poet. See Hawkins's edition of Walton's and Cotton's Angler, and Topographer, vol. iii. See also Chalmers's Edition of British Poets.

e See Life of Col. Hutchinson, lately published; and art Byron, vol vii.

On the side of the Tomb;

Quem tegit hoc Marmor, si forte requiris, Amice,
Nobile Beresford tu tibi Nomen habes.
Luce Patrum clarus, proprio sed Lumine major,
De gemina merito Nomina Luce capit.
Largus, Doctus, Amans, aluit, coluit, recreavit
Musas, Jus, Vinctos, Sumptibus, Arte, Domo,
Militia excellens, strenuus Dux, fortis et audax,
Francia testatur, Curia testis Agens.

On the other side of the Tomb:

Nunc jacet in tumulo resolutus Pulvis in isto
Lutum, Bulla, Fumus, Pulvis et Umbra sumus.
Dum loquimur, morimur; subito vanescimus omnes;
Si sapiens homo sis, disce, Memento Mori.

Upon the pulpit:

Vivere quisque diu cupit,
sed bene nemo, aşt bene quisque
potest vivere, nemo diu.

His said wife Agnes, was daughter and heir to Robert Hassal, of Arcluyd in Cheshire, Esq. whose coat armour of *Parti per Chevron Argent and Or, three Pheons Sable, a Crescent for Difference,* is quartered by the Earl of Tyrone: and their said sixteen sons and five daughters were

First, ADEN Beresford, Esq. Lord of Bentley and Bircham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Eyre, of Home, or Keyton, in the county of Nottingham, and had two sons and one daughter, George; Humphry, who died childless; and Anne, married to William Heywood, of Stonylow in Staffordshire, Gent. George, who succeeded, married Benedicta, daughter of Humphrey (or Roger) Bradborne, of Hoghe in Derbyshire, Esq, and had William, who left no issue; and Aden Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, Esq. who made his will in 1598, and by Ursula, daughter of Thomas Rolleston, of Lea, Gent. had seven sons, who all died without issue, and six daughters his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, (first married to Humphry Barlow, of Stoke, Esq. who dying July 10, 1570, left an only child, Ursula; and she married, secondly, Richard Parkyns, of Bunny in the county of Nottingham, Esq. counsellor at law, recorder of Leicester and Nottingham, and by

him, who died July 3d, 1603, was great grandmother to Sir Thomas Parkyns, created a Baronet May 18th, 1681, (ancestor of Lord Rancliffe); Anne, married to ..... Sellers, of Criche in Derbyshire; Maud, to ..... Whitehall; Mary, to ..... Bentley, of Hungry Bentley; Dorothy, to Edward Beresford, of Beresford, Esq.; and Hellen, to John Whitehall, of Yeldersley in Derbyshire, Gent. living in 1611.

Second, Thomas Beresford, of Newton, who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Roger Wolgattethorp, and died childless before 1512.

Third, John, of Bradley-Ash in the parish of Bentley.

Fourth, Hugh, died unmarried.

Fifth, Hugh, also of *Newton*, having the manor house and better moiety of the manor of Newton-Grange by gift from his father, and lies buried in the church of Fenny-Bentley, with an inscription upon the South wall, expressing that he died in 1516, that his son Lawrence died in 1577, and his grandson in 1607; concluding thus,

> No Epitaph needs make the just man fam'd,
> The good are prais'd, when they be only nam'd.

His wife was Agnes, daughter of John Longston, of Longston in Derbyshire, and he was ancestor to the Beresfords of *Newton, Alstonfield, Duffield, and Radborne in Derbyshire*; of *Calvercroft, and Garrington in Leicestershire*; of *Slately in Warwickshire*; and of *Mayfield and Cank in Staffordshire.*

Sixth, Robert, of Hillesdale in Staffordshire, who by Joan, daughter of Thomas Cantrell, was progenitor of the family there, and of *Alsop in Derbyshire*, both which terminated in heirs general.

Seventh, Humphry, of Newton-Grange, (by some called the second son) *ancestor to Lord Tyrone.*

Eighth, Edward, seated at Barnbough in Yorkshire, 12 Hen. VIII. in the 15th of which reign he was reader of Gray's Inn, and married Joan, only child of Pierce Clotton, Esq.

Ninth, Denys, of Cutthorpe in the county of Derby, whose posterity settled at Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire.

Tenth, Rauff, died young.

Eleventh, Roger, sheriff and alderman of London 5 Hen. VIII. whom Fuller, in *his Worthies*, makes to use *Sable, three Bears Saliant, Or*, for his coat armour. He left no issue.

Twelfth, Rauff, who married Emma, daughter of William Elton.

Thirteenth, William, who by Alice, daughter of Thomas Parker, had two sons, viz. Denys, of Beresford, of Cutthorpe, and Birchover in Derbyshire, who left no issue; and Christopher, of Long Ledenham, in the county of Lincoln, who died October 12th, 1590, and was there buried, having issue by Bridget, daughter of ..... Needham of the county of Derby, five sons, viz. William, (who by his second wife, Winifred, daughter of Sir Bryan Lascelles, of Gateford in Nottinghamshire, Knight, was ancestor to the family of Long Ledenham); Francis, of Rowston, who married Prudence, daughter of ..... Thornhill, of Ouston in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, and was progenitor of the families at Rowston, and at Fulbeck in the said county; George; John, rector of Scopwick in Lincolnshire: and Edward.

Fourteenth, Lawrence, of Lea Hall, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Cockaine, of Lea, and died childless before 11 Hen. VIII.

Fifteenth, Godfrey.

Sixteenth, James Beresford, LL. D. canon residentiary, and prebendary of Prees in the cathedral of Litchfield, (where he lies buried) and founder, August 20th, 1512, of Beresford's chantry in the church of Fenny Bentley. He was also vicar of Chesterfield and Worksworth; and founded two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's college, Cambridge, February 12th, 11 Hen. VIII. to be called *Beresford's fellows and scholars*, for whose maintenance he gave 400 *l.* to the college, wherewith they purchased lands, then of 20 *l.* a year, and the seal to this grant was *a Bear Saliant.*

First daughter, Alice, was married to John Shalcross, of Shalcross in Derbyshire, Esq.

Second, Agnes, to Ralph Walker, of Castern in Staffordshire, Esq.

Third, Joan, died unmarried.

Fourth, Cicely, married to Thomas, son and heir to Roger Chetwoode, of Oakley in Staffordshire, and had Roger Chetwoode, of Warleston, who died 27 Hen. VIII.

Fifth, Johanna, to William Ferne, of Parwich in Derbyshire, Esq.

Humphry Beresford, *of Newton Grange, Esq.* seventh son, ancestor to Lord Tyrone, married Margery, daughter of Edmond Berdesley, or Beresley, and had two sons, viz.

First, John, who in 1505, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fitz-Herbert, of Tissington in Derbyshire, and had an only child Agnes, married to George Fitz-Herbert, Esq. of the same place.

Second, George, who succeeding to the estate, lived at Newton Grange, was steward of the town of Nottingham; and by Helen, or Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Greene, of Sussex, Esq. had two sons and three daughters, viz.

First, Michael, his heir.

Second, Nicholas, of Kenton in the county of Nottingham, who married Rose, daughter of John Fitz-William, Esq. and had seven sons; George, born in 1549, ancestor to the family at Kenton; Richard, Thurstan, James, Thomas, Benedict, and Francis.

Daughter Anne, married to John Savage, Esq. and had a son, Sir Arthur.

Grace, to John Neclam, of Caswick in Lincolnshire.

Mary, to John Rowe, of Uffington in the same county, Esq. and she dying July 24th, 1576, left Sir Francis Rowe, Knight.

Michael Beresford, Esq. the *elder* son, was *an officer in the court of wards*, and seated at *Otford and the Squirres*[c] *in the parish of Westram in Kent*, where he was living in 1574; and marrying Rose, daughter of John Knevitt of the same county, had seven sons and four daghters viz.

First, George, who succeeded at Squirres, and by Elizabeth, daughter of Randle Cam, citizen of London, was ancestor to the family of that place.

Second, Richard, of Ashburnham in Sussex, who married the daughter of Sir Edward Pelham, Knight, and left issue, Henry his heir and six other children.

Third, Tristram, *from whom the Lord Tyrone derives.*

Fourth, James, died childless.

Fifth, Thomas, D. D. and vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, who by Sarah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Withers, left William his heir, and other children.

Sixth, Cornelius, of Chilham in Kent, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sulyard, of Delaware in that county, Esq. by whom he had one daughter Dorothy; he married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Edward Petley, of Chelesfield, Esq, and had issue; Anne, married to her first cousin, Thomas Beres-

[c] Now the seat of John Warde, Esq.

ford of Clifford's Inn, third son of the aforesaid George Beresford of the Squirries, Esq. by whom she had Anne and Elizabeth; Elizabeth; and Rose).

Seventh, Henry, who died without issue.

Daughter Bennet (was married to Sir Thomas Harfleet, alias Septuans, of Moland in Ash, com. Kent, Knight).

Frances, (to Robert Leigh, of Beckenham).

Dorothy, (the first wife to Thomas Petley, of Filson).

Anne, (to Sir William Southland, of Lee[a] near Canterbury, Knight, all in the county of Kent. He died May 1st, 1638.)

TRISTRAM Beresford, Esq. the *third* son, was born before the year 1574, and coming into *Ireland, as manager for the corporation of Londoners*, known by the name of the society of the *New Plantation in Ulster*, at the time they made the plantation in the county of Derry, in the reign of James I. settled at Coleraine in the county of Londonderry, having issue by the daughter of ..... Brooke, of London, two sons and three daughters, viz.

First, Sir Tristram, his successor.

Second, Michael, of Dungarvan and of Coleraine, Esq. who, November 21st, 1653, was constituted, with his brother, and others, commissioners in the precinct of Derry, for examining the delinquency of the Irish, in order to the distinguishing of their qualifications for transplantation; and in 1654 he was sheriff of the counties of Derry, Donegall, and Tyrone, of which he was also a commissioner of the civil survey and revenue. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Leake, Knight, and by his will;[b] dated July 5th, 1660, directed his body to be buried in the church of Coleraine, in his father's sepulchre, which was done accordingly; and he had issue by her, who was buried at Temple Patrick in the county of Antrim, one son Tristram, who died young; and four daughters his coheirs, viz. Anne, married to Thomas Whyte, of Redhills in county of Cavan, Esq.;[c] Olive, first to ..... Thornton, and secondly to Sir Oliver St. George,

a There is a memorial for them in the church of Ickham in Kent, in which parish the seat of Lee stands. Thomas, grandson of Sir William Southland, sold Lee in 1676 to Sir Paul Barrett, serjeant at law, whose great great great grandson, Thomas Barrett Brydges, an Ensign in the first regiment of Foot-Guards, now owns it. See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol iv. p. 94; and Hasted's Kent, vol. iii. p. 665.

b Prerog. Office.

c He was the son of Francis Whyte, Esq secretary to the L. D. Grandison, who died May 29th, 1622, by Doreas, whom he married in 1618, and she re-married with George Edwards, of Dublin, Esq. one of her husbands'

of Headford in Galway, Bart.;[d] Elizabeth, to captain Robert Shields; and ..... to Arthur Upton, of Temple Patrick, Esq.[e]

Third, a daughter Anne was first married to Sir Edward Doddington, and secondly to Sir Francis Cooke, Knights, and was buried at Coleraine.

Fourth, Jane, to George Cary, of Redcastle in the county of Donegall (descended from the Carys, of Clonelly in Devonshire) and by him, who died April 22d, 1640, had five sons and four daughters, viz. Francis, of Redcastle, who married Avice, sister to Captain Henry Vaughan, and they both lie buried in the church of Redcastle, having had issue Francis; Chichester, who died unmarried; William; Arthur, who died unmarried; Margaret; Avice; and Letitia: George; Edward, of Dungiven in the county of Derry, who died June 4th, 1686, leaving issue Edward; George; Tristram; Elizabeth; Mary; Anne; and Jane: Robert, of Whitecastle in the county of Donegall, who died in March 1681, leaving Robert; George; Edward; Tristram; William; Anne; Letitia, and Mary.

Fifth, Susannah, married to ..... Ellis.

Sir TRISTRAM Beresford, of *Coleraine*, Knight, and *first Baronet*, the eldest son, represented the county of Londonderry in the parliament of 1661; and King Charles II. taking into his princely consideration his faithful services and sufferings, and being desirous to place upon him and his posterity some mark of his royal favour, was pleased by privy-seal, dated at Whitehall

executors: she is mentioned in her brother Michael's will, by the description of Mrs. Susan Ellis, widow, third daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Knt. and Bart.; and his issue were three sons and three daughters; Francis; Michael, who died unmarried; Thomas, killed at the battle of Aghram; Mary, married to Alexander, son of Robert Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson in the county of Cavan, Esq; Dorcas, to Paul, son of Sir Francis Gore, of Corstown in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.; and Dorothea, who died June 3d, 1695. Francis, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Edgeworthe, of Lizard in the county of Longford, Knight, and had two daughters, Mary and Anne; and a son Thomas Whyte, of Redhills, Esq. who, January 26th, 1708, married Sarah, youngest daughter of James Napier, of Loughcrew in Meath, Esq. and deceasing January 10th, 1739, left issue by her (who died January 16th, 1762, and was buried at Belturbet,) an only son Francis, of Redhills, Esq.; and four daughters, Elizabeth, who was married to Marcus Smith; Mary, to Edward Ellis, Esq.; Sarah, to Essex Edgeworthe; and Anne, January 3d, 1749, to John White, of Rathgowan in the county of Limerick, Esq. Decree in Chancery, 1627. Prerog. Office.

[d] Prerog. Office. [e] Of Lord Templetown's family.

March 24th, 1664, and by patent at Dublin May 5th, 1665, to create him a *Baronet.*[f] He departed this life January 15th, 1673, and 28th was buried at Coleraine, having married, first, Anne, eldest daughter of John Rowley, of Castleroe in the county of Derry, Esq. by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Gage, of Randes in the county of Northampton, Esq. by whom he had an only son Randal, and two daughters, Mary; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and was buried at Coleraine.

His second wife was Sarah, daughter of ..... Sackville, Esq. and by her he had three sons and three daughters.

First, Tristram.

Second, Michael, father of the Rev. Sackville Beresford, A.M. now deceased, and of a daughter Anne, married October 17th, 1747, to Thomas Taylor, Esq. Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin for the year 1751.

Third, Sackville, who died unmarried before 1683.

Susanna, married to William Jackson, of Coleraine, Esq. and had a son William and other children; William married Elizabeth Gorges, and had a numerous issue, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Captain Francis Howard, father of Gorges Edmond Howard, who, September 17th, 1743, married Arabella, eldest daughter of Captain Philip Parry, of Dublin, merchant, by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs, the elder married Mr. Hunter; and Catherine, the younger, married Captain Hamilton Gorges, third son of Richard, of Kilbrew in the county of Meath, Esq. he died June 21st, 1786.

Sarah, first to Paul Brasier, Esq.; and secondly to Edward Cary, of Dungiven, Esq. and dying April 13th, 1683, she was buried at Coleraine.

And Anne, to Henry Hart, of Kilderry[g] in the county of Donegall, Esq.

Sir RANDAL Beresford, the *second Baronet,* was member for Coleraine in the first parliament after the restoration, and in July, 1662,[h] married Catharine, younger daughter of Sir Francis Annesley, Lord Viscount Valentia (by his second wife Jane, sister to Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield). He made his will October

[f] April 28th, 1662, he passed patent for a Thursday market, and two fairs, to be held May 14th and October 14th, at Ballymulley in the county of Derry; and had three grants of lands under the Acts of Settlement.

[g] Information of Rev. William Chichester.

[h] Articles 8, 9, July 1662, 5000*l.* fortune.

4th, 1681, proved June 26th, 1682, and left to his lady, all his personal estate, for the payment of his debts, and maintenance and education of his children; to whose care, tuition, and guardianship, he devised them; appointed his wife executrix, and the Earl of Anglesey, lord privy-seal, overseer, and to give his best assistance in her affairs, and desired his acceptance of a ring, value 30*l.*[i] he deceased in October 1681, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields, London, having had issue by her, who died April 3d, 1701, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, three sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Arthur, who died young at Kensington near London, and is there buried.

Second, Sir Tristram.

Third, Francis, who died young at Ballykelly in the county of Derry, and lies buried there.

Jane, married to lieut.-general Frederic Hamilton, of Walworth in the county of Derry,[k] by whom she had no issue, and dying in 1716, was buried under a handsome monument at Walworth; where he was also buried.

Catherine, married in 1697, to Matthew Pennefather, of Cashel in the county of Tipperary, Esq.[l] and died his widow in Dublin, March 21st, 1755.

i Prerog. Office.

k He was member of parliament for Coleraine, a privy counsellor, colonel of the royal regiment of foot, and died March 26th, 1732; having by his will, bearing date August 25th, 1731, devised his leases of the manor of Walworth and divers other lands, which he held from the fishmongers company, London, to his nephew Sir Marcus Beresford, Viscount Tyrone, and his assignees, ratifying and confirming such disposition as he had made thereof in his Lordship's marriage settlement, dated July 16th, 1717. He leaves his estate in the counties of Tipperary and Kildare to Frederic Cary, second son of his niece, Anne, daughter of his brother George Hamilton, Esq. and wife to Henry Cary, of Dungiven, Esq. and his heirs male, remainder to her younger sons and their heirs male, they respectively to take and use the surname of Hamilton; remainder to Edward her eldest son, and his issue male and female, &c. He bequeathed 50*l.* towards rebuilding the old ruinous church at Holy-Cross, in the county of Tipperary, with 350*l.* to be laid out at interest, or in purchasing lands, the annual produce thereof to be paid for ever to the clergyman, who performs the cure and service of the said church; and 30*l.* to the poor of the parish of Taunafinlagan in the county of Derry.

l He was lieutenant-colonel to General Sabine's regiment in Queen Anne's wars, and at the first attack of the French in the battle of Oudenarde, behaved with great gallantry, and received many wounds; so that returning to Ireland, he was rewarded, June 3d, 1709, with the post of muster-master-general; and December 23d, 1718, appointed comptroller and accomptant-

Sir TRISTRAM Beresford, of *Coleraine*, the *third Baronet*, born in 1669, was attainted May 7th, 1689, by King James's parliament, and commanded a regiment of foot in defence of the protestants, against the attacks of that King on their liberties and properties. March, 4th, 1698, he made his will, and directed his body to be with all decency reposed in a vault, under his seat in the church of Coleraine, which he desired should be made for that purpose, according to the directions he laid down in his will; and that a small monument should be erected in the wall over his seat, in memory of him and his ancestors: he confirmed a rent charge of 500*l.* a year, formerly settled upon his wife, issuing out of his estates of 1218*l.* a year, in the counties of Derry and Cavan, as also a provision of 2000*l.* for daughters portions, which with 2000*l.* more, (being two-parts of 3000*l.* which he allowed by his deed dated July 17th, 1698, to charge on his estate) he declared was in full restitution of all portion to his daughters, appropriating to his eldest daughter Susanna Catherine 1400*l.* to his second, Arabella Maria, 900*l.* to his third, Jane, and to his fourth, Aramintha Olivia, 850*l.* apiece, and if any of them died before marriage, their portion to be equally divided between the survivors; provided for the payment of his debts; constituted his wife and her sister Arabella Susanna, Lady Magill, after Lady Dungannon, and Sir John Magill, Bart. his joint executors, leaving the sole guardianship, tuition and education of his children to them, as also the management of the estate during their minorities, and as a token of his affection to them, desired their acceptance of mourning, with twenty guineas to each for buying of rings; and lastly, the expences of his funeral, the building the said vault and monument, not to exceed 300*l.* sterling, bequeathed 10*l.* to the poor house-keepers, and poor of the parish of Coleraine, and 5*l.* to the poor inhabitants of the parish of Erragilkeragh, alias Ballinesaggard,[m] and died June 16th, 1701. He married, in February 1687, Nichola Sophia, youngest daughter and coheir to Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glenawly;[n] and by her

general of Ireland, which he held to his death, November 27th, 1733. His surviving issue were four daughters; Jane, married to William Palliser, of Rathfarnham, Esq.; Levina, who died unmarried May 14, 1734; Dorothea, married to William Williams, of Mount Williams in Meath, Esq. (who left her a widow January 6th, 1750, and she died August 11th, 1755, leaving one daughter); and Elizabeth, Countess of Antrim.

m Prerog. Office

n Sir Claud Hamilton, of Cochonogh in Scotland, Knt. had two sons,

who re-married with lieutenant-general Richard Gorges, of Kilbrew in the county of Meath, had issue one son,

Sir Claud, of Castletoome in the county of Antrim, Knight, who left no surviving male issue; and Dr. Archibald Hamilton, made Archbishop of Cashel April 20th, 1630, who being a great sufferer in the rebellion of 1641, to the amount of 9090*l.* and forced to fly for the safety of his life, retired into Sweden, and died at Stockholm in 1659, near eighty years old, having had several sons, of whom Hugh, the second, was created Baron of Lunge in Sweden; lived at Ballygally in the county of Tyrone, and was advanced March 2d, 1660, to the dignity of Lord Hamilton, Baron of Glenawly in the county of Fermanagh. He married Susanna, youngest daughter of Sir William Balfour, of Mount-Whany and Pitcullo in Fifeshire, Knight. In 1678 he bequeathed the interest of 20*l* for ever to the poor of the parish of Erigilkeroye, to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens, for the time being,* and dying at Ballygally in April 1679, was buried in the church there; having issue by her (who remarried with Henry Mervyn, of Trelick in Tyrone, Esq. died December 11th, 1687, and was buried at St. Werburgh's) two sons and three daughters; William, Lord Glenawly, who died without issue in February 1680; ————, who died young; Henrietta-Amelia, buried at St. Peter's, Dublin, September 16th, 1669; Arabella-Susanna, married July 3d, 1683, to Sir John Magill, of Gill-hall in the county of Downe, Bart. and by him, who died in July 1701, had no surviving issue; and she married, secondly, Marcus, Viscount Dungannon, pursuant to deeds dated April 29th and 30th, 1700; and the said Nichola-Sophia, Lady Beresford, who, in April 1704, married, to her second husband, lieut.-general Richard Gorges, whose family, which hath been long seated at Kilbrew in the county of Meath, we shall thus delineate, and begin with Robert L.L.D. who married Jane, daughter of Sir Arthur Loftus, Knight, and sister to Adam Viscount Lisbourne, and had issue by her (who died in 1728, and was buried in her family vault in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin), two sons and two daughters; Richard, his heir; Robert, who died without issue; Dorothy, died unmarried; and Elizabeth, married to William Jackson, of Coleraine, and had issue. Richard Gorges, of Kilbrew, Esq. was baptized March 22d, 1662, and embracing a military life, became a lieutenant-general; in April 1704, he married, as before observed, to his first wife Nichola Sophia, relict of Sir Tristram Beresford, and by her, who died February 23d, 1713, and was buried in the Earl of Cork's tomb, in St. Patrick's, Dublin, had issue. He married, secondly, in December 1716, Dorothy, younger daughter of James Stopford, of Tarah-hill in Meath, Esq. and widow of Edward fourth Earl of Meath; she died without issue by him at Kilbrew, April 10th, 1728, and he deceasing on the 12th, they were interred at the same time in a chapel contiguous to the house of Kilbrew, under a magnificent tomb of white marble. His children were, Richard, of Kilbrew; Hamilton, of Catherine's Grove, county of Dublin, member of parliament for Swords in the same county, April 27th, 1734, he married Catherine, daughter of John Keating, Esq. and dying April 8th, 1786, left issue by her (who was born in 1705) an only son, Richard, educated in Brazen-Nose-College, Oxford, married, March 1st,

* Prerog. Offic.

Sir Marcus, *Earl of Tyrone.*

And four daughters, viz. Susanna-Catherina, born in London July 1st, 1689, married to Hyacinth Richard Nugent, Lord Riverston, who died without issue March 8th, 1737, and she deceased March 30th, 1763; Arabella-Maria, born in Dublin November 1st, 1690, died unmarried in 1732; Jane, born at Coleraine December 23d, 1691, married in April 1711,[o] to Gorges Lowther, of Kilrue in the county of Meath, Esq. member of parliament for Ratoath, and dying October 20th, 1764, was interred at Ratoath;[p] and Aramintha Olivia, who died in 1729, unmarried.

1775, to the daughter and heir of Arthur Francis Meredith, of Dollardstown in the county of Meath, Esq. and was created a Baronet in 1787, by the name of Richard Gorges Meredith; Lucy, married first to William, former Lord Howth, and secondly, to Nicholas Weldon, of Gravelmount in the county of Meath, Esq.; and Dorothy, to John, the first Lord Desart. Richard, of Kilbrew, member of parliament for Augher, as he was for Enniskillen, married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Fielding, of Dublin, Esq. and had four sons and eight daughters, viz. Richard, who died lieutenant-colonel of Lord Drogheda's regiment of light dragoons; he, April 27th, 1755, married Catherine, younger daughter of Thomas Christmas, of Whitfield in the county of Waterford, Esq. and left one son, deceased; John, deceased; Hamilton, of Kilbrew; Robert, D. D. vicar of Dunboyne and Kilbrew in Meath, which he resigned in 1768, for the rectory of Termonfeckan, and in 1789, was dean of Kilmacduagh; the daughters were Dorothy-Sophia, married, in 1748, to John Graham, of Platten in the county of Meath, Esq.; Jane; Elizabeth, who died young; Catherine; Lucy; Susanna; Amelia, baptized October 3d, 1737; and Elizabeth, baptized December 1st, 1738. Hamilton, on the decease of his brothers, succeeded at Kilbrew; he was baptized February 8th, 1739, was for sometime captain of foot, and April 6th, 1768, married Catherine, younger daughter and coheir to Gorges Edmond Howard, Esq. (who died in 1786), and by her who is deceased, has issue. Lodge's Collect.

[o] Articles dated May 30th, 1711.

[p] He left her a widow June 11th, 1716, and had two sons and two daughters, viz. Gorges, his heir; Marcus, who in September 1743, married Catherine, sister and heir to Sir Edward Crofton, of Moate in the county of Roscommon, Bart. on whose decease he took the name of Crofton, and June 12th, 1758, was created a Baronet; daughter Copula-Beresford, born Feb. 23d, O. S. and died young; and Sophia Beresford, married first, February 9th, 1726, to Rowley Hill, of Ballykelly in the county of Derry, Esq. chosen in January, 1733, burgess for Ratoath, who died in 1739, leaving issue, Hugh, born January 1st, 1727-8; George, drowned at sea; Jane, born May 15th, 1733, married August 16th, 1753, to John Tew, of Culmullen in the county of Meath, Esq. who left her a widow September 6th following; Catherine, baptized July 2d, 1734, and married in 1752 to Alexander Stewart, of Actow in the county of Antrim, Esq.; and Mary: secondly, to Samuel Moore, M. D. of Derry, and died in October 1746, leaving issue by him, who died in 1763, one daughter Sophia. Gorges Lowther, Esq. who succeeded at Kilrue, was born November 5th, 1713; he was sheriff of the county of Meath

Sir MARCUS Beresford, the *fourth Baronet, first Earl of Tyrone*, baptized July 27th, 1694, was left under the guardianship of Marcus Viscount Dungannon, and Arabella Susanna his wife, and, before he attained his full age, was chosen to parliament for the borough of Coleraine, which he continued to represent, until King George I. was pleased to advance him to the *peerage* by privy-seal, dated at St. James's June 11th, and by patent [q] at Dublin November 4th 1720, with the creation fee of twenty marcs, and September 25, 1721, he took his seat in the house of peers. [r] To which honours King George II. added the superior

in 1739, and chosen for the borough of Ratoath in the same year, and was many years representative for the county of Meath in parliament. On April 3d, 1738, he married Judith, daughter of John Usher, of Carrick in the county of Leitrim, Esq. by whom he had a son George, who married, July 28th, 1767, Frances, eldest daughter of Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby, of Ashgrove in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and by her, who survived him, had several children; and a daughter Sophia, who became the second wife of William Irwine, of Castle Irwine in the county of Fermanagh, Esq. and had a numerous issue, the eldest of whom, Major Irwine, was married in 1787, to Elizabeth Judge D'Arcy, only daughter and heir to Judge D'Arcy, of Grangebegg, Esq. who died in February 1765, by his wife ——, daughter of Edward Nugent, of Robinstown, county of Westmeath, Esq. whom he married in July 1765, and she survived him,) eldest son and heir to John D'Arcy of same place, by his wife Elizabeth Judge. Lodge.

q The Preamble. Quorum progenitores longa annorum serie insignia propter facinora ac virtutes inclaruerunt, (prout Beresfordiorum genus, ex quo in Brittanniam cum antecessore nostro Gulielmo primo penetrarunt) hos meritò nostris honoribus dignari æquum existimamus. Illius præclaræ gentis unus, nomine Tristram Beresford, Jacobo primo, quo in Abavo gloriamur, regnum ineunte, in Hiberniam transiit, ubi multa in rem Anglicanam Provincia in Ultoniensi, nondum satis stabilitam, præclare gessit. Hujus inde filius Tristram Beresford Eques, cui cohortis regimen erat commissum, multa cum gloria, rebelles contra Protestantes anno millessimo sexcentissimo quadragesimo primo immaniter sævientes debellare congressus est, unde propter insignem in præliis virtutem, titulo Baronetti decoratus est. Pronepos Marcus Beresford Eques, majorum vestigiis insequens, atque admodum juvenis, Parliamento Hibernico, anno millesimo septingentesimo decimo tertio, nostræ regali familiæ, blanditiarum nec non minarum securus, summa magnanimitate et constantia adhæsit. Cum paulo post horum justrium regnorum obtinuissemus, quasi specimen favoris nostri, inter Barones Hibernicos collocare statuimus, verum, illo supplicante, honoris illius dilationem, petitionem impetravit, ex eo tempore Comitis Tyroniensis unicam filiam in matrimonium duxit, hæredem ex Asse Gentis antiquissimæ, nempe de la-Powers, qui in Hiberniam cum progenitore regali nostro Henrico secundo migraverunt, ex quo perpetuas et latas possessiones, habentes, multi fuerunt nominis; dignitatem, virtutibus et prosapiæ tam nobili debitam, præsertim in virum tam egregium atque de nobis tam bene merentem, ulterius deferre haud æquum esse existimemus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. A. 7 Geo. I. 1, 2.

r Lords' Jour. vol. ii. p. 693.

one of an Earl, creating his Lordship *Earl of Tyrone by privy-seal,* bearing date at Kensington June 26th, and by patent[s] July 18th, 1746,[t] and October 8th, 1747, he took his seat by that title.[u]

July 16th, 1717, his Lordship married the Lady Catherine *Poer,* daughter and heir to *James, Earl of Tyrone.*[x] In February

s The Preamble. As it hath been the constant practice of our royal predecessors to reward virtue and advance merit, by conferring honours and dignities upon such persons, as have entitled themselves to receive those favours, by their personal qualifications and public services; and, in particular, as our royal father, in consideration of the ancient extraction, eminent services, and distinguished loyalty of Sir Marcus Beresford, and of his marriage with the daughter and heir of the Right Hon. James De-la-Poer, Earl of Tyrone, did advance him from the degree of a Baronet, to the state and dignity of Baron Beresford, of Beresford, and Viscount of Tyrone: so we, equally studious to do justice to persevering virtue, and demonstrate, by some signal testimony of our esteem, how acceptable it is to us, and how freely we are disposed to proportion our favours to the deserts of our subjects; have on a full assurance, taken into our consideration how our said faithful and beloved Sir Marcus Beresford, Lord Viscount Tyrone, hath adorned his dignity by his conduct, and hath rendered himself worthy of an addition of honour by his inviolate attachment to our royal person and government; his unaffected zeal for the established religion; his strenuous support of the constitution and laws of his country, even in the most critical and hazardous times; his unbounded charity, and constant provision of work for numbers of poor; with many other qualities and virtues equally deserving our royal notice: these reasons readily induce us to confer the superior title and degree of an Earl on a person, so well qualified to receive, and withal, so well enabled to support the honour by an affluent fortune. Know ye therefore, &c.

t Rot. Canc. 20. Geo. II. 3a. p. Do.

u Lord's Jour. vol. iii. p. 662.

x We shall here briefly deduce her ladyship's descent from Sir Roger La-Poer, (sometimes written Power,) who accompanied Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in his expedition to Ireland, to reinstate Dermoid Mac-Murrough in his kingdom of Leinster, and after the success of that enterprize, assisted John de Courcy in his reduction of Ulster, for which services he was rewarded with divers lands. Cambrensis thus writes of him; "If it might be said without offence, there was not one man, who did more valiant acts than Roger le Poer; who, although he were but a young man and beardless, yet he shewed himself a lusty, valiant, and courageous gentleman, and who grew into such good credit, that he had the government of the country about Leighlin, as also in Ossory, where he was traitorously killed; on whose slaughter a conspiracy was formed among the Irish to destroy the English, and many castles were destroyed." He married the niece of Sir Amory St. Laurence, ancestor to the Earl of Howth, and was murdered in 1189, leaving issue John Le Poer, living 1197, the father by Etheldreda who was living in 1325,* of Matthew, the father of Sir Eustace, who sat in parliament in 1295,

* Mss. pedig. Trin. Coll. Dub. Class. f Tab. 4, No. 18.

1743-4, Lady Tyrone gave 50*l.* towards the erecting of the hospital for incurables in Dublin; put up ten beds for the use of the said hospital, and subscribed 50 *l.* a year for their support.

of which parliament Cox has given a list, * and in 1297 (25 Edw. I.) the King sent to John Wogan, Lord Justice, commanding him to give summons to the nobles of Ireland, to prepare themselves with horse and armour to serve against the Scots, and withal wrote to the said nobles, and among others to *this* Sir Eustace. (Holling. p. 63. See the letter in Sir George Carew's collection, a manuscript in the Bodlean Library, vol. iii. p. 51, who quotes thus, Clausæ, de anno, 23 Edw. I. M. 14, in scedula pendente, and there is also in the same book and page, another letter, from the same King to his nobles, and among others, to *this* Sir Eustace, Clausæ de anno 30 Edw. I. M. 16, in scedula pendente.) He died in 1311 † leaving issue Lord Arnold La-Poer, who in 1309 slew Sir John Boneville in single combat, and was acquitted of the fact in a parliament held at Kildare in 1310, it being proved to be done in his own defence. ‡ He was one of King Edward I. commanders in the army which opposed Edward Le Brus in 1315. § In 1325, King Edward II. made him Seneschal of the county and city of Kilkenny, but in 1327 he caused great disturbances among the nobles, by calling the Earl of Desmond *Rhymer*; ‖ in 1328 he was arrested, and accused of heresy by Richard Lederede, bishop of Ossory, and confined in the castle of Dublin, where he died before he could be tried; and though the Lord Justice Rayer, (Roger) Outlaw Prior of Kilmainham, made it appear that Lord Arnold was falsely accused, yet he remained a long time unburied, because he died *unassoyled;* ¶ he left issue Lord Robert Poer, Seneschal of the county of Wexford, and treasurer of Ireland, to whom a *liberate* of 40*l.* was granted, July 16th, 1335, in recompence of his charges and services, in suppressing and pacifying certain discords between the English and Irish in those parts, for the good of the commonwealth. ** To him succeeded his son Matthew, living 23 Edward III. who by his wife Avicia, (living in 1342) had John, living in the reign of the said King, and by Joan his wife, had Richard, who deceased in 1371, †† leaving a son NICHOLAS, who was *summoned to parliament by writ*, November 22d, 1375, (48 Edw. III.) January 20th, 1378, (1 Ric. II.) September 11th, 1381, (4 Ric. II.) and April 29th, 1383, (5 Ric. II.); these are the most ancient writs of summons to parliament that remain on record, in the rolls office of Ireland, and from the first of them the present Marquis of Waterford, as Baron La Poer, derives. This Nicholas, lived to a great age, and died, the year uncertain, leaving issue *Richard Lord La Poer*, of Curraghmore, mentioned in a grant of lands from Henry VIII. to Edward Poer, the *Bastard* brother of Peter Lord La Poer, the son of *this* Richard Lord La

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* Cox. p. 85, 86. † Cambden and Marlboro' sub hoc Anno.
‡ Hol. p. 65, Camb. sub hoc Anno. Cox, p. 91.
§ Camb and Marlb. sub hoc anno. Hol p. 66, Camp. Cox p. 94.
‖ Campion, p. 87. Davis, p. 134. Camb. sub hoc anno. Cox, p 107.
¶ Camb. and Marlb sub hoc anno. p. 87.
** Rot. 90. Edw. III f. see also 17o. Edw. III. f.
†† MS. Trin. Coll.

His Lordship deceased at Tyrone House in Dublin, April 4th, 1763, having had issue by his Lady, who survived him, seven sons and eight daughters, viz.

Poer,* who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Butler, Earl of Ormond, who died in 1405, and by her had issue,

PETER *Lord La Poer*, mentioned in the above grant,† who married the daughter of the Lord Decies, and by her had a son Richard, created *Lord Baron La Poer, of Curraghmore*, September 13th, 1535; he was slain in the service against the Irish rebels in 1539 or 1541,‡ and at the time of his decease, was seized in fee of the manors of Curraghmore, Culefin, Gortbady and other hereditaments in the county of Waterford. He married Catherine,§ second daughter of Pierce the eighth Earl of Ormond, and by her, who remarried with James the fourteenth Earl of Desmond, and died March 17th, 1552,‖ had a daughter Ellice, married to Thomas Fitzgerald, eldest son of James the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, by his first wife; and four sons, viz. Peter, his heir; John, of whom hereafter; and Thomas, of Culefin, who had issue James, his successor, father of Thomas, of Culefin, who died there December 15th, 1637, and was buried in the chapel of Kiloonney in the county of Waterford, leaving issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Peter Butler, of Monynory in the county of Wexford, Esq. four sons and four daughters, viz. Peter, of Culefin, who married Catherine, daughter of William Wall, of Coolenemucky in the county of Waterford, Esq.; Richard, who married Gyles, daughter of David Power, of Coolroe, in the same county, Gent.; John, who died without issue; James; daughter Joan; Gyles, married to Geffrey Fanning, of Fannningston in the county of Tipperary, Gent.; Catherine; and Margaret, married to Richard Power, of Balinecurry in the county of Waterford, Gent.

PETER, *Lord La Poer*, the eldest son of Richard Lord La Poer, succeeded his father; he was born in 1522, and dying unmarried December 10th, 1545, was succeeded by his brother

JOHN (More) *Lord La Poer*, born in 1527: he sat in the parliament held by the L. D. Sussex, January 12th, 1559, as he also did in Sir John's Perrott's April 26th, 1585. In 1556 he marched at the head of a considerable army, to the assistance of the chief governor Sydney, against the rebel Shane O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, and was a person of great worth, as appears from Sir Henry Sydney's account of the province of Munster to the lords of the council, dated February 27th, 1575, who makes this honourable mention of him: "The day I departed from Waterford, I lodged that night at Corragmore, the house that the Lord Power is Baron of; where I was so used, and with such plenty and good order entertained (as adding to it the quiet of all the country adjoining, by the people called, *Power Country*, for that *that* surname has been since the beginning of Englishmen's planting inhabitants there) it may be well compared with the best ordered country in the *English Pale*. And the lord of the country, though he be in scope of ground a far less territory than his neighbour is, yet he lives in shew far more honourably and

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* MS. Trin. Coll. † Rot. Pat 37o. Hen. VIII.

‡ Rot. Pat. de Ao. 1 Eliz.

§ Sydney's State Papers, vol. i. p. 90. ‖ Rolls Offi. and Lodge.

First, James.
Second, Marcus, baptized February 22d, 1727. } died young.
Third, Marcus, born December 23d, 1733.
Fourth, George De la Poer, Lord Tyrone.

plentifully than he or any other, whatsoever he be, of his calling, that lives in that province. And albeit the soil, for the most part, of itself, is very barren; yet is there not any gentleman or freeholder of that country, but may make more of an acre of land there, than they have of three in the county of Kilkenny, the next county confining on the one side (where the soil is very good) or in the Decies, the lordship next adjoining on the other side; and this was openly spoken before me, and affirmed by credible persons, having land in both: and this was yielded for the reason, for that they suffer no idle man in the one, and are oppressed with them in the other." * By Ellen, alias Margaret, daughter of James, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, he had Catherine, or Ellen, married to Peter, the seventh son of James Earl of Ormond, a rebel in 1569, and his successor RICHARD, *Lord Poer*, who had a warrant from Queen Elizabeth, dated at Greenwich, May 31st, 1588, ordering a grant to be passed in fee-farm to Richard, the grandson of *this* Richard, by the name of Richard Poer, son and heir of the Lord Poer, of so much of the crown lands, as would amount to 50*l.* a year English, "in respect as well of his own, as of his ancestors good services done unto us and our progenitors; his *grandfather* the Lord Poer, having been slain in that realm of Ireland, in service against the rebels; his uncle having been slain at Bulloigne, in the service of our late father of happy memory, and his own father, (then living) and also himself, having in that our realm, and in this our time, been sore wounded in our service." † He married Catherine, daughter and heir to John, Viscount Buttevant, and dying at Curraghmore, August 2d, 1607, had issue five sons and three daughters, viz John *(Oge)* his heir apparent; Pierce, of Monalargey in the county of Waterford, who married Catherine, fourth daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond; Julia, married in 1615 to Thomas, Lord Kerry; Ellen, to David Condon, chief of his Sept; and Elizabeth, first to David, Viscount Buttevant, and secondly, to Patrick, son of Sir John Sherlock, of Balina-Clarahan in Tipperary, Knight.

JOHN *(Oge)* the eldest son was killed in his father's lifetime, by Edmund Fitz-Gerald, *the white knight*, ‡ and having married Helen, daughter of David Viscount Buttevant, had issue (by her who remarried first with Thomas Duffe, the tenth Earl of Ormond, and secondly with Sir T. Somerset, Viscount Cashel), John, successor to his grandfather; and Ellen, wife to Maurice, Viscount Fermoy. JOHN, *Lord La Poer* being only eight years and a half old at his grandfather's death, became the ward of King James I. who, December 7th, 1606, granted his wardship to his mother; but March 30th, 1629, he had a special livery of his estate, § (he became a lunatic before the rebellion of 1641,) and marrying Ruth, daughter and heir to Robert Pyphoe, of St. Mary's Abbey, Esq. had five sons and four daughters, viz Richard, created Earl of Tyrone; Pierce, of Killowen in the county of Waterford,

* Sydney's Letters, vol. i. p. 90. † Rot. An. 1 Eliz.
‡ MS. Pedig. Trin Coll. § Rot. 23 Car. II.

Fifth, John, born March 14th, 1737-8, was educated in the University of Dublin, took the degree of A. B. February 26th,

who married Honora, daughter of John, the second Lord Brittas, having issue Richard, who died there in February 1635, leaving by Ellen, daughter of William Butler, of Balliboe county of Tipperary, Gent.; John, his heir, which John, married Ellen, daughter of Daniel Magragh, of Mountain-Castle in the county of Waterford; Pierce, whose daughter Judith, was married to Mr. Ducket; James, Ellen, and Anne;* and founded the family at Rathcormack in the county of Waterford: Robert; John, who died unmarried in Dublin; David, who died there August 17th, 1661, and was buried at St. Michan's; Ellen, married to Thomas Walsh, of Piltown, senior, Esq.; Catherine, to John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana, Esq whose only daughter, Catherine, was mother of John, late Earl Grandison; Margaret and Mary.

RICHARD, *Lord Le Poer, first Earl of Tyrone*, who succeeded, was married May 20, 1673, to Catherine, daughter and heir to John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana and the Decies, Esq. (who died in 1662): they were married by Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, in his chapel at Lambeth; but she afterwards married Edward Fitz-Gerald Villiers, Esq. and was mother of John, late Earl Grandison.† This Richard, was created, by patent dated at Westminster Oct. 9, same year, *Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone*. Preamble. Sciatis quod, nos grata et laudabilia servitia, quæ dilectus et fidelis Richardus, Dominus Baro de la Power de Curraghmore in comitatu nostro Waterford in regno nostro Hiberniæ, ac antecessores et familia ejus in guerris contra rebelles in Hiberniæ, in quibus plurimi eorum occubuerunt, nobis et progenitoribus et predecessoribus nostris, regibus et Reginis Angliæ, multipliciter impenderunt, et quæ dictus Baro constanter impendere non desistet: nec non specimina crescentis virtutis, strenuitatem, circumspectionem, et fidelitatem ipsius Richardi Baronis de la Power et Curraghmore, quibus omnes antecessores ejus præire indies conatur, perpendentes quæque incitare et remunerare decrevimus, de gratia nostra speciali, &c. with twenty marcs creation fee for support of the title of Viscount, and 20 *l.* for that Earl,‡ and dying in the Tower of London, October 14th, 1690, was buried at Farnborough in Hantshire, the burial place of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, whose eldest daughter Dorothy, he had married in 1654, and by her, who died at Waterford, and was buried in the cathedral there, he had issue Arthur, who died young in Waterford; John and James, Earls of Tyrone; and Dorothy. It is very remarkable, that in so long a succession in this family, and in a country continually disturbed and torn by rebellion and civil wars, that not one of this family was ever engaged in any rebellion against the crown of England, nor was there ever a forfeiture in the family during the space of 600 years that they have been planted in Ireland; and they at this day enjoy the old family lands, and reside at the same place that they were originally settled in, in the county of Waterford. In a grant of letters patent from King Charles II. to this Richard Lord La Poer, bearing date May 9th, 23 of his reign, there is this recital, "That the ancestors of the said Richard Lord La Poer, from their first planting in Ireland, for about four hundred years, had entirely preserved their faith and loyalty to the crown of England; in consideration there-

* MS. Pedig. Trin. Coll.

† Plea and Ans. Villiers to Poer, 14 November, 1676.

‡ Rot. Pat. 26o. Car. II. 3a. p. f. R. 9.

1754, and having studied the law in the inns of court, was admitted a barrister in Hilary Term 1760. In 1770, he was appointed a commissioner of his Majesty's revenue, at which board he for many years presided; and in 1772, he was appointed by patent, taster of wines in the port of Dublin. He served several

fore, of the merit of this Richard and his ancestors, and to encourage the loyalty of others, &c." This carries the antiquity of the family to the 56 of Henry III. the year 1270.

JOHN, the *second Earl of Tyrone*, dying a batchelor in Dublin, was buried in the church of Carrick, under a black marble monument, with this inscription:

Here lieth the Body of the
Right Honourable JOHN POWER
Earl of TYRONE,
who died the 14th of October,
1693, in the 29 Year of his
Age.

JAMES, his brother and heir, the *third Earl*, was governor of the county and city of Waterford; and December 13th, 1692, married Anne, elder daughter, and (with her sister Elizabeth, wife to James May, of Mayfield, Esq.) coheir to Andrew Rickards, of Dangan-Spidoge, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. (who died August 18th, 1693,) by his wife, Anne, daughter and heir to the Reverend Thomas Hooke, of Dangan-Spidoge, D. D. who by his will dated October 10th, 1671, proved August 3d, 1672,* devised to his wife Anne, the town and lands of Dangan-Spidoge, which he purchased in the name of Ashburnham, Esq. for life upon condition that she should, within six months after his decease, make a lease thereof to his daughter Anne, wife of Andrew Rickards, during both their lives, at the annual rent of 80*l.* remainder after her decease to his said daughter and her heirs for ever: he also gave unto his said wife his house in the great cloister of Christ Church of Chichester, called by the name of Mortimer's Chantry, to her and her heirs, and the lease of the farm which he holds of the church of Chichester, and gave her twenty old gold pieces, and a little box of gold, and wills her not to part with it, but to leave it to her daughter Anne, * and by her, who in July, 1716, remarried with George Mathew, of Thomastown in Tipperary, Esq. and died at the Bath September 26th, 1729, æt. fifty-nine, had an only daughter and heir, the Lady Catherine Poer, married as in the text. His Lordship lies buried (with Anne his wife,) in Carrick, with this memorial on a neat white marble monument:

Here lies the Body of JAMES POWER, Earl of
TYRONE, who died the 19th of August 1704,
in the 38th year of his Age.
And also the Body of Anne his wife,
who departed this Life the 26th Day
of September 1729.

Thus the male line of this truly ancient family became extinct, but the Countess Dowager of Tyrone, on claiming as her right the barony of La Poer, the same was admitted by the House of Lords of Ireland (as we have already shewn) and allowed and confirmed by his Majesty.

* Prerog. Offic.

parliaments for the county of Waterford, both in Ireland, and in the imperial parliament; and was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy councils in Great Britain and Ireland. He died in November 1805.

On November 12th, 1760, he married to his *first* wife Anne Constantia Ligondes, of the house of Ligondes, of Auvergne in France (whose grandfather was colonel in the French service, and being taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim, was sent to England with Mareschal Tallard; he there married Frances, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, relict of Thomas, sixth Viscount Kilmorey, and also of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon; by this Lady, who died December 27th, 1723, the Colonel had one son, the father of Mrs. Beresford) and by her, who died October 26th, 1772, and was buried at Clonegam, he had four sons and five daughters, viz. first, Marcus, born February 14th, 1764, member of parliament for the borough of Dungarvan, 1789, &c. and joint taster of wines with his father: he died in November 1797, having married Lady Frances Arabella, youngest daughter of Joseph, Earl of Miltown, by whom he left sons, of whom the eldest is in the army. Second, George De la Poer, born July 19th, 1765, *Lord Bishop of Kilmore*, married Frances, daughter of Jarvis Parker Busne, Esq. of Kilfane, and has issue. Third, John Claudius, born October 23d, 1766, member of parliament for Dublin city, 1799, married, July 1795, Miss Menzies. Fourth, Charles Cobbe, in holy orders, born October 22d, 1770. Daughter Catherine, born September 28th, 1761, married to the Right Honourable Henry Theophilus Clements, brother to Robert, late Earl of Leitrim; Elizabeth, born November 24th, 1762, died August 15th, 1783, and was buried at Clonegam; Nannette-Constantia, born April 16th, 1768, married January 7th, 1790, Robert Uniacke, Esq. of Wood-house, in Waterford; Jane, born June 13th, 1769, and married in October 1788, to George, eldest son of Sir Hugh Hill, of Londonderry, Bart.; and Aramintha.

He married *secondly*, June 4th, 1774, Barbara, second daughter of Sir William Montgomery, of Magbie-hill in Scotland, who died in Dublin, December 1788, and by her had issue William Barre, born May 12th, 1780, died May 29th, 1782, and was buried at Kinsely in the county of Dublin; James Hamilton, born February 18th, 1782, died November 7th, 1806; Henry Barre, born September 25th, 1784; Hannah, born May 16th,

1775; Barbara, born July 8th, 1776, died May 8th, 1786; Frances Honoria, born September 3d, 1777; Anna Maria, born October 30th, 1778, died October 11th, 1779; and Elizabeth, born January 27th, 1786.

Sixth, William Hamilton, born May 8th, 1739, died in 1740, and was buried at Clonegam.

Seventh, William, *Archbishop of Tuam*, born in April 1743, entered into holy orders, was presented to the rectory of Urney in the diocese of Derry; consecrated pursuant to letters patent, April 9th, 1780, *Bishop of Dromore*, and thence translated in April 1782, to the episcopal see of *Ossory*, from whence he was translated to the *Archbishopric of Tuam*, 1795. June 12th, 1763, he married Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Fitz-Gibbon, Esq. representative in parliament for the borough of Newcastle, and sister to John, late Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. And by this Lady, who died August 24th, 1807, hath had issue ten sons and six daughters, of whom Thomas, Henry, John, Henry, William, William, and Elizabeth, died infants, and were interred at St. Peter's in Dublin; and the others were, first, Marcus, in the army, died 1807; second, John, in holy orders; third, George de la Poer, in holy orders, married Susan, daughter of Hamilton Gorges, Esq.; fourth, William, in holy orders, married, July 19th, 1804, Lady Anne Bennet, second daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville; Catherine, married May 4th, 1794, Reverend Arthur Preston; Aramintha, married, January 25th, 1796, Thomas Birmingham Sewell, Esq.; Harriot, married Reverend William Armstrong; Frances; and Louisa, married, April 16th, 1806, Thomas Hope, Esq.

Daughter, Lady Anne, married August 16th, 1738, to William Annesly, created Viscount Glerawley.

Lady Jane, married August 10th, 1743, to the Right Hon. Edward Cary, of Dungiven in the county of Derry, knight of the shire for Derry, and a member of the privy-council in Ireland, but had no issue.

Lady Elizabeth died young, and was interred at St. Peter's in Dublin.

Lady Catherine, married, December 8th, 1748, to Thomas Christmas, of Whitefield in the county of Waterford, Esq. knight of the shire for Waterford: he deceased without issue, March 28th following; and March 23d, 1754, she remarried with the Right

Hon. Theophilus Jones,[y] died March 28th, 1763, and was buried at St. George's chapel Dublin, leaving issue.

Lady Sophia, died in September 1740, and was buried at Clonegam.

Lady Aramintha, born September 17th, 1730, and married April 24th, 1755, to George Paul Monck, of St. Stephen's-Green, Esq. by whom she had Aramintha-Louisa, married to the late Rev. Gustavus Hume, rector of Elderonine and Rathdown, who both died in May 1805.

Lady Frances Maria, born October 9th, 1731, and married, April 13th, 1762, to Henry Flood, of Farmly in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. member of parliament for Kilbeggan, and son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood, lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

Lady Elizabeth, born August 8th, 1736, and married, May 1, 1751, to Thomas Cobbe, of Newbridge, county of Dublin, Esq. only son of Dr. Charles Cobbe, who died Archbishop of Dublin, and by him had issue Charles, born November 14th, 1756, late member of parliament for the borough of Swords; Catherine, married to the late Hon. Henry Pelham, brother to the present Earl of Chichester; and Elizabeth, married, in November 1784, to Sir Henry Tuite, of Sonagh in the county of Westmeath, Bart. but hath no issue.[z]

We return now to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, who considering herself as the lineal and chief representative of the ancient and noble family of De La Poer, on the decease of the Earl her father, preferred a petition to the King, praying the restoration to her and her family of the ancient barony of *La Poer*,

y Son of Walter Jones, of Headford, county of Leitrim, Esq. married in 1722 to Olivia, eldest daughter of Chidley Coote, of Coote-Hall in the county of Roscomon, Esq. (by his second wife) and dying in May 1756, left issue by her, Theophilus, and four daughters, Margaret, married in 1754, to her cousin Chidley Morgan; Catherine, to the late Sir Nathaniel Barry, M. D. of Dublin, Bart.; Elizabeth, to Doctor Crofton, son of —— Crofton, of Lisburn in the county of Leitrim, Esq; and Frances, to lieut.-general Thomas Bligh, being his second wife. Theophilus, the only son, was chosen to represent the county of Leitrim in parliament, in 1768 he was chosen for Coleraine, and was afterwards M. P. for the borough of Monaghan; he was appointed secretary to the Earl of Bristol when lord lieutenant; was sworn of the privy-council, and made collector of the port of Dublin; he had two sons by his first wife; and in 1768, he married, secondly, Anne, third daughter of Colonel John Murray, deceased (by the Lady Dowager Blayney) and hath issue. (Lodge Collect.)

z Pedigree entered in British House of Lords, Ulster's Office, Lodge Collect, and Family Information.

which petition by royal authority was referred November 9th, 1767, to the consideration of the house of peers of Ireland, who appointed the 16th to hear council on her behalf, which being done, and on the examination of witnesses it was resolved, "That the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Tyrone hath fully proved her claim to the Barony of *La Poer*, in fee, and hath a right to the said barony in fee."[a] On the following day the house came to this further resolution, "That the Speaker do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the resolution of this house of yesterday, whereby the Right Hon. Catherine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, hath proved her title to the barony of *La Poer*, in fee, and lay the same before his Excellency,"[b] which resolutions being transmitted to his Majesty, he was graciously pleased to confirm the same, as appears by the following letter to George, Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Whitehall, December 19th, 1767.

"My Lord,

"Having laid before the King your Excellency's letter of the 19th November, inclosing the resolution of the House of Lords of Ireland, on the petition of Catherine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, to his Majesty, referred to their Lordships' consideration, together with the report of his Attorney and Solicitor Generals of the kingdom of Ireland, and divers proofs in support of the said petition; by which the petitioner sets forth her claim to the barony of *La Poer*, in fee, by descent of her grandfather, Richard, who sat and voted in parliament as Baron *La Poer*, till the twenty-fifth year of his late Majesty, King Charles II. he was advanced to the title and dignity of Earl of Tyrone, to him and heirs male of his body: which resolution of their Lordships states, 'That the Right Hon. Catherine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, hath fully proved her claim to the barony of *La Poer*, in fee, and hath a right to the said barony in fee." I am hereupon to acquaint your Excellency, that his Majesty is graciously pleased to confirm the same; and to order that the said Catharine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone and her heirs, be allowed to enjoy all the rights and privileges belonging to the said barony of *La Poer*.

"I am, with the greatest truth and respect,

"My Lord,

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

"SHELBURNE."[c]

a Lord's Jour. iv. 418, 420, 421. b Ibid. c Ibid. 441.

Her Ladyship deceased July 16th or 27th, 1769, when the aforesaid barony devolved on her eldest son

Sir George De la Poer, the *second Earl of Tyrone*, and *first Marquis of Waterford*, and FIRST LORD TYRONE *of Haverford-West*, who was born January 8th, 1735, and succeeded to the Earldom April 4th, 1763; on October 7th, 1766, he was made governor and custos rotulorum of the city and county of Waterford. His Lordship was a member of the privy-council in Ireland, an original Knight Companion of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and August 21st, 1786, his Majesty was pleased to call him to a seat in the *British House of Peers*, by the title of BARON TYRONE, *of Haverford-West in the county of Pembroke.* On August 19th, 1789, he was created *Marquis of Waterford.* His Lordship married, April 18th, 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Monck, Esq. by his wife Lady Anne Isabella Bentinck, second daughter of Henry, Duke of Portland, and by her had issue,

First, Marcus, Lord La Poer, born March 17th, 1771, deceased August 19th, 1783.

Second, Henry, born May 23d, 1772, present peer.

Third, Lord John George, born November 22d, 1773, now Lord Bishop of Raphoe.

Fourth, Lord George Thomas, born February 12th, 1781, lieutenant of the second dragoon guards, or Queen's bays, married, November 22d, 1808, Miss Henrietta Schutz, of Suffolk, by whom he has issue.

Fifth, Lady Isabella Anne, born May 28th, 1776.

Sixth, Lady Catherine, born 11th, 1777.

Seventh, Lady Anne, born July 26th, 1779.

Eighth, Lady Elizabeth Louisa, born February 2d, 1783.[d]

The Marquis deceasing December 3d, 1800, was succeeded by his son

HENRY, *present* and *second Marquis of Waterford*, and SECOND LORD TYRONE.

His Lordship married, August 29th, 1805, Lady Susan Hussey Carpenter, only daughter and heiress of George, late Earl of Tyrconnel; and has issue

A daughter, born November 8th, 1807.

*Titles.* Henry De La Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, Earl, Viscount and Baron of Tyrone, Baron La Poer, Baron Beres-

d Family Informaiton.

ford, and Baronet, in Ireland: also Baron Tyrone of Haverford West, in Great Britain.

*Creations.* Baronet May 5th, 1665, 17 Car. II.; Baron La Poer in fee, Baron Beresford of Beresford in the county Cavan, and Viscount of the county of Tyrone November 4, 1720, 7 Geo. I. Earl of the same county July 18th, 1746, 20 Geo. II.; and Marquis of Waterford in Ireland, August 19th, 1789; Irish honours. Also Baron Tyrone of Haverford-West in the county of Pembroke August 21st, 1786, 26 Geo. III.

*Arms.* Argent, crusuly fitchee, three fleurs-de-lis and a border ingrailed, sable.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a dragon's head, erased or, with a spear broken through his neck, gules, the point, argent, thrust through his upper jaw.

*Supporters.* Two angels, proper, in silver vestments, with golden hair and wings, each holding in his exterior hand a sword erect, of the first.

*Motto.* TANDEM FIT SURCULUS ARBOR. But his Lordship now uses, NIL NISI CRUCE, the motto of his mother's family.

*Chief Seats.* Curraghmore in the county of Waterford, a noble seat, sixty-three miles from Dublin. Walworth in the county of Londonderry, adorned with the finest plantations in the north, 112 miles from Dublin.

## BOYLE, LORD CARLTON.

*(EARL OF SHANNON IN IRELAND.)*

UNDER the title of *Lord Boyle of Marston*, vol. vii. it appears that Roger, first Earl of Orrery, had *a younger son*, HENRY Boyle.

This HENRY Boyle, second son, was seated at *Castlemartyr* in the county of Cork; and being an active asserter of the protestant interest in the province of Munster, he was very obnoxious to the Irish government; so that, February 26th, 1688, he was besieged in his house of Castlemartyr, by General M'Carthy, with a strong body of horse, and two field pieces. Being determined to defend the castle, he had collected about 140 gentlemen and servants, but being persuaded to use no resistance, he surrendered on the General's promise, that neither their persons nor estates should be molested; without the least regard to which promise the next morning the General caused the house to be plundered, and conveyed, in a disgraceful manner, Captain Boyle and his family to Cork. After some confinement he removed with his family in May 1689, to England, to avoid the troubles then increasing in this kingdom; for which he was attainted by the Irish parliament, and had his estate sequestered. But being made lieutenant-colonel to Duke Schomberg's regiment of horse, he returned to Ireland, contributed much to the honour gained at the river Boyne, where his colonel was slain; and afterwards going into Flanders died there in 1693, leaving issue, by Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of Murrogh, the first Earl of Inchiquin, four sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Roger, who died unmarried in 1705.

Second, Henry, who was created Earl of Shannon.

Third, Charles, sometime Captain of the Strombolo man of war.

Fourth, William, captain in Duke Schomberg's regiment of horse; July 14th, he was appointed a commissioner of appeals in Ireland. In 1711 he married Martha Beaufoy, daughter and heiress to Sir Samuel Garth, Knight, physician general to the army: he died in September 1725, leaving issue by her (who March 7th, 1737, re-married with Mr. Graham, of London, merchant) two sons and three daughters, viz. Henry, captain of a troop of horse, who died at Bath February 14th, 1756; and Robert, who being dead, his estates in the counties of Oxford, Warwick and Bucks, devolved on his sisters; Beaufoy, who, June 11, 1736, married John Wilder, of Shiplake in the county of Oxford, Esq.; Henrietta, married, December 9th, 1736, to William Nichols, of Froyle, county of Bucks, Esq.; and Elizabeth, born in 1715, and married, October 9th, 1736, to Matthew Graves, of Chiswick in Middlesex, Esq. whose daughter married, in August 1760, to William Bainbridge, of Huglescoate-grange, in county of Leicester, Esq.

Daughter Elizabeth, married, in 1709, to Brettridge Badham, of Rockfield in the county of Cork, Esq. but had no issue; and

Margaret, married to Joseph Deane, Esq.[a] and died in July 1717.

HENRY, *first Earl of Shannon*, succeeded his father at *Castlemartyr*; in October 1715, he was chosen knight of the shire for Cork, which county he represented until he was advanced to the *peerage*; April 13th, 1733, he was sworn of his Majesty's privy-

[a] He was grandson of Joseph Deane, of Cromlin near Dublin, Esq. whose son Joseph, by Elizabeth, (daughter of Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin,) whom he married in 1673, was October 14th, 1714, appointed chief Baron of the Exchequer, but died May 4th, 1715, and was buried in the Earl of Cork's vault at St. Patrick's, Dublin, leaving five daughters, his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, married to Lord Doneraile; Anne, first wife to Arthur Hill, Esq. created Lord Dungannon; Mary, married, in 1725, to John Bourk, created Earl of Mayo; Catherine, December 17th, 1735, to John Lysaght, created Lord Lisle; and Margaret, married, April 7th, 1732, to John Fitz-Gerald, of Innishmore in Kerry, Esq. M. P. for Dingle, and by him, who died in June 1741, had two sons and two daughters, Maurice, born in 1733; Joseph, and Margaret, both deceased; and Elizabeth, married, in October 1752, to Richard Townsend, of Castle Townsend, in the county of Cork, Esq. (Chancery pleadings.)

council; October 4th following, he was made choice of by the HOUSE OF COMMONS to be their SPEAKER, and November 19th, was appointed CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, which, November 6th, 1735, he exchanged with Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, for the employment of a commissioner of his Majesty's revenue, but resigning that in March 1739, he reassumed, April 11th, his place of Chancellor of the Exchequer. May 3d, 1734, he was sworn one of the lords justices of Ireland, and filled that high office fifteen several times, viz. on said May 3d, May 19th, 1736, May 28th, 1738, April 18th, 1740, February 18th, 1741, December 3d, 1742, April 12th, 1744, April 25th, 1746, April 20th, 1748, April 20th, 1750, May 27th, 1752, May 10th, 1758, May 20th, 1760, May 3d, 1762, and May 15th, 1764.[f] On account of his long and eminent services in the station of Speaker to the house of commons, his Majesty King George II. was pleased, April 13th, 1756, to grant to him and his representatives for the term of thirty-one years from Lady-day last preceding, the annual sum of 2000*l.*[g] By privy-seal bearing date March 15th,[h] and by patent April 17th, 1756,[i] he was created *Baron of Castlemartyr, Viscount Boyle of Bandon, and Earl of Shannon*, by which latter title he took his seat in the house of peers, 26th of that month;[k] May 3d, same year, his Lordship was appointed governor of the county of Cork, during the absence of the Duke of Devonshire.

He married, first, Catherine, daughter of Chidley Coote, of Killester, Esq.; she died without issue May 5th, 1725, and was buried at Ballyclogh in the county of Cork, on the south side of which church is a monument erected to her memory.[l] He married, secondly, in September 1726, the Lady Henrietta Boyle, youngest daughter of Charles, the third Earl of Cork, and by her, who died December 13th, 1746, and was interred in the Earl of Cork's vault in the cathedral of St. Patrick in Dublin, had issue one son, who died an infant, five other sons, and three daughters, viz.

f See a short sketch of the mode in which the Irish government was conducted at this time, in a masterly tract of the late Earl of Macartney, in his Works.

g Pension List.

h Rot. Pat. de Ao. 29o. Geo. II. 4a. p. f. R. 25.

i Idem. p. 26. k Lords' Jour. vol. iv. p. 60.

l See Smyth's Cork, vol. i. p. 306.

First, Richard, Viscount Boyle.

Second, Henry, who assumed the name of *Walsingham*, was a captain in Lord George Sackville's regiment of horse, married Lucy, eldest daughter of John Martin, of the city of Dublin, Esq. and deceasing at Bristol, March 27th, 1756, left issue by her (who remarried with James Agar, of Gowran in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. created *Viscount Clifden*, and died July 26th, 1802) an only son Henry, born June 12th, 1753, and deceased in June 1757.[m]

Third, William, who died April 13th, 1740, and was buried at Finglass.

Fourth, Charles, born in May 1734, was a cornet of horse, and aid-de-camp to his father as a lord justice. He died at Bristol June 6th, 1758.

Fifth, Robert, born in March 1736. On the death of his nephew Henry, he took the surname of *Walsingham*, represented the borough of Dungarvan in the parliament of Ireland, and that of Knaresborough in the British parliament. In October 1779, he commanded his Majesty's ship the Thunderer in the West Indies, when he perished, with all his crew, in a violent hurricane. He married, July 17th, 1759, Charlotte, the only surviving coheir of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Bath, by Frances, second daughter and coheiress of Thomas Earl of Conyngsby, and by her, who died in 1790, had issue a son Richard, born in 1762, who died at Bristol October 13th, 1788; and Charlotte, now BARONESS DE ROOS, for whom see vol. vi.

Sixth, daughter Lady Juliana, married to Somerset-Hamilton, Earl of Carrick, and died February 22d, 1804.

Seventh, Lady Mary, baptized August 13th, 1731, and died April 11th, 1740.

Eighth, Lady Jane, baptized September 22d, 1737, and died April 23d, 1748.

His Lordship died at his house in Henrietta-street, Dublin, of the gout in his head, September 27th, 1764, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was interred in the Earl of Cork's tomb, in the choir of St. Patrick's cathedral, being succeeded by his only surviving son,

Richard, the *second Earl of Shannon*, and FIRST LORD CARLTON, who was born January 30th, 1727, was chosen to par-

[m] Lodge.

liament in 1749, for the town of Dungarvan, and in 1761, for the county of Cork. He sat first in the house of peers on the death of his father, October 22d, 1765.[n] In 1766, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, in which office he was succeeded, in 1770, by Charles Earl of Drogheda,[o] and sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council. In December 1781, he was appointed one of the vice treasurers of Ireland. On the first institution of the order of St. Patrick, his Lordship was appointed an original knight companion of that illustrious order; appointed governor of the county of Cork, and in September 1786, his Majesty was pleased to grant to him and his heirs male the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of LORD CARLETON, BARON OF CARLETON *in the county of York.*

On December 15th, 1763, his Lordship married Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Right Honourable John Ponsonby, brother to William, late Earl of Bessborough, and by her Lady-ship, who was born April 29th, 1747, had issue two sons, and two daughters; the elder of whom died young; and the younger are,

First, Henry, Viscount Boyle, present peer.

Second, Lady Harriot, married February 12th, 1784, Francis Bernard, Esq. now Earl of Bandon.

His Lordship dying May 20th, 1807, was succeeded by his only surviving son,

HENRY, *present* and *third Earl of Shannon,* and SECOND LORD CARLETON.

His Lordship was born August 8th, 1771, and married, June 9th, 1798, Sarah, fourth daughter of John Hyde, Esq. of Castle Hyde, and has had issue

Richard, died an infant.

And four daughters.

*Titles.* Henry Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle of Bandon, and Baron of Castlemartyr; and Baron of Carleton in the county of York.

*Creations.* Earl of Shannon, Viscount Bandon, and Baron of Castlemartyr in the county of Cork, April 16th, 1756, 29 Geo. II.; and Baron Carleton of Carleton in the county of York September 1787, 26 Geo. III.

[n] Lords Jour. vol. iv. p. 341. [o] Beatson's Index.

*Arms.* Parti per bend crenellè, argent and gules.

*Crest.* A lion's head erased, parti per bend crenellè, argent and gules.

*Supporters.* Two lions, parti per pale, the dexter gules, the sinister of the second and first.

*Motto.* SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

*Chief Seat.* Castlemartyr in the county of Cork, 123 miles from Dublin.

## HARBORD, LORD SUFFIELD.

HARBORD HARBORD,[a] of *Gunton* in Norfolk, Esq. elected member of parliament for that county 1728, died in January 1742, having had issue

A daughter and heiress, married to WILLIAM MORDEN, Esq. who had by her a son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM *(Morden)* HARBORD, who succeeded in 1742 to the estate of his maternal grandfather, and assumed the name of HARBORD in conformity to the will of his said grandfather.

He was elected a *Knight of the Bath* in May 1744, by the name of SIR WILLIAM HARBORD; and created a *Baronet* March 22d, 1745.

He represented Berealston in Devonshire, 1734, 1741, 1747.

He married Miss Britiffe,[b] by whom he left issue

Sir HARBORD HARBORD, *second Baronet*, and FIRST LORD SUFFIELD, born January 26th, 1734, who during his father's life was elected member of parliament for the city of Norwich, 1755, 1762, and 1768; and again after his father's death in 1774, 1780, and 1784.

He married, October 27th, 1760, Mary Assheton, daughter and coheir (with the wife of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. now Earl of Wilton) of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Lancashire, Bart.

a Sir Charles Harbord was M. P. for Launceston in Cornwall, 1660, 1661, 1678. William Harbord was M. P. for the same in 1688; and appears also to have been returned in the same year for Thetford, co. Norf.

b Robert Britiffe was M. P. 1722, and 1727; and died 1749, aged near ninety.

He was elevated to the peerage August 8th, 1786, by the title of LORD SUFFIELD, *of Suffield in Norfolk.*

He died February 4th, 1810, æt. seventy-seven, having had issue by his Lady aforesaid,

First, Charles, born July 12th, 1761, died an infant.

Second, Mary, born November 11th, 1763, married, August 12th, 1783, Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees in Yorkshire, Bart. and died August 13th, 1790.

Third, William Assheton, *present peer.*

Fourth, Louisa, born September 29th, 1767.

Fifth, Catherine, born June 24th, 1773; married, October 19th, 1802, John Petre, Esq.

Sixth, Edward, born November 10th, 1792, barrister at law, and member of parliament for Yarmouth in Norfolk, married, 1809, Georgina, only child of the present Lord Vernon.

WILLIAM ASSHETON, *eldest* son, succeeded as SECOND LORD SUFFIELD.

His Lordship, while a commoner, was returned in 1790 member of parliament for Luggershall in Wilts; and in 1806, for Plympton-Earle, com. Dev.

In 1794, he raised the Norfolk regiment of fencible cavalry.

His Lordship married, on June 4th, 1792, Lady Caroline Hobart, second daughter and coheir of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire.

*Titles.* William Assheton Harbord, Lord Suffield and Bart.

*Creations.* Baron Suffield of Suffield in Norfolk, August 8th, 1786; and Baronet March 22d, 1745-6.

*Arms.* Quarterly azure and gules, an imperial crown, or, between four lions rampant in saltier, argent.

*Crest.* On a chapeau, gules, lined ermine, a lion couchant, argent.

*Supporters.* On the dexter a lion, ducally collared with a chain; on the sinister a leopard guardant, ducally collared also, and chained.

*Motto.* ÆQUANIMITER.

*Chief Seats.* Gunton and Blickling* in Norfolk.

* Formerly the Hobart seat.

## CARLETON, LORD DORCHESTER.

THIS is an ancient family who removed from the north of England to Ireland.

Their ancestor BALDWIN was father of JEFFREY DE CARLETON, whose son

ODARD De Carleton had issue

HENRY De Carleton, father of

GILBERT De Carleton, whose son

WILLIAM De Carleton, by Helen, daughter of ....., had issue

ADAM De Carleton, living 15 Edw. I. who by Sarah, daughter of Adam, of Newton, was father of

JOHN De Carleton, 22 Edw. I. who by Dorothy, daughter of Henry Brougham, had issue

THOMAS De Carleton, 19 Edw. II. who by Joan, daughter of Roger De Lancaster, was father of

JOHN De Carleton, 30 Edw. III. who died before 17 Rich. II. leaving by Margaret, daughter of John De Morton (who was alive in 1384),

THOMAS De Carleton, 22 Rich. II. 8 Hen. IV. and 27 Hen. VI. who married Alice, daughter and heir of George Dawbury, of com. York, and had issue,

THOMAS De Carleton, born 1 Hen. VI. who died 11 Hen. VIII. having married a second wife, daughter of ..... Collison; but by his first wife, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton, com. Westmoreland, he was father of

THOMAS De Carleton, born about the 20th of Edw. IV. who

died 4th of Philip and Mary, leaving by Mabel, daughter and coheir of ..... Carlisle, of Carlisle com. Cumberland,

First, THOMAS Carleton, of *Carleton*, born 1547, died 1598, aged fifty-one, who by Barbara, daughter of Hugh Lowther, of Lowther, com. Westmorland, had two sons, first, Sir Thomas Carleton, of Carleton, Knight, died s. p. about 1638, having married Elizabeth, daughter of John Strelly, of Woodborough, com. Notts, relict of Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand, com. York; second, Gerard Carleton, died in the lifetime of his elder brother, having married Nichola, daughter of ..... Elliot, of Redhugh in Scotland, by whom he had Sir William Carleton, of Carleton, com. Cumberland, Knight, aged fifty-eight, on March 25th, 1665, who had two wives; first, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston, of Acorn-Bank, com. Westmoreland, by whom he had a daughter Mary, aged eighteen, in 1665; secondly, Barbara, daughter of Robert Delaval, of Cowpen, com. Northumb. by whom he had a son Robert, aged eight years in 1665, and a daughter Alice.

Second, LAUNCELOT Carleton, his *second son*, of Brampton-Foot in Gillesland, com. Cumberland, born in 1549. He settled afterwards at *Rossfad* near Inneskillen in *Ireland*; and died in 1615, aged sixty-six. He married Eleanor, daughter of Kirkby, of Kirkby, com. Lancaster, and had issue,

First, Launcelot, *of whom presently*.

Second, Ambrose Carleton.

Third, Thomas Carleton, equerry to King Charles I. who, by the daughter of Graham, had John Carleton, Gent. who died July 20th, 1703, aged sixty-seven, and was buried at Pancras, having married Susanna, daughter of Sir Hugh Ackland, Bart. who died February 5th, 1696, aged sixty-two.

Fourth, Roger.

Fifth, Charles.

Sixth, Guy Carleton, born at Brampton Foot in Gillesland, about 1604, made Dean of Carlisle in August 1660, elected BISHOP OF BRISTOL February 11th, 1671, translated to the *See of* CHICHESTER, January 8th, 1678, died at Westminster July 6th, 1685, and buried at the cathedral of Chichester.[a] He left three daughters; Elizabeth, wife of ..... Swinho; Prudence, died unmarried; and Hester, wife of George Vane, Esq.

LANCELOT Carleton, of *Rossfad*, eldest son, died in the civil

[a] See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 1168.

wars in the service of King Charles I. having married Mary, daughter of William Irvine, of Castle-Irvine, com. Fermanagh, Esq. by whom he had two sons.

First, Lancelot, *of whom presently.*

Second, Christopher, of Market-Hill, com. Fermanagh, who died about 1716, having married Anne, daughter and heir of the Reverend George Hamilton, rector of Devenish, &c. com. Fermanagh, by whom he had issue, first, Alexander Carleton, of Carleton, in the commission of the peace for that county and for Meath, died November 13th, 1745, s. p.: second, George Carleton, of Market-Hill, com. Fermanagh, sheriff of the county of Monaghan, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Fermanagh, married Catherine, daughter of John Creighton, of Aughlane, com. Fermanagh, Esq. niece to Sir Robert Creighton, Bart. son of William Creighton Earl of Dumfries, by whom he had, first, John Carleton, married, but died s. p.; second, Alexander Carleton, of Dublin, Esq. barrister at law, having, in 1771, married Evelyn, daughter of Gilbert Pepper, of com. Meath, Esq. (by whom he had George James Carleton, eldest son, a lieutenant of marines; William Carleton, Esq. second son, died s. p.; and John, third son): third, Christopher Carleton, of Market-Hill, in the commission of the peace for the county of Fermanagh, married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Colonel John Creighton, by whom he had an only son, George, who died young; and three daughters and coheirs; viz. Henrietta, died unmarried; Vincentia, living unmarried 1771; and Mary, married Henry Piesley Le Strange of Moyston, King's County, Esq.: fourth, William Carleton, of Inniskilling, Esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Fermanagh aforesaid; fifth, George Carleton, A.M. late chaplain to the sixty-seventh regiment of foot. Lancelot Carleton, A.M. *their uncle,* (third son of Christopher and Anne Hamilton) was chaplain of a regiment of dragoons in Spain, and rector of Padworth, com. Berks; and dying October 14th, 1730, was buried at Padworth, having married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Twitty, of Clanes, com. Worc. who died in London, and was buried at St. Luke's church, Middlesex. By her he had issue Alexander Carleton, of London, citizen and banker, his only child, born at Padworth, who died May 10th, 1775, unmarried, and was buried at Islington.

Lancelot Carleton, of *Rosfad (eldest son* of Lancelot and *Mary Irvine)* was in the commission of the peace for Fermanagh, and high sheriff for that county about 1683. He was also high

sheriff for the county of Donegal in 1686; and died about 1693. He married Mary, daughter and heir of John Cathcart, of the county of Fermanagh, Esq. by whom he had six sons, viz.

First, LANCELOT Garleton, of *Rossfad*, Esq. a captain in the ninth regiment, and high sheriff of com. Fermanagh; died unmarried about 1700.

Second, GUY Carleton, of *Rossfad* aforesaid, Esq. high sheriff of com. Fermanagh about 1718; and in the commission of the peace; died 1731, having married Mary, daughter of Major Brook, by whom he had Guy, and Lancelot, who died young; and Mary, wife of Philip Perceval, of Temple House, com. Sligo; Sarah, wife of Arthur Cooper, of Tansie Fort, com. Sligo, Esq.; and Jane, wife of Colonel Henry Richardson, of Rich Hill, com. Fermanagh.

Third, Christopher, *of whom presently, as father of Lord Dorchester.*

Fourth, Charles, died in England unmarried.

Fifth, John, an officer in the Queen's army, died of his wounds in a battle in Spain.

Sixth, William, a lieutenant in Cope's dragoons, died unmarried.

CHRISTOPHER, *third son*, already mentioned, was of Newry, com. Down, Esq. and died in Ireland about 1738, having married Catherine, daughter of Henry Ball, Esq. of com. Donegal, who died in Ireland about 1757. By her he had three daughters, and four sons; viz.

Catherine, married, but died without issue.

Anne, married John Rotton, of Dublin, Esq.

Conally, youngest daughter, married ..... Crauford, of Ireland.

The sons were,

First, William Carleton, captain in the royal Irish regiment of foot, drowned at sea about 1753, married the daughter of , of com. Devon, who was drowned at sea with her husband; and by her had issue, first, William Carleton, born in 1745, a lieutenant in the fifty-seventh regiment of foot, died at sea unmarried, about 1765; second, a daughter, married ..... Starling, Esq.; third, Christopher, born at Newcastle upon-Tyne in 1749, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, died at Quebec in 1787, s. p. having married, at St. George's Hanover-Square, Lady Anne, second daughter of Thomas Howard Earl of Effingham; and sister to Lady Dorchester.

Second, Lancelot, a lieutenant in General Blakeney's regiment in Jamaica, died in the expedition under Wentworth, about 1741, unmarried.

Third, Guy, *Lord Dorchester.*

Fourth, Thomas, lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-ninth regiment, and lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, a general in the army, colonel of a battalion in the sixtieth regiment of foot, married the daughter of ..... Van Horn, of New York; and widow of ..... Foy, an officer of artillery, by whom he has had issue William, and two daughters.

SIR GUY CARLETON, *third son,* FIRST LORD DORCHESTER, was born at Strabane in Ireland, September 3d, 1724; and embracing a military life, was captain-lieutenant, and lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards.

On June 18th, 1757, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec; and on February 19th, 1762, was brigadier-general in America,

In November 1766, he was appointed colonel of the forty-seventh regiment of foot. On April 2d, 1772, he arrived at the rank of major-general; and May 28th following, was nominated GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC; and was supposed to have been instrumental in passing the celebrated *Quebec Bill,* for the government of that settlement.

In 1775, the American war broke out; and General Carleton had a field for the display of his military talents. The Congress having resolved to resort to arms, began soon to turn their eyes towards Canada. In that province they knew the late acts were very unpopular, not only among the British settlers, but the French Canadians themselves, who having experienced the difference between a French and British constitution, gave the preference to the latter. [b] "The extraordinary powers placed in the hands of General Carleton, governor of Canada," (says Bisset) "by a late commission, were new and alarming. To co-operate with the disaffected in Canada, and to anticipate the probable and suspected designs of this General, the Congress formed the bold project of invading this province. General Montgomery headed the expedition; and proceeded with such vigour, that he compelled the fort of St. John's to surrender at discretion on the 2d of November. Hence, crossing St. Laurence, he proceeded to Mon-

[b] Bisset, vol. ii. p. 277.

treal, which being incapable of defence against the American force, General Carleton evacuated it, and retired to Quebec.

"Having taken possession of Montreal, Montgomery made dispositions for advancing to besiege the capital of Canada, and there were several circumstances favourable to his hopes of success. The works of the town had been greatly neglected from the time of the peace; as by the cessions of France, no enemy was conceived to be in the vicinity. The garrison did not consist of above 1100 men, of which very few were regulars; and the greater number of the inhabitants were ill-affected to the framers of their new constitution. General Carleton, though of high military reputation, was by no means conciliating in his manners; his social attention was almost solely bestowed on the Canadian noblesse, without extending to the much more numerous, and more truly important class of commoners; and he was considered as the principal instigator of the ministry to the measures which they had proposed for governing that province."[c] While the British governor, with these disadvantages undertook to defend Quebec against Montgomery, an attempt was made by Colonel Arnold to take that city by surprize. On November 9th, he arrived opposite Quebec; but before he had time to provide boats and rafts, the city was alarmed, and this delay saved Quebec. But the American General having on December 5th joined Arnold, appeared before Quebec, and immediately sent a summons to Carleton to surrender. The British General treated this demand with contempt, and refused to hold any correspondence with a rebel. Between the British troops and the inhabitants, there prevailed, contrary to the expectation of their opponents, a perfect unanimity of exertions; and the American commander unprepared for a regular siege, attempted to take the place by storm. In this attempt Montgomery fell at the head of his troops, deeply regretted by his countrymen; and the garrison after an obstinate resistance, drove the assailants away from the town with great loss.[d] Colonel Arnold, thus disappointed in his endeavours against Quebec, resolved nevertheless to continue in the province, and encamped on the heights of Abraham, where he fortified himself, and put his troops in such a situation as to be still formidable.[e]

At the commencement of the following year, 1776, Arnold still continued the blockade of Quebec, notwithstanding a very

c Bisset, vol. ii. p. 282. d Ibid. p. 287. e Ibid.

severe season, and under great difficulties. As the season advanced, they became more active, that they might anticipate the arrival of the troops from England; they renewed the siege, and erected batteries to burn the shipping. But in the beginning of May, an English squadron made its way up to Quebec; and on finding succours arrived, the besiegers retired.[e]

On May 9th, General Carleton proceeded in pursuit of Arnold, just as he had begun his retreat; and thus the siege of Quebec was raised, after continuing about five months.

In the end of May, several regiments arriving from Ireland and England, together with a regiment from General Howe, and the Brunswick troops, which, when added to those, who were before in the province, amounted to 13,000 men, General Carleton prepared for offensive operations.[f] The provincials evacuated their conquests, and stationed themselves at Crown Point, whither the British commander did not follow them for the present.

An armament was now prepared for crossing Lake Champlain, in order to besiege Crown Point, and Ticonderago. The Americans had a considerable fleet on Lake Champlain, whereas the British had not a single vessel. The General therefore used every effort to procure the requisite naval force; but October was begun, before this was ready to oppose the enemy. On October 11th, the British fleet, commanded by Captain Pringle, and under the general direction of Carleton, discovered the American armament; and engaging them, the conflict continued on both sides for several hours with great intrepidity; but the contrary wind preventing the chief British ships from taking a part, and night coming on, it was thought prudent to discontinue the action; and Arnold took advantage of the night to retreat.[g] The British pursued the next day and the day following, and overtook them a few leagues from Crown Point; where after a furious battle of two hours they yielded to our superior force and skill.

General Carleton remained at Crown Point till November 3d; and as the winter was commencing, did not think it proper to besiege Ticonderago. He returned therefore to St. John's, whence he distributed his army into winter quarters.

In the following year, 1777, an expedition being planned from Canada, to effect a co-operation with the principal British force, the command of the armament was conferred on General

[e] Bisset, vol. ii. p. 332. [f] Ibid. p. 333.
[g] Ibid. p. 370.

Burgoyne. "Sir Guy Carleton" (for he had been nominated a Knight of the Bath on July 6th, 1776) "from his official situation in Canada, his conduct, and especially his defence of Quebec, might have reasonably expected this appointment; he was an older general, of more military experience, and better acquainted with the country, its inhabitants and resources. His character commanded greater authority than Burgoyne's had hitherto established; the professional reputation of Burgoyne, indeed, was liable to no objection, but he had not, like Carleton, obtained celebrity. As no military grounds could be alleged for superseding Carleton to make room for Burgoyne, his promotion was imputed to parliamentary influence more than to his official talents. Carleton, disgusted with a preference by no means merited, as soon as he heard of the appointment, resigned his government. The event was such as might be expected from the delegation of important trust from extrinsic considerations, instead of the fitness of the trustee for the service required." [i]

On August 29th, 1777, Sir Guy was made a lieutenant-general in the army; and having now returned to England, was installed at Westminster as K. B. May 22d, 1779.

In 1781, he was appointed to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as Commander in Chief in America, where he remained till the termination of the contest, when after an interview with General Washington, he evacuated New York, and returned to England.

On April 11th, 1786, he was once more appointed Governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and, as a reward for his long services, was on the 21st of August following elevated to *the Peerage*, by the title of Lord Dorchester, [k] *of Dorchester in the county of Oxford.*

His Lordship remained in this extensive government for several years; [l] and returning at length to England, passed his old age in the bosom of his family; first at Kempshot, near Basingstoke, in Hants; and afterwards at his seat near Maidenhead.

i Bisset, vol. ii. p. 434.

k He seems to have taken this title, because it had been used by one of own name, *Sir Dudley Carlton*, who does not appear to have been related to him. This Sir Dudley, an eminent statesman (whose state papers and letters were published by the late Lord Hardwicke) was son of Anthony Carlton, of Baldwin-Brightwell in Oxfordshire, and was created Viscount Dorchester, *of Dorchester com. Oxf.* July 25th, 4 Char. I. He died February 15th, 1651. All his children died infants; and the title therefore expired with him.

l See the Duke de Rochefoucault Liancourt's Travels in North America.

His Lordship died November 10th, 1808, æt. eighty-five; at which time he was colonel of the fourth regiment of dragoons, and a general in the army.

His Lordship married at the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham on May 22d, 1772, Lady Maria, third daughter of Thomas Howard Earl of Effingham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, of Jamaica, Esq. And by her Ladyship (who was born at Great Bookham in Surry, August 30th, 1753), had issue,

First, Guy, an ensign in the third regiment of foot-guards, born in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, February 4th, 1773, died unmarried November 10th, 1793.

Second, Thomas, a captain in the army, born in St. George's, Hanover-square, April 30th, 1774, died unmarried April 17th, 1794.

Third, Christopher, *of whom presently, as father of the present peer.*

Fourth and fifth, William and Lancelot, both died infants.

Sixth, George, lieutenant-colonel in the army, born at Richmond, Surry, September 25th, 1781, married, in October 1805, Henrietta, daughter of Edward King, Esq. of Askham-Hall, com. Westmoreland, by whom he has Maria, born 1806 in Gibraltar Bay, and Henrietta, born at Malta 1807.

Seventh, Charles, born in Queen Anne-street West, in July 1786, died May 22d, 1799.

Eighth, Dudley, born in the Chateau St. Louis at Quebec, June 22d, 1790, a lieutenant in the fourth dragoons.

Ninth, Richard, born in St. Mary-le-bone, February 10th, 1792.

Tenth, Maria, eldest daughter born in the Chateau St. Louis at Quebec, August 20th, 1777, married in May 1810, William, second Lord Bolton.

Eleventh, Frances, second daughter, born in Queen Anne-street West, February 3d, 1785, married, August 24th, 1802, the Rev. John Orde, of Kingsclere, Hants, (cousin of Lord Bolton).

CHRISTOPHER Carleton, *third* son, already mentioned, (who died before his father) was born in the chateau St. Louis at Quebec, July 23d, 1775, was lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-fifth light dragoons, and died February 6th, 1806, æt. thirty-one, on board the Devonshire East Indiaman then lying in Madras roads, having married, on June 9th, 1797, Priscilla Martha,[1]

[1] Her sister married Lieut. Colonel Sir Robert Wilson, of the 20th dragoons.

eldest daughter and coheir of William Belford, Esq. a captain in the army, and grand-daughter of lieutenant-general William Belford of the artillery. By her he had issue,

First, Maria Pelham Carleton, born June 27th, 1798, and baptized at Dummer, Hants.

Second, Harriet Elizabeth Georgina, born July 22d, 1800, died September 22d following, and buried in Mary-le-bone church.

Third, ARTHUR HENRY Carleton, who succeeded his grandfather as SECOND LORD DORCHESTER.

His Lordship was born at Madras February 20th, 1805, and baptized at St. Helena, in the church there.

*Title.* Arthur Henry Lord Dorchester, of Dorchester, in Oxfordshire.

*Creation.* Baron of Dorchester August 8th, 1786.

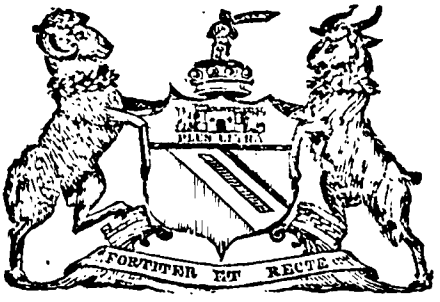
*Arms.* Ermine, on a bend sable, three pheons heads, argent.

*Crest.* An arm embowed, holding an arrow.

*Supporters.* Two beavers, collared.

*Motto.* QUONDAM HIS VICIMUS ARMIS.

*Chief Seat.*




# ELIOTT, LORD HEATHFIELD.

The surname of Eliott in the south of Scotland is said to have come from a village, called Eliott, in the north, and with that name came to the south border [a] in the reign of King James I. of Scotland. [b]

[a] Nisbet gives the names and arms of the following branches.

"First, Eliott, of Redheugh, now called Lawriston, in Liddisdale, G. on a bend or, a pipe, or flute, of the first.

Second, Sir Gilbert Eliott, of Stobbs, Bart. G. on a bend engrailed or, a batton azure. Crest, a dexter arm holding a cutlass proper, with the motto *Peradventure*. As matriculated in the Lyon Register.

Third, Sir Gilbert Eliott, of Minto, Bart. of late one of the Senators of the College of Justice, descended of Stobbs, G. on a bend engrailed or, a batton azure, all within a bordure vairè; Crest, a dexter hand issuing from a cloud and throwing a dart, all proper. Motto, *Non egit arcu*.

Fourth, Mr. Adam Eliott, third son to the deceased Mr. Henry Eliott, minister of Bedrule, who was lawful son to William Eliott, sometime Provost of Peebles, who was third brother to Gilbert Eliott, of Stobbs; G. on a bend engrailed or, a flute azure, all within a bordure engrailed of the second; and charged with eight mullets of the third. Crest, a dexter hand, holding a flute proper, with the motto, *inest facunditas*, which shews the figure on the bend to be a pipe or flute.

Fifth, Walter Eliott, of Eskelton, a second son of Eliott, of Unthank, who was descended of the family of Lauriston, G. on a bend indented or, a flute of the first. Crest, a demi-man in armour, proper, with the motto, *pro rege et limite*.

Sixth, Simeon Eliott, of Binksnow, of Swinside, descended of the family of Laurjston, G. on a bend or, a baton azure, all within a bordure of the second, charged with six garbs, as the third. Crest, a gentleman holding a pike in his hand in a watching posture." *Nisbet*, vol. i. p. 99.

[b] Nisbet's Heraldry, vol i. p. 99.

Sir GILBERT ELIOTT, of *Stobbs*, in the district of Tiviot Dale in the shire of Roxburgh, Baronet of Nova Scotia (whose ancestor was so created 1666),[c] died in Scotland May 27th, 1764, having married Eleanor, daughter of William Eliot, of Weld, or Wells, in the shire of Roxburgh, Esq.[d]

By her he had issue,

First, Sir JOHN Eliott, of *Stobbs*, Bart. father of Sir Francis Eliott the present Bart.

Second, William; third, Gilbert; fourth, Charles; sixth, Eliott Eliott; seventh, Gavin, all died s. p. and a daughter died young.

Fifth, Archibald Eliott, a merchant in London, and secretary to Ramsgate harbour.

Eighth, Sir GEORGE AUGUSTUS Eliott, FIRST LORD HEATHFIELD, was born at the paternal seat in the shire of Roxburgh, December 25th, 1717.

He received the first rudiments of his education under a private tutor retained at the family seat. At an early age he was sent to the university of Leyden, where he made a rapid progress in classical learning, and spoke with elegance and fluency the German and French languages.

Being designed for a military life, he was sent from thence to La Fere in Picardy. This school was rendered the most famous in Europe by means of the great Vauban, under whom it was conducted. It was afterwards committed to the management and care of the Comte de Houroville. Here it was that the foundation was laid of that knowledge of tactics in all its branches, and particularly in the arts of engineering and fortification, which afterwards so greatly distinguished this officer. He completed his military course by a tour on the continent, for the purpose of seeing in practice what he had been studying in theory. Prussia was the model for discipline, and he continued for some time as a volunteer in this service. Such were the steps taken by the young men of fashion in that day to accomplish themselves for the service of their country. Many of his cotemporaries were then similarly engaged, nobly abandoning the enjoyments of

[c] Sir Gilbert Eliott, the first Baronet of Minto, so created 1700, was grandson of Gilbert Eliott, of *Stobbs*.

[d] Sister of Colonel William Eliott, who married Frances, daughter and coheir of Henry Nassau D'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham.

ease and luxury at home, for the opportunity of seeing actual service.

Mr. Eliott returned, in his seventeenth year, to his native country of Scotland, and was in the same year, 1735, introduced by his father, Sir Gilbert, to lieutenant-colonel Peers, of the twenty-third regiment of foot, or royal Welch fuzileers, then lying in Edinburgh. Sir Gilbert presented him as a youth anxious to bear arms for his King and country. He was accordingly entered as a volunteer in that regiment, and continued for a twelvemonth or more. At this time he gave a promise of his future military talents, and shewed that he was at least a *soldier au cœur*. From the twenty-third he went into the engineer corps at Woolwich, and made great progress in that study, until his uncle, Colonel Eliott, brought him in as adjutant of the second troop of horse grenadiers. In this situation he conducted himself with the most exemplary attention, and laid the foundation of that discipline which has rendered those two troops the finest corps of heavy cavalry in Europe, the Hanoverian body guards and the musketeers of France not excepted.

With these troops he went upon service to Germany, in the war before last, and was with them in a variety of actions. At the battle of Dettingen he was wounded. In this regiment he first bought the rank of captain and major, and afterwards purchased the lieutenant colonelcy from Colonel Brewerton, who succeeded to his uncle. On arriving at this rank, he resigned his commission as an engineer, which he had enjoyed along with his other rank, and in which service he had been actively employed very much to the advantage of his country. He had received the instructions of the famous engineer Bellidor, and made himself completely master of the science of gunnery. Had he not so disinterestedly resigned his rank in the engineer department, he would now by regular progression have been at the head of that corps.

Soon after this he was appointed aid-de-camp to King George II. and was already distinguished for his military skill and discipline. In the year 1759, he quitted the second troop of horse grenadier guards, being selected to raise, form, and discipline the fifteenth regiment of light horse, called after him *Eliott's Light Horse*. As soon as they were raised and formed, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry in the expedition on the coasts of France, with the rank of brigadier-general. And after

this he passed into Germany, where he was employed on the staff, and greatly distinguished himself in a variety of movements, while his regiment displayed a strictness of discipline, an activity and enterprize, which gained them signal honour; and indeed they have been the pattern regiment, both in regard to discipline and appointment, to the many light dragoon troops that have been since raised in our service.

From Germany he was recalled for the purpose of being employed as second in command in the memorable expedition against the Havannah. It was possible to find an officer in the sunshine of the court to whom, under the patronage of a prince, the trappings of the chief command might be given; but an Eliott was wanted to act as well as an Albemarle to shine, and for him they were forced to go to the dusty plains of Germany. The circumstances of that conquest are well known. It seems as if our brave veteran had always in his eye the gallant Lewis de Velasco, who maintained his station to the last extremity, and, when his garrison were flying from his side, or falling at his feet, disdained to retire or call for quarter, but fell gloriously exercising his sword upon his conquerors.

Our readers will pardon us for the recital of a short anecdote which occurred immediately after the reduction, as it shews that in the very heat and outrage of war the General was not unmindful of the rights of humanity. He was particularly eminent among the conquerors of the Havannah for his disinterested procedure, and for checking the horrors of indiscriminate plunder. To him therefore appeals were most frequently made. A Frenchman who had suffered greatly by the depredations of the soldiery, made application to him, and begged in bad English, that he would interfere to have his property restored. The petitioner's wife who was present, a woman of great spirit, was angry at the husband for the intercession, and said, "Comment pouvez vous demander de grace a' un homme qui vient vous depouiller? N' en esperez pas." The husband persisting in his application, his wife grew more loud in the censure, and said, "Vous n' etes pas Francois!" The General, who was busy in writing at the time, turned to the woman and said smiling, "Madame, ne vous echauffez pas; ce que votre mari demande lui sera accordé!" "Oh faut-il pour surcroit de malheur," exclaimed the woman, "que le barbare parle le Francois!" The General was so very much pleased with the woman's spirit, that he not only procured them their property

again, but also took pains to accommodate them in every respect. This was through life the manly characteristic of the General: if he would not suffer his troops to extend, for the sake of plunder, the ravages of war, he never impoverished them by unjust actions. He would never consent that his quarter-master's place should be sold, "not only," says he, "because I think it is the reward of an honest veteran soldier; but also because I could not so directly exercise my authority in his dismission should he behave ill."

On the peace, his gallant regiment was reviewed by his Majesty in Hyde-Park; when they presented to the King the standards which they had taken from the enemy. The King, gratified with their high character, asked General Eliott what mark of his favour he could bestow on his regiment equal to their merits. He answered, his regiment would be proud if his Majesty should think, that by their services they were entitled to the distinction of Royals. It was accordingly made a royal regiment of light dragoons. At the same time the King expressed a desire to confer a mark of his favour on the brave General; but he declared, that the honour and satisfaction of his Majesty's approbation of his services were his best reward.

During the peace he was not idle. His great talents in the various branches of the military art, gave him ample employment; and in the year 1775, he was appointed to succeed General A' Court, as *Commander in chief of the forces in Ireland.* But he did not continue long on this station; not even long enough to unpack all his trunks; for finding that interferences were made by petty authority derogatory of his own, he resisted the practice with becoming spirit; and not choosing to disturb the government of his sister kingdom on a matter personal to himself, he solicited to be recalled, and accordingly was so, when he was appointed to the *command of Gibraltar,* in a fortunate hour for the safety of that important fortress.

The system of his life, as well as his education, peculiarly qualified him for this trust. He was perhaps the most abstemious man of the age. His food was vegetables, and his drink water. He neither indulged himself in animal food nor wine. He never slept more than four hours at a time; so that he was up later and earlier than most other men. He had so inured himself to habits of hardness, that the things which are difficult and painful to other men, were to him his daily practice, and

rendered pleasant by use. It could not be easy to starve such a man into a surrender, nor easy to surprise him. His wants were easily supplied, and his watchfulness was beyond precedent. The example of the commander-in-chief in a besieged garrison, has a most persuasive efficacy in forming the manners of the soldiery. Like him his brave followers came to regulate their lives by the most strict rules of discipline before there arose a necessity for so doing; and severe exercise, with short diet, became habitual to them by their own choice. The military system of discipline which he introduced, and the preparations which he made for his defence, were contrived with so much judgment, and executed with so much address, that he was able, with a handful of men, to preserve his post against an attack, the constancy of which, even without the vigour, was sufficient to exhaust any common set of men. Collected within himself, he in no instance destroyed, by premature attacks, the labours which would cost the enemy time, patience, and expence to complete; he deliberately observed their approaches, and seized on the proper moment, with the keenest perspection in which to make his attack with success. He never spent his ammunition in useless parade, or in unimportant attacks. He never relaxed from his discipline by the appearance of security, nor hazarded the lives of his garrison by wild experiments. By a cool and temperate demeanor, he maintained his station for three years of constant investment, in which all the powers of Spain were employed. All the eyes of Europe were on his garrison, and his conduct justly raised him to a most elevated place in the military annals of the present day.

On his return to England, the gratitude of the British senate was as forward as the public voice in giving him that distinguished mark his merit deserved, to which his Majesty was pleased to add that of *Knight of the Bath*; and an elevation to *the peerage* by the title of LORD HEATHFIELD, *Baron Gibraltar*, on June 14th, 1787, and permitting his Lordship to take also the arms of the fortress he had so bravely defended, to perpetuate to futurity his noble conduct.

He closed a life of military renown at the most critical season for his memory. He died in the seventy-third year of his age, on the 6th of July 1790, at his Chateau at Aix la Chapelle, of a second stroke of the palsy, after having enjoyed for some weeks past a tolerably good share of health, and an unusual flow of

spirits. Two days before his death, he dined with his friend Mr. Barclay; and was in a few days to have set out with that Gentleman for Leghorn, on his way to Gibraltar. His remains were brought to Dover from Ostend in the Race-horse packet, whence they were conveyed to Heathfield in Sussex, and there deposited in a vault built for that purpose, over which a handsome monument is erected. [e]

His Lordship married at St. Sepulchre's, London, on June 8th, 1748, Anne Pollexfen Drake, dauguter of Sir Francis Drake, of Buckland, com. Devon, Bart.; and by her, who died February 13th, 1772, and was buried in South Audley chapel, had issue,

First, Francis Augustus Eliott, *present Peer.*

Second and Third, Gilbert and another child died infants, and were buried at Ealing.

Fourth, Anne, born at Ealing in 1754, married at St. George's Hanover-square, on May 21st, 1777, to John Trayton Fuller, of Brightling com. Sussex, Esq. who has issue hy her.

Francis Augustus Eliott, *present* and second Lord Heathfield, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, December 31st, 1750. Entering into the army, he was formerly lieutenant-colonel of the sixth, or Inniskilling dragoons, and advanced to the rank of major-general October 4th, 1794.

On March 15th, 1795, his Lordship was appointed to the command of the twenty-ninth dragoons; and in March 1797, to that of the twentieth dragoons; from whence (on the death of Lord Dorchester in November, 1808), he obtained the fourth dragoons, which he now commands.

On June 16th, 1799, his Lordship was appointed a lieutenant general; and on April 25th, 1808, a general.

*Title.* Francis Augustus Eliott, Lord Heathfield, Baron of Gibraltar.

*Creation.* Lord Heathfield, Baron of Gibraltar, July 6th, 1789.

*Arms.* G. on a bend argent, a baton azure: and on a chief azure, the fortress of Gibraltar, under it, plus ultra, as an augmentation,

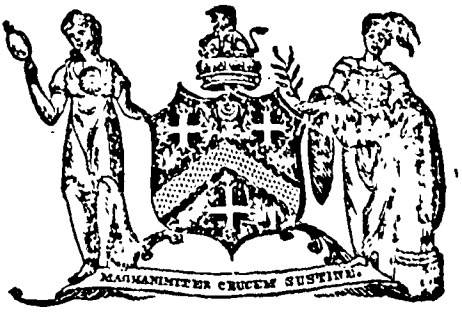
e Biog. Dict. vol. v. p. 307---311.

*Crest.* A dexter arm, holding a cutlas proper, the arm charged with a key.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a ram, on the sinister a goat, each wreathed with flowers round the neck.

*Motto.* FORTITER ET RECTE.

*Chief Seats.* Heathfield Park, Sussex; and Buckland, com. Devon.




## KENYON, LORD KENYON.

ROGER KENYON left issue by Alice Rigby

THOMAS Kenyon, who married Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of Luke Lloyd, of Bryn in Flintshire, Esq. and dying 1731, left issue two sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Lloyd.

Second, Thomas, who died under age.

Third, Catherine, married William Middleton, Esq. and died s. p.

Fourth, Dorothy, married William Percival, of Rayton in Lancashire.

LLOYD Kenyon, *eldest* son, born at Bryn in the parish of Hanmer in Flintshire, March 17th, 1695-6, married at Hanmer in November 1730, Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Eddowes, of Eagle-Hall, com. Chester (by Anne his wife), which Jane was born October 17th, 1703, and died August 25th, 1771, and was buried at Hanmer the 28th of the same month. He died in December 1773, and was buried at Hanmer, January 2d, 1774, having had issue by her,

First, Thomas, born September 14th, 1731, buried in the collegiate church at Manchester, May 24th, 1750.

Second, Lloyd, *first Lord Kenyon, of whom presently.*

Third, Richard, born March 1733, died at Whitchurch, com. Salop, October 29th, 1751, and was buried at Hanmer.

Fourth, Roger Kenyon, of Cefen in the county of Denbigh, Esq. born April 1735, married Mary, only daughter of Edward Lloyd, of Penyllan com. Denbigh, Esq. by Mary, second daughter of Edward Lloyd, of Plasmadoc in the said county, Esq. She died February 4th, 1781, and was buried at Hanmer. By her he

had issue, first, Edward Lloyd Kenyon; second, George; third, Thomas; fourth, Jane, wife of Henry Ellis, of Boates, Esq.; fifth, Anne Maria.

The following character of the late Lord Chief Justice Kenyon appeared in a newspaper at the time of his death.

"In the full conviction, that the following biographical and characteristic notices, (which are chiefly drawn from an original source, and not from transient or obscure publications) of this truly excellent magistrate and man, will prove acceptable, we present them to our readers.

LLOYD, FIRST LORD KENYON, was born at Gredington[a] in Flintshire, Oct. 5, 1732; he was the eldest surviving son of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. originally of Brynn, in the same county, and one of the younger branches of the ancient family of Kenyon, of Peele in Lancashire. His Lordship received the elementary part of his education at Ruthin in Denbighshire, whence he was taken, at an early age, and articled to Mr. W. J. Tomkinson, an eminent attorney at Nantwich in Cheshire. On the expiration of his articles, Mr. Kenyon determined to enter into a line which afforded a more ample scope to his industry and talents, and, accordingly, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's-Inn, in Trinity Term 1754, and after a sedulous application to the requisite studies, was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1761.

In the early part of his professional career, the advancement of Mr. Kenyon was but slow: he was unassisted by those means which powerful connection and interest afford: added to this, the branch of his profession to which he chiefly applied himself, namely, that of conveyancing, was not calculated to bring him forward into public notice: but the sterling merit of genuine abilities, and persevering industry, were not to be overlooked. Mr. Kenyon rose gradually into practice; few opinions at the bar, at the time, carried more weight and authority, and he was frequently recurred to as an advocate. In 1773, an interesting epoch in Mr. Kenyon's private life took place; he formed a matrimonial connection with his relative, Mary, the third daughter of George Kenyon, of Peel in Lancashire, the family before alluded to; and not long after, he contracted an intimacy with Mr. afterwards Lord Thurlow, and Chancellor. About this period too, and for some years after, his practice in the Court of Chancery was very extensive, and of the most lucrative kind, by which, as well as in the other lines of his profession, he acquired a very considerable

[a] In the parish of Hanmer.

property. In 1780 a circumstance occurred, which not a little contributed to establish his reputation as an advocate and a public speaker, namely, his being employed as leading counsel for the defence of the late Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treason; on this interesting occasion, Mr. Kenyon's second was Mr. Erskine, who on that day distinguished himself in such a manner, as in a great degree laid the foundation of his future fame. In April 1782, soon after the accession of the Rockingham party to ministerial power, Mr. Kenyon, was, without serving the intermediate office of Solicitor, appointed to the important situation of *Attorney-General*, and at the same time, chief justice of Chester; in the former office he succeeded the late James Wallace, Esq. father of the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace. The circumstance of Mr. Kenyon's direct promotion to the office of attorney-general, was regarded as a singular instance; this however is erroneous, similar promotions have before occurred, and the case of Sir Edward Law, a late attorney-general, is a recent instance.

In parliament Mr. Kenyon took a decided part in politics, warmly attaching himself to the party of the late minister, Mr. Pitt, and he distinguished himself not a little by his speeches on the noted affair of the coalition, Mr. Fox's India Bill, &c. In March 1784, he was appointed *Master of the Rolls*, an office of high judicial dignity, and generally leading to still higher legal honours: however, its emoluments fell very short of those which Mr. Kenyon necessarily relinquished by discontinuing his professional pursuits as a counsel: about this time he was created a *Baronet*.

In this situation, Sir Lloyd Kenyon continued until the latter end of May 1788, when on the resignation of the venerable Earl of Mansfield, who, for the long period of thirty-two years, had held the honouable and very important office of CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, he was appointed to succeed him, and at the same time, was elevated to *the peerage*, by the title of LORD KENYON, *Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint*.

He was now fixed in a situation, which though not nominally the highest, is perhaps the most important office in the administration of the law of this country; and Lord Kenyon furnished an instance nearly as striking as that of the illustrious Hardwicke, that the profession of the law is that which, of all others, affords the fairest opportunities for the exertion of genuine talent, and persevering industry; whether the object be the gratification of

ambition in the attainment of the highest honours in the state, or the possession of abundant wealth.

Of the character of Lord Kenyon in his magisterial and judicial capacity, convinced it is too well established in the hearts and minds of his fellow subjects, we presume not to speak. His conduct in those arduous and important situations which he so lately filled, speaks its best and fairest eulogium; it has attracted and fixed the applauses and gratitude of his countrymen; his character and his fame will descend with increasing lustre to an admiring and a grateful posterity.

A few prominent considerations in the course of Lord Kenyon's forensic administration we cannot, however, in justice to him, or consistently with our own feelings, refrain from adverting to. We allude, first, to his laudable, firm, and persevering exertions to keep the channels of the law clear and unpolluted by low and sordid practices, and which were particularly exemplified in the vigilant and salutary exercise of his authority over the attornies of his own court, the utility of which has been experienced in a very considerable degree. Secondly, his unprecedented zeal in the cause of morality and virtue, which most conspicuously appeared in his conduct with respect to cases of adultery and seduction: on these occasions, neither rank, wealth, nor station, could shield delinquency from the well-merited censure, and rebuke, of offended justice and morality: though much unhappily remains to be done, yet his Lordship's exertions, combined with those of some of the most virtuous and exalted characters of the upper house of parliament, have contributed greatly, notwithstanding the acknowledged inadequacy and imperfection of the law in these respects, to restrain the fashionable and prevailing vices alluded to.

A third consideration, and which highly redounds to the honour of his Lordship's magisterial character, is the strictness, not to say severity, with which he administered the justice of the law against the pernicious tribe of gamblers of every description, who have for some years infested the metropolis. On these occasions, as well as in those above mentioned, the conduct of this truly virtuous judge, was such as incontrovertibly shewed that *the law is no respecter of persons*; and his persevering exertions to restrain the destructive vice of gaming, have been attended with no inconsiderable degree of success. Nor should we omit to mention the very laudable spirit and firmness, which on all occasions he evinced in maintaining due order and decorum in his court.

We cannot conclude this part of our subject, without giving, as supplementary to it, the following concise and comprehensive, but highly appropriate character of the late chief justice; it is extracted from a much esteemed tract, which appeared not long after his elevation to the Bench, and, in almost every particular, perfectly coincides with our ideas on the subject:

"Lord Kenyon may, not equal, in talents or eloquence, the pre-eminent character whom he succeeds on the bench of justice; nevertheless, he possesses qualities more appropriate to, and knowledge more connected with, the important office which he holds. Profound in legal erudition, patient in judicial discrimination, and of the most determined integrity, he is formed to add no common lustre to his exalted station. He does not sacrifice his official to his parliamentary character: the sphere of his particular duty is the great scene of his activity, as of his honour; and though, as a lord of parliament he will never lessen his character, it is as a judge that he looks to aggrandize it. Such men will be revered for their virtues and their wisdom, when the *party* declaimers and the *frothy* pleaders of the day have long been forgotten."

In private life, the character of Lord Kenyon was amiable and praise-worthy, in the highest degree; no man could possibly excel him in the relations of husband and father; indeed, in the former, he may be considered as a pattern of conjugal virtue. In his mode of living, he was remarkably temperate and regular; but the gratuitous assistance, in his professional capacity, which it was well known he had often afforded to necessitous and injured individuals, does away the imputation, that a fondness for money was rather a prevailing *trait* in his character."

Lord Kenyon had issue by his Lady, three sons, namely,

First, Lloyd, born May 22d, 1775, whom his father appointed to the office of Philazer of the Court of King's Bench: he stood not long before his death an electioneering contest for the county of Flint. This gentleman died September 15th, 1800, and the manner in which his Lordship was affected by this melancholy event, is supposed, in some degree, to have accelerated his own dissolution.

Secondly, George, the present Lord Kenyon. His Lordship was appointed by his late father to the very lucrative situation of joint chief clerk of the Court of King's Bench, on the demise of the late Earl of Mansfield, better known as Lord Viscount Stormont; and joined in the patent with John Way, Esq.

Third, Thomas, born in the parish of St. Giles in the Field,

September 27th, 1780, married, April 12th, 1803, Charlotte, sister of William Lloyd, of Aston, Esq. and has a son born June 16th, 1804.

GEORGE, *second* but *eldest* surviving son, SECOND and *present* LORD KENYON, was born in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, June 22d, 1776. [a]

His Lordship married, February 1st, 1803, Margaret Emma, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer in Flintshire, Bart. by whom he has issue.

First, Margaret Emma, born November 5th, 1803.
Second, Lloyd, born April 1st, 1805.
Third, George, born February 24th, 1806.
Fourth, Marianne, born May 29th, 1807.
Fifth, A daughter, born September 2d, 1808.

*Title.* George Kenyon, Lord Kenyon, of Gredington in Flintshire.

*Creation.* Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, June 9th, 1788.

*Arms.* Sable, a chevron engrailed or, between three crosses fleure argent, a crescent for difference.

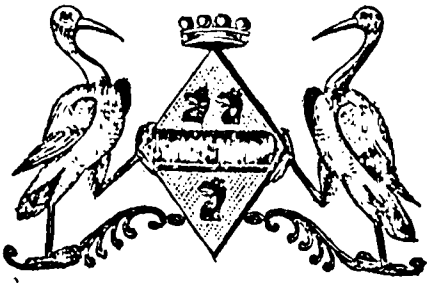
*Crest.* A lion seiant, holding between his paws a cross fleure.

*Supporters.* See the plate.

*Motto.* MAGNANIMITER CRUCEM SUSTINE.

*Chief Seat.* Gredington, Flintshire.

[a] His Lordship is author of, "*Observations on the Roman Catholic Question,*" London, 1810, 8vo.; highly commended by *The British Critic for August*, 1810, p. 171.



## CURZON, BARONESS HOWE.

RICHARD, the *late* EARL HOWE, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by letters patent, dated April 20th, 1782, by the name, style, and title of VISCOUNT HOWE, *of Langar in the county of Nottingham*, to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and was farther advanced, on August 18th, 1788, to the dignity of EARL HOWE, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; also to the title of BARON HOWE, *of Langar in Nottinghamshire*, with *remainder*, in default of issue male of his own body, *to his daughters, in succession, and the issue male of their bodies.*

HENRY HOWE, living in the reign of King Henry VIII. had issue; first, John Howe, son and heir; second, Thomas Howe; third, a daughter, wife of John Walsh.

JOHN HOWE, eldest son, of the parish of St. Helen's, London, made his will on January 24th, 1573-4; and the preamble shews he had a good judgment, and virtuous mind. He leaves charities to the poor of St. Helen's parish, London, wherein he dwelt; and to twenty poor people, present at his burial, each of them a gown, to be chose by his executor; and also to such poor as shall resort to his burial, 4*d.* each, as far as 4*l.* would extend. To the poor children of Christ's hospital, 40*s.* and the two Compters, and the prison of Newgate, Ludgate, King's Bench, and Marshalsea, to every of them 20*s.*

He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, his best chain of gold, weighing sixteen ounces; to his brother, Thomas Howe, 20*l.* and to Humphrey, his son, 10*l.* He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, and to his daughters, Susan and Judith, and to his daughter

Hilliard, and her husband; to his cousin Mr. Alderman Bond, and his wife; to his brother Sharington, and his wife; to John Lowen, and his wife; and to his cousin George Bond, and his wife; and to every of them, a black gown of cloth, of 17 or 18*s.* a yard. To his cousin William Bowreman, of Wells, he bequeaths a black gown of like value, if he fortune to be in London at his burial; or, if he be absent, a ring of gold with a death's head, price 40*s.* desiring him to receive his yearly rents from Hunspell, and transmit to London, as heretofore he hath friendly done. He bequeaths mourning to every of his servants, dwelling with him at his decease; and ordains, that his executor reward every of them somewhat besides, according to his discretion, and their diligent service. Moreover, he charges his executor, that all his debts, in right or conscience, be truly paid and satisfied.

He further bequeaths to the poor of the parish of *Usculme, where he was born,* 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* within six months after his decease, by the discretion of the vicar and church-wardens there, for the time being, and of his brother Thomas, and brother-in-law John Walshe.

To his son-in-law, William Hilliard, Gent. and Anne his daughter, his wife, each of them a ring of gold with a death's head, price 50*s.*

The residue of all his goods, &c. not bequeathed, he divides among his children, John Howe, Susan, and Judith.

He ordains John Howe, his son, sole executor; and overseers, Mr. Alderman Bond, and his cousin William Walshe, and leaves to each of them a ring of gold with a death's head therein, of the value of 3*l.* each, with these words, *Memento mori*; desiring them to be aiding and assisting to his executor, more for old love and acquaintance, than for reward.

Sealed and delivered as aforesaid, and the seal annexed: *a fess ingrailed, between three wolves heads,* as now borne by his descendants.

As to the disposition of all and singular his lands, &c. in *the counties of Somerset, Devon, Essex,* and *city of London,* and in the suburbs of the same, or elsewhere within the realm of England, he disposes of them as follows. He settles on his son and heir apparent, John Howe, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all that his messuage, called the Rose in Smithfield, and all other his messuages in the parishes of St. Sepulchre, London, St. Giles without Cripplegate, St. Thomas the Apostle, and St. Stephen, in Coleman-street, London: to his daughter Susan, and the heirs of her

body, his two messuages, with the appurtenances, situate in St. Helen's-close, in the parish of St. Helen, within Bishopsgate; in default, to his right heirs for ever: to Judith, his daughter, and the heirs of her body, his messuage in the said close of St. Helen, late in the tenure of Edward Martyn, Esq. deceased; remainder to his right heirs, as aforesaid: to Anne Hilliard, his daughter, now the wife of William Hilliard, Gent. his messuage, garden, and appurtenances, in the tenure of John Butler, Gent. in the said close of St. Helen; the remainder as aforesaid.

To his son and heir, John Howe, he bequeaths all that his manor and lordship of *Hunspel de la Heies*, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, *in the county of Somersēt*; and all those messuages, lands, &c. in South Wokingdon in Essex; and also those messuages, and tenements, in the parish St. John Zachary, in Foster-lane, London, to him and the heirs of his body; in default, to his said three daughters, Anne, Susan, and Judith, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; in default, to his nephew, William Walshe, and the heirs male of his body; in default, to his brother, John Walshe, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; the remainder to his right heirs. Also to his said son, John Howe, he bequeaths all his lands and tenements in Kyttesford, in com. Somerset, and in Washfelde, in Devon; and, in default of issue, to his brother, Thomas Howe, and the heirs of his body; in default, to his right heirs. In witness whereof, he sets his hand and seal, on May 14th, 1574.

He died on[a] the 27th of that month, leaving issue John Howe, his son and heir, 18 years of age at the time of his death, as appears by inquisition taken at Taunton, on May 5th, 1576.

Which JOHN HOWE took to wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas *Grubham*, of *Bishop's Lidiard* in com. *Somerset*,[b] grandson and heir of Robert Grubham, of the same place. And the said Jane, by the death of her brother, Sir Richard Grubham, of *Wishford* in com. *Wilts*, Knight, who married Margaret, daughter of William Whitmore, alderman of London, and died without issue, in 1629, brought a very large fortune to her husband and children. Also George Grubham, brother to the said Sir Richard, dying without issue in 1596, left legacies by his will, bearing date[c] on April 30th, 1596, to his sister Howe, the wife of John Howe, as

[a] Cole's Escaet. in Bibl. Harley. præd.
[b] Visde com. Wilts, Dors. et Somers. c. 22, p. 14, in Offic. Arm.
[c] Ex Registr. Drake, quire 76.

also to every of her children; and the residue of his estate to his brother, Richard Grubham, and appoints him sole executor.

The said John Howe, Esq. by Jane his before-mentioned, had issue[d] three sons; first, John; second, George; and, third, Laurence; also one daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Bainton, Esq.

Sir *George* Howe, the *second* son, was seated at *Cold Berwick*, otherwise Berwick St. Leonard's in Wilts; and supplying King Charles I. with large sums of money during his troubles, was knighted, and served in parliament for the borough of Hindon. He married Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Clarke, otherwise Woodechurch, of Woodechurch in Kent, Esq. by whom he left two sons and one daughter, viz. first, Sir George; second, John, of *Somerton* in Somersetshire, who married the daughter of .... Strode, Esq.; and Margaret, wife to John Still, of Shaftsbury, Esq. *Sir George Grubham Howe*, the elder son, born in 1627, served in several parliaments for Hindon; was created a *Baronet* June 20th, 1660; married, in 1650, Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimston, of Bradfield-Hall in Essex, Bart. and dying September 26th, 1676, had many children, who all died young, except one son, Sir James, and four daughters; Dorothy, married to Henry Lee, of Dungeon near Canterbury, Esq.; Anne, to John Lisle, of Moyle's-Court in Hampshire, Esq.; Elizabeth, to Robert Hovenden, of Frisley in Kent, Gent.; and Mary, to Sir George Rooke, vice-admiral of England, who died January 26th, 1708. Sir *James Howe*, the *only son*, member of parliament for Hindon, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Nutt, of Nackington in Kent, Esq. and she dying September 8th, 1691, he took to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to ..... Stratford, of Halling in Gloucestershire, Esq. who also dying in 1702 without issue, the *title became extinct* by his death on January 19th, 1735, æt. sixty-six.

Sir JOHN Howe, eldest son of John by Jane, sister of Sir Richard Grubham, by gift of his said uncle, had the manor of *Compton* in Gloucestershire, with Wishford and other estates in Wiltshire. He was high sheriff of the county of Gloucester in 1650, and created a *Baronet* on September 22d, 1660. He married Bridget, daughter to Thomas Rich, of North Cerney, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. Master in Chancery: she lies buried under a handsome marble monument in the church of Withing-

[d] Vis. de com. Wilts, &c. præd.

ton in Gloucestershire, with the following inscription in small capitals.

"Bridgett, one of the davghters of Thomas Rich of North Cerney in this Covnty of Glovc. Esq. one of the Masters of the highe Covrte of Chavncery, and Anne his wife, one of the davghters and Coheires of Thomas Bovrchier of Barnesly in the said Covnty, Esq. the 23th of Jvly 1620, was married to John Howe of Little Compton in this Parish, Esq. nephewe and Heire of Sir Richard Grobham of Great Wishford in the Covnty of Wiltes Knt. deceased; with whome shee lived a vertvovs and lovinge wife 21 yeares and xi moneths, and had Issue 9 Children (viz.)

"First, Richard Grobham Howe, borne the 28th of Avgvst 1621, who married Lvcie, one of the Davghters of Sir John St. John of Lyddiard Tregoze in the said Covnty of Wiltes Knt. and Barrt.

"2dly, John Grobham Howe, borne the 25th of Janvary 1624, who married Annabella, one of the daughters and coheires of Emanvell, late Earle of Sunderland.

"3dly, December the 4th 1626, Svsanna was borne, who married John Ernle of Berry Towne, in the said Covnty of Wiltes, Esq.

"4thly, Third day of March 1629, Thomas Grobham Howe was borne.

"5thly, The 13th day of Jvne 1630, William Howe was borne, *slayne at Limbrick in the Kingdom of Ireland.*

"6thly, The 4th of March 1632, Anna Howe was borne, who died very yovnge and lyeth heere buryed.

"7thly, The 21th day of December 1633, Elizabeth Howe, was borne, *now the wife of Thomas Chester of Aunsbury in this County, Esqr.*

"8thly, The 22th of October 1635, George Howe was borne, who died younge and lyeth buried at Wishford in the vavlt.

"9thly, The 27th of November 1637, Charles Howe was borne.

"And on the 15th day of Jvne 1642, Annoqve Ætatis Svæ 46; left them to the protection of the Almighty, and her owne mortality to this earth, expectinge a joyfvll resurrection."

At the top are the figures of a man and woman, and between them a scutcheon of their arms, *or, a fess between three Wolves*

*heads coupt sable* for Howe, impaled with, *per pale sable and gules, a cross bottony fitchy between three fleurs-de-lis or,* for Rich.

Sir Thomas Grubham Howe, *third* son, was knighted, and married Hesther, daughter and coheir of[e] Sir William Mainwaring, Knight, who was killed upon the walls of Chester, 1645, on the part of Charles I. but died s. p.

Sir Richard Grubham Howe, *second Baronet,* the eldest son, married Anne, fourth daughter of Dr. John King, Lord Bishop of London, widow of John Dutton, of Sherborne in Gloucestershire, Esq. by whom he had an only daughter[f] Lucy, married to Edmund Waller, of Gregories in Bucks, Esq. and one son,

Sir Richard, *third Baronet,* who represented the county of Wilts in nine parliaments, and married, August 12th, 1673, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford in Gloucestershire, Bart. sister of Thomas the first Viscount Weymouth, but by her, who died September 5th, 1735, had no issue, and deceasing July 3d, 1730, *his title and estates descended to the heirs of his uncle John Grubham Howe, second son of Sir John the first Baronet.*

Which John Grubham represented the county of Gloucester in parliament, from 1661 to 1678, and by his marriage became possessed of the manor of *Langar in the county of Nottingham,* where he fixed his residence; which manor, formerly the inheritance of the Tiptofts, passed from them to the family of Scrope[g] by the marriage of Roger, Lord Scrope of Bolton, with Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Lord Tiptoft; and his descendant Emanuel, last Lord Scrope of Bolton, and Earl of Sunderland, having no issue by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, settled it and the rest of his estates upon his *natural* issue, which he had by Martha Janes, of whom the only son, John, dying unmarried July 31st, 1646, his three sisters became his coheirs, whereof the youngest, named Annabella, upon the partition of the estate, had the manor of Langar allotted to her, and brought it to her husband the said

e Her sister Judith married Sir John Busby, of Addington com. Bucks, Knight, by whom she left an only child Hesther, married to the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton-Park, Cheshire, third son of John, third Earl of Bridgewater. See vol. iii. p. 200.

f Mon. Angl. vol. iii. p. 88.

g Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 104.

John Grubham Howe, Esq. King Charles II. by his letters, registered in the office of arms, bearing date the first day of June 1663,[h] in the fifteenth year of his reign, in consideration of the good and acceptable service done and performed by John Howe, of Langar, Esq. her husband, and for a mark of his especial grace and royal favour, granted and ordained, that she, the said Annabella, should be had, taken, and esteemed as the daughter of an Earl of this kingdom of England, and that, for and during her natural life, she have, hold, take, use, and enjoy the style, place, degree, precedency, and privileges thereof, in as full and ample manner, as if she had been the legitimate daughter of Emanuel late Earl of Sunderland; with a precept of obedience to all and every of his Majesty's subjects: from which time she was styled, *The Right Honourable* Lady Annabella Howe; and, having survived her said husband, died on March 21st, 1703-4, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, and lies buried at Stowell, under an handsome marble monument.[i] Their issue were four sons and five daughters. Of the sons,

Scrope, the *eldest*, was ancestor to the present Viscount, and the present Baroness.

*And from John Grubham, the second, the late Lord-Chedworth descended.*

Third, Charles, of *Gritworth*.

Fourth, Emanuel.[k]

h Ex Autogr. i Le Neve's Mon. Ang. vol. iv. p. 72.

k Third, Charles, born in 1661, was seated at *Gritworth*, in the county of Northampton, and by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Pargiter, of Gritworth, Knight, * widow of Sir Henry Dering, Knight, had issue three sons and three daughters. The sons and two daughters died young, and are buried at Gritworth, with their mother, who died July 25th, 1696; Leonora-Maria, their only surviving daughter and heir, married Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon-Park, in Wiltshire, Esq.

Fourth, Emanuel, took to a military life, and rose gradually, by his merit, to be a colonel of a regiment of foot, and was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to King William, who conferred on him a grant of lieutenant of Alice-Holt and Wolmer forests in Hampshire, after the term of Colonel William Legge's grant of forty-five years, which he had surrendered to him for a valuable consideration. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was, on March 9th, 1703, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; and in 1705, was sent her Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards King George I. He arrived at the Hague, and set out from thence on his journey to Hanover, on October 17th, 1705, where he arrived on the 25th of the same

* Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 126.

Which SCROPE, the *eldest* son, *first Viscount Howe*, born in November 1648, was educated in Christ-church college, Oxford, where, on September 8th, 1665, he commenced master of arts.

month. On May 10th, 1707, he was promoted to be major-general of her Majesty's forces; and was afterwards lieutenant-general of her forces. He died on September 26th, 1709; and by Ruperta his wife, * natural daughter of Prince Rupert, third son of Frederick, titular King of Bohemia, by the Princess Elizabeth, only daughter of King James I. had issue three sons, William, Emanuel, and James; also a daughter, Sophia, who was maid of honour to her late Majesty Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and died on April 4th, 1726. Major William Howe, eldest son, left an only daughter and heir, by Elizabeth his wife, third daughter and coheir of William Pauncefort, Esq. viz. Mary, married to Sir George Smith, of East-Stoke, Notts, Bart. by whom she was mother of the late Sir George Smith Bromley Paunceforte, Bart.

JOHN Howe, Esq. the *second* son of the before-mentioned John Howe, and Lady Annabella, remarkably distinguished himself by his speeches on several weighty affairs in the house of commons, whereof he was a member, till within a few years of his decease. In the convention parliament, which met at Westminster, on January 22d, 1688-9, he served for Cirencester, and was constantly chose for that borough; as † also knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester in the three last parliaments of King William, and in the first, fourth, and seventh years of Queen Anne. When King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England, on the establishment of their court, ‡ he was made vice-chamberlain to Queen Mary. In 1696, he was a strenuous advocate for Sir John Fenwicke, and his pleading in behalf of that unfortunate gentleman shews his extensive knowledge of the laws, and aversion to unconstitutional measures. In 1699, when the army was reduced, it was § principally owing to Mr. Howe, that the house of commons agreed to allow half-pay to the disbanded officers: and when the partition-treaty was afterwards under the consideration of that house, he expressed his sentiments of it in such terms, that King William declared, that if it were not for the disparity of their rank, he would demand satisfaction with the sword. At the accession of her Majesty Queen Anne, ‖ he was sworn of her privy-council, on April 21st, 1702; and, on June 7th following, ¶ constituted vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester Also, before the end of that year, ** he was constituted PAYMASTER-GENERAL of her Majesty's guards and garrisons, viz. on January 4th, 1702-3. And a new privy-council being settled, on May 10th, 1708, †† according to act of parliament, relating to the union of the two kingdoms, he was, among other the great officers, sworn thereof. He continued paymaster of the guards and garrisons till after the accession of King George I ‡‡ who appointed Robert Walpole,

* Sandford's Genealogical Hist. of the Royal Family.
† Willis's Lists of Parl. MS.
‡ Kennet's Hist. of Engl. vol. iii. p. 350. § Ibid. p. 772.
‖ Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 471. ¶ Ibid. p. 473.
** Ibid. p. 482. †† Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 593.
‡‡ Supplement to Pointer's Hist. p. 777.

He represented the county of Nottingham in the reigns of Charles II. William III. and Queen Anne; and was one of those patriots who, on June 26th, 1680, delivered a presentment to the grand jury of Middlesex, against the Duke of York, with reasons for indicting him for not going to church; one of which was, that

Esq. to succeed him, on September 23d, 1714; and the privy-council being dissolved, and a new one appointed to meet on October 1st following, he was also left out of the list. Whereupon, retiring to his seat at Stowell in Gloucestershire, he there died in the year 1721, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Stowell. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Humphry Baskerville, of Pentryllos in Herefordshire, Esq. widow and relict of Sir Edward Morgan, of Lanternam in Monmouthshire, Bart. by whom he left issue John, his son and heir.

Which JOHN Howe, of *Stowell*, Esq. on the decease of Sir Richard Howe, of Compton in Gloucestershire, and Wishford in Wiltshire, Bart. in 1730, without issue, succeeded to those estates; and was likewise elected, in his place, one of the knights for Wiltshire. Also, on a new parliament being summoned to meet on June 17th, 1734, he was re-elected. And his Majesty was pleased to create him LORD CHEDWORTH, *Baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester*, by letters patent, bearing date May 12th, 1741, 14 Geo. II. His Lordship married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, Esq. grandfather of Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, by which Lady, (who died at her house in Leicester-square, London, on February 14th, 1777) he had issue eight sons and five daughters; first, Richard, who died young; second, John Thynne Howe, *his successor*; third, Frederick-Henry, third Lord Chedworth; fourth, Thomas, who was in holy orders, and died June 3d, 1778, having married to Frances, daughter of Thomas White, of Tattingston-place in Suffolk, and had issue two sons, both of the name of John: the first died an infant, and the youngest, born August 22d, 1754, became fourth Lord Chedworth; fifth, Charles, who died unmarried; sixth, Scroop, who died young; seventh, James, who, on July 5th, 1755, married Susanna, daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Howarth, of Maselwych in Radnorshire, Knight, which Lady died April 1st, 1758, and her husband on June 24th, 1772; and William, who died in January 1782, at Cheltenham, aged sixty-nine. The daughters were, Mary, wedded, in 1751, to Alexander Wright, of Bath, Esq.; Anne, who died young; another Anne, who married Roderick Gwynne, Esq. of Brecknockshire, and died June 6, 1764; Dorothy and Lucy.

His Lordship died in April 1742, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN THYNNE Howe, SECOND LORD CHEDWORTH, who married, September 23d, 1751, Martha, daughter and coheir of Sir Philip Parker Long, of Arwarton in Suffolk, Bart. He died s. p. on May 10th, 1762; and his Lady survived till November 30th, 1775. His brother,

Frederick Henry, succeeded as THIRD LORD CHEDWORTH; and dying unmarried in 1781, was succeeded by his nephew

JOHN (son of his brother Thomas) FOURTH LORD CHEDWORTH, a man of most recluse habits, and eccentric character, but of some minor pretensions to literature, who spent his time at an house in Ipswich: and dying unmarried October 29th, 1804, aged fifty, divided his large property by a peculiar will, which was long disputed, among strangers; particularly his lawyer and his apothecary.

there had been divers letters read in both houses of parliament, and at the secret committee of both houses, from several Cardinals and others at Rome; and also from other Popish bishops and agents of the Pope in other foreign parts, which apparently shewed the great correspondence between the Duke and the Pope; and expressing how the Pope could not chuse but weep for joy at the reading of some of his letters, and what great satisfaction he took to hear the Duke advanced the Catholic religion; that the Pope had granted *breves* to the Duke; sent him beads, and ample indulgences, &c. But the Court of King's Bench, hearing of this presentment, sent for the jury up and dismissed them.

To prevent the introduction of Popery, by the said Duke of York (who by the death of his brother had succeeded to the crown), and to preserve the constitution of England, the Earl of Devonshire concerted with Sir Scrope Howe the means for inviting the Prince of Orange to England; upon whose landing in the West, Sir Scrope joined the Earl at Nottingham, and united with him in a declaration, dated November 22d, 1688, of their sense and resolution, which was unanimously subscribed on this principle: "We own it rebellion to resist a King that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to resist such a one, we justly deem no rebellion, but a necessary and just defence." And when necessity forced the Princess Anne from London, he accompanied the Earl with a good body of horse, who marched some miles from Nottingham to conduct her thither.

In the convention parliament, he was one of the knights for the county of Nottingham; and voted for supplying the vacancy of the throne with King William and Queen Mary; for which hearty concurrence in the revolution, he was made a groom of his Majesty's bedchamber, which he held till the King's death, and was advanced to *the peerage of Ireland* by privy-seal, dated at Kensington April 3d, and by patent at Dublin, May 16th, 1701, by the title of *Baron Clenawley* and *Viscount Howe*, with the creation fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The preamble to this patent running thus: "Cum nos regia mente recolentes, quam mature predilectus & fidelis subditus noster Scroopeus How de Langar in comitatu nostro Nottingham, in dicto regno nostro Angliæ, miles, se illustravit in defensione religionis & libertatis patriæ suæ, cum in imminenti periculo ab inimicis, tam domesticis quam foris, secum extiterunt; ac etiam repetita illa testimonia fidelitatis & ligeantiæ suæ, quæ personæ nostræ regali ac regimini nostro con-

tinuo & manifeste indicavit: et ut futuris temporibus dignoscatur, quam gratiose accepimus hæc laudabilia sua merita ac servitia, ac monumentum quoddam favoris regalis nostri, ob benemerita tanta, ipso Scroop How militi & posteris suis exhibere volentes. Sciatis igitur, &c." and her Majesty Queen Anne in 1711, constituted him comptroller of the excise.

In 1674, he was first married to Lady Anne Manners, sixth daughter of John, eighth Earl of Rutland, by whom he had one son, John Scrope, born October 5th, 1675, who died young; and two daughters; Annabella, married to ..... Goulding, Esq.; and Margaret, to Captain Mugg.

His second Lady was Juliana, daughter of William, Lord Allington, of Horseheath in the county of Cambridge, and of Killard in Ireland, by his wife Juliana, daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Cambden, and departing this life at Langar, January 16th, 1712, was there buried, leaving issue, by her, Emanuel Scrope, his successor, and three daughters.

First, Mary, who in 1720 was appointed one of the maids of honour to Caroline, Princess of Wales; on June 14th, 1725, she was married to Thomas Earl of Pembroke, by whom she had no issue; on October 9th, 1735, she re-married with the honourable John Mordaunt, brother to Charles, Earl of Peterborough, and died on September 12th, 1749.

Second, Juliana, married, May 27th, 1725, to Thomas Page, of Battlesden in Bedfordshire, Esq. second son of Sir Gregory Page, of Greenwich in Kent, Bart. by whom she had no issue, and died his widow in 1780.

Third, Anne, married May 8th, 1728, to Colonel Charles Mordaunt, only son of brigadier-general Lewis Mordaunt, third son of John Viscount Avalon.

Emanuel Scrope, *the second Viscount Howe of the Kingdom of Ireland,* succeeded to the title of a *Baronet* of Great Britain, on the death of Sir Richard Grubham Howe, on July 3d, 1730; was member for the county of Nottingham, in the 6th and 7th parliaments of Great Britain; and in May 1732, was appointed *governor of Barbadoes,* where he died on March 29th, 1735, and his corpse being brought to England September 30th following, was deposited in the family vault at Langar.

On April 25th, 1719, his Lordship was married to Mary-Sophia-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Baron Kielmansegge, master of the horse to King George I. as Elector of Hanover, (by Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Count Platen of the empire, who was

made a free Denizen of Ireland, Septemper 9th, 1721, and two days after created, by patent, Countess of Leinster, and April 10th, 1722, created Baroness of Brentford, and Countess of Darlington in England; being also Countess of Platen, and Baroness Kielmansegge in Germany); which Lady, who survived till June 13th, 1782, and was buried at Langar, brought a considerable estate to this family; and on April 15th, 1719, the King granted to her, and his Lordship for life, the yearly pension of 750 *l.* to commence from Christmas preceding; she was also one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her Royal Highness Augusta, Princess of Wales, and had issue by his Lordship[1] six sons and four daughters. The sons were:

First, Scrope, who died an infant.

Second, George-Augustus, who succeeded to the titles.

Third, Richard, the late Earl.

Fourth, John, who died an infant.

Fifth, William, *present Viscount.*

Sixth, Thomas, who died unmarried, November 14th, 1771, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at Langar.

Caroline, the eldest daughter, married John Howe, of Hanslop in Buckinghamshire, Esq.

Charlotte, second daughter, wedded Robert Fettiplace, of Swinbrook in Oxfordshire, Esq.

Juliana, third daughter, died unmarried.

Mary, fourth daughter, married the late General Sir William Augustus Pitt, of Highfield in Hampshire, K. B. brother to George, late Lord Rivers.

George Augustus, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father as *third Viscount Howe*; at the general elections in 1747 and 1754, he was chosen representative for the town of Nottingham; on May 1st, 1749, was made captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, with rank as lieutenant-colonel in the army, and soon after appointed aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; on September 28th, 1757, was constituted colonel of a regiment of foot, and commanded as brigadier-general in the expedition again Ticonderoga, in North America, under General Abercrombie, and displayed his military talents so as to gain the confidence and love of the whole army; but was unfortunately slain on July 5th, 1758, in a skirmish with the French, on the march towards that place, which may be con-

[1] From the Pedigree entered in the House of Peers.

sidered as one cause of the ill-success of that expedition. General Abercrombie, in his dispatches to Mr. Secretary Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), dated from the camp at Lake George, July 12, 1758, gives the following account of this fatal event. "The army continued its march through the wood, with a design to invest Ticonderoga; but the wood being very thick, impassable with any regularity to such a body of men, and the guides unskilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another.

"Lord Howe, at the head of the right centre column, supported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, supposed to consist of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their retreat from the advanced guard; of these, our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 prisoners, among whom were five officers, and three cadets.

"But this small success cost us very dear, not as to the loss of numbers, for we had only two officers killed; but as to consequence, his Lordship being the first man who fell in this skirmish; and as he was very deservedly universally beloved and respected throughout the whole army, it is easy to conceive the grief and consternation his untimely fall occasioned; for my part I cannot help owning that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely."

RICHARD, *fourth Viscount Howe*, and EARL HOWE, and FIRST BARON HOWE OF LANGAR, was born in 1725, was educated at Eton, entered the sea service at the age of fourteen, on board the Severn, Hon. Captain Legge, part of the squadron destined for the South Seas under Anson. He next served on board the Burford, 1743, under Admiral Knowles; in which he was afterwards appointed acting lieutenant; but his commission not being confirmed, he returned to Admiral Knowles in the West Indies, where he was made lieutenant of a sloop of war; and distinguished himself by cutting out an English merchantman, which had been taken, from under the guns of the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatias.

In 1745, he was with Admiral Vernon in the Downs; and a short time after raised to the rank of *Commander*, in the Baltimore sloop of war. In this ship he distinguished himself by attacking two French frigates off the coast of Scotland, full of troops and ammunition, for the Pretender. These he made sheer

off. For this action he was made *Post Captain*, and on April 10, 1746, appointed to the Triton frigate, and ordered to Lisbon.

He was soon afterwards appointed first captain of Admiral Knowles's ship of 80 guns on the Jamaica station; and at the conclusion of the war, 1748, returned in her to England.

In March 1750-1; Captain Howe was appointed to the command on the Guinea station, in La Gloire, of 44 guns.

At the end of 1751, he was appointed to the Mary yacht, and soon after to the Delphine frigate, in which he sailed to the Straits, and in which he executed many and important services. Here he remained for about three years, and soon after obtained the command of the Dunkirk of 60 guns. In this ship he sailed under Admiral Boscawen to obstruct the passage of the French fleet into the gulf of St. Lawrence, when Captain Howe took the French ship Alcide of 64 guns off the coast of Newfoundland.

In 1757, when a powerful fleet was prepared under Sir Edward Hawke, to make an attack on the French coast, Captain Howe had the command of the Magnanime, in which ship he battered the fort in the island of Aix till it surrendered.

In 1758, he was appointed commodore of a small squadron which sailed to annoy the enemy on their coasts. This he effected with his usual success at St. Malo's. On the 1st of August he sailed for Cherbourg; when the town was taken, and the basin destroyed. The unsuccessful affair of St. Cas followed.

In July of this year, 1758, he succeeded by the death of his elder brother to the Irish title of *Viscount Howe*; and in the following year was employed in the Channel on board his old ship the Magnanime, and in the month of November was with Hawke when he obtained the celebrated victory over Conflans.

In March 1760, he was appointed colonel of the Chatham division of marines; and in September following was employed to reduce the French fort on the isle of Dumell.

On August 23d, 1763, his Lordship was appointed a lord of the admiralty; where he remained till August 1765.

He was then made TREASURER OF THE NAVY; and in October 1770, was promoted to be *Rear-Admiral of the Blue*, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

In March 1775, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White. He was afterwards chosen to represent the borough of Dartmouth in parliament, 1762, 1768, 1774, 1780. In December of the same year, he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

In 1776, he was appointed naval commander in chief in America; in which command, considering the disadvantages with which he was surrounded, he closed the campaign with honour. He then resigned the command to Admiral Byron; and on his return to England in October, immediately struck his flag. In this year he was advanced first to be Vice-Admiral of the White, and then of the Red.

On April 20th, 1782, he was raised to the *English Peerage* by the title of VISCOUNT HOWE *of Langar, in the county of Nottingham*, and was then appointed to the command of the fleet for the relief of Gibraltar.

In Jan. 1783, on the accession to power of Lord Rockingham, he was appointed FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, which he retained only till April; and to which he was re-appointed on the accession of Mr. Pitt, in December following. He retained this office till July 1788.

On August 19th, 1788, he was elevated to an *Earldom* by the title of EARL HOWE, to him, and the heirs male of his body; and also to the title of BARON HOWE *of Langar*, with remainder to *his daughters and the heirs male of their bodies, in succession.*

On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, 1793, he accepted the command of the Western squadron.

"Three powerful armaments," says Dr. Bisset, "were prepared for the campaign of 1794: one under Lord Hood commanded the Mediterranean, reduced the island of Corsica, and protected the coasts of Spain and Italy: a second under Sir John Jervis, with a military force headed by Sir Charles Grey, reduced Martinico, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and some parts of St. Domingo. But the most illustrious monument of British naval glory was raised by Earl Howe. During the preceding part of the war, France, conscious of her maritime inferiority to Great Britain, had hitherto confined her exertions to cruizers and small squadrons for harassing our trade. In the month of May, the French were induced to depart from this system of naval warfare. Anxious for the safety of a convoy daily expected from America, conveying an immense supply of corn and flour, of naval stores and colonial productions, the Brest fleet, amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line ventured to sea under the command of Rear Admiral Villaret. Lord Howe expecting the same convoy, went to sea with twenty ships of the line. On the 28th of May he descried the enemy to windward. Admiral Paisley in the evening

gave signal to the vanmost ships to attack the enemy's rear. Lord Hugh Seymour Conway attacked the Revolutionaire of 120 guns, and being soon supported by Captain Parker of the Audacious, so damaged the enemy's ship that she struck; but escaping during the night, she was towed into Rochfort. The next morning the fleets resumed the conflict, but the intermission of a thick fog prevented its continuance. The fog lasted that and the greater part of the two following days. The sun occasionally breaking through the mist, shewed to each other the direction of the fleets; and Lord Howe employed this time in most masterly manœuvres to obtain the weather-gage, that he might compel them to fight when the atmosphere should clear, and at length he succeeded. On the 1st of June, the fog being dispersed, our Admiral, from his former excellent dispositions, found an opportunity of bringing the French to battle. Between seven and eight in the morning, our fleet advanced in a close and compact line: the enemy finding an engagement unavoidable, received our onset with their accustomed valour. A close and desperate engagement ensued, presenting the French as combatants worthy of occupying the naval heroism of England. The Montagne of 130 guns, the French Admiral's ship, having adventured to encounter the Queen Charlotte of 100 guns, was, in less than an hour, compelled to fly: the other ships of the same division seeing all efforts ineffectual against British prowess, endeavoured to follow the flying Admiral; ten, however, were so crippled that they could not keep pace with the rest: but many of the British ships were so damaged, that some of these disabled ships of the enemy effected their escape. Six remained in the possession of the British Admiral, and were brought safe into Portsmouth, viz. La Juste of 80 guns, La Sans Pareille of 80, L'America 74, L' Achille 74, L' Impetueux 74, and Northumberland 74: these, with Le Vengeur, which was sunk, made the whole loss of the French amount to seven ships of the line. The victorious ships arrived safe in harbour with their prizes: the crews, officers, and Admiral were received with those grateful thanks and high applauses which Britain never fails to bestow on her conquering heroes. Earl Howe was by all ranks and parties extolled for his tactical skill, steady perseverance, and determined courage; first, in forcing the enemy, after every evasion, to a close action; and then in obtaining so signal an advantage over a fleet superior in its number of ships and of men, as well as in size and weight of metal. The

year 1794, surpassing in disaster by land the unfortunate 1777, or 1781, by sea equalled the glories of 1759." [m]

In 1795, he was appointed General of marines on the death of Admiral Forbes.

In 1797, government sent Lord Howe, an officer universally beloved throughout the British fleet, to quell the mutiny. This illustrious commander having pledged his word to the seamen that government would faithfully keep its promises, they declared their unlimited confidence in Lord Howe's assurance, and returned to their duty.

His Lordship finally resigned the command of the Western squadron in April 1797.

In June 1797, he was elected K. G.

His Lordship died at his house in Grafton-street, London, of the gout in his stomach, August 5th, 1799, aged seventy-three. [n]

He was succeeded in the *Irish Viscounty* by his brother Sir William; and in the English Barony by his eldest daughter Lady Charlotte Sophia Curzon, *of whom hereafter.*

Sir WILLIAM, *present and fifth Viscount Howe*, being brought up in the army was made a major-general May 22d, 1772; a lieutenant-general August 7th, 1777, and a general October 25th, 1793. He was made colonel of the twenty-third foot, May 11th. 1775; and of the nineteenth dragoons April 21st, 1786.

He was elected member of parliament for Nottingham town on the death of his eldest brother 1758; to which he continued to be elected 1762, 1768, and 1774.

On May 25th, 1775, Major-General Howe, with Generals Burgoyne and Clinton, arrived in America with a considerable reinforcement to General Gage, who, since the formation of the American army, had confined himself to defence, but now judged his force sufficiently strong for offensive measures. The battle of Bunker's Hill, between Charlestown and Boston, immediately followed; in which General Howe commanded a division; and which was gained by the British not without a considerable loss. The Americans however asserted that they were really successful, because, though dislodged from one post, they had blocked up the regulars, and by keeping them from offensive operations, frustrated the purpose for which they had been sent. In truth, Boston continued in a state of blockade till the following year.

[m] Bissett's Reign of George III. vol. v. p. 506—508.
[n] Gent. Mag. vol. lxix. p. 724, 805.

Gage was now returned home, and the command, in 1776, devolved on General Howe. Washington now besieging Boston, General Howe, being in the greatest distress for provisions, embarked with the British Loyalists on the 17th of March for Halifax, and arrived there in the end of the month. Here he was obliged to remain for two months to receive reinforcements expected from England, with a fleet commanded by his brother Lord Howe; but these not arriving, he resolved to wait no longer; leaving Halifax June 11th, he arrived the end of the month in Sandy Hook near New York. At length the reinforcements came; Lord Howe reaching Staten island on July 14th. So reinforced, the British army amounted to near 30,000 men.

"The commanders," says Bisset, "possessed high characters, and had distinguished themselves in subordinate stations of trust and importance in the former war. The *naval* officer had in the year 1758, on the coast of France, laid the foundation of a fame which was increased during subsequent services: the *military* gentleman was the distinguished favourite of General Wolfe, led the body which first seized the heights of Abraham, and afterwards supported and advanced the situation in which he was held. It was true, he never had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a General, except at Bunker's Hill; and having acted there under the command of another, he merely proved, as before, that he was an active and intrepid soldier: but from his conduct in secondary situations, he was very naturally allowed credit for abilities which could fill up the first with equal propriety. From their near relation, no doubt was entertained that there would be the utmost harmony between the General and Admiral; and the appointment of Lord Howe and Sir William to the chief command of the naval and military operations afforded general satisfaction in England; and the most sanguine expectations were entertained of their success. It must be acknowledged, that their hopes were not without apparently probable grounds."[o]

Besides their military powers, the General and Admiral were appointed, under a late act of parliament, Commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, and for granting pardon to such as should deserve the royal mercy.[p] But their overtures in this way were rejected.

The British commander therefore opened the campaign on August 22d, 1776; and the same month won the battle of Long-Island. Overtures of peace were now again made in vain.

[o] Hist. vol. ii. p 352. [p] Ibid. p. 353.

In September the General took the city of New-York; and soon after by the capture of Fort Washington, and the surrender of King's bridge, the British troops were in possession not only of New York, and the adjacent islands, but also of an easy access either to New England, or the Jerseys.

Notwithstanding these and other successes of the generals under Lord Cornwallis and Sir Henry Clinton, General Howe retired into winter quarters. And it must be confessed, that the conduct and event of the winter operations proved very different from what the friends of Britain expected, and the provincials apprehended. The luxury and dissipation in which the winter was passed at head-quarters, has been much blamed. Washington was very differently employed.

Summer of 1777 being commenced, General Howe opened the campaign by detachments, while with the main army he continued in his present residence.

On June 12th, he himself attempted by a stratagem to bring Washington to battle, but failed in his design; and, disheartened, resolved to abandon the Jerseys, and crossed with his army to Staten island.

On July 23d, he sailed on an expedition by sea to Philadelphia. General Washington informed that the army was arrived in Pennsylvania, crossed the Delaware with his army on the 11th of September. The British troops advanced to *Brandy Wine*, a river, which, narrowing from the west, falls into the Delaware below Philadelphia. Here the British gained another victory.

On September 22d, Sir William Howe (for he had been elected a Knight of the Bath in this year) crossed the Schuylkill with his whole army; on the 26th he advanced to German Town; and on the following day, with Cornwallis, took possession of Philadelphia without opposition. On October 3d was fought the battle of German Town, in which the British were still victorious. Other services were performed by detachments; and at length in December the General retired into winter quarters at Philadelphia; where the severity of the season was passed as the former.

The General commenced the campaign of 1778 in the beginning of March, by the operations of detachments as before. But soon afterwards resigned his command, and returned to Europe; being succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton.

In April 1779, a parliamentary inquiry was commenced on the General's conduct. The result of the evidence of Lord Cornwallis, Major-General Grey, Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Major

Montresor, and Sir George Osborne was, that the force sent to America was at no time equal to the subjugation of the colonies; and that the difficulty chiefly arose from the almost unanimous hostility of the people to the British government, and the natural obstacles of the country, so abounding in woods, rivers, hills, and defiles.[q] The inquiry was soon after abruptly abandoned.[r]

His Lordship had some commands at home during the late war; among which he commanded at Colchester in 1798.

He married Frances, fourth daughter of the Rt. Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown in the county of Kildare, by the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Strafford; but by her has no issue.

Lady CHARLOTTE-SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Richard, late Earl Howe, succeeded her father in August 1799, as BARONESS HOWE OF LANGAR.

Her Ladyship married, July 31st, 1787, the late Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, eldest son of the present Viscount Curzon, who died September 3d, 1797; and by him had issue,

First, George-Augustus-William, born May 14th, 1788, died in January 1805.

Second, Leicester, born November 8th, 1792, since dead.

Third, Richard-William, born December 3d, 1796.

*Title.* Charlotte-Sophia Howe, Baroness Howe of Langar in Nottinghamshire.

*Creation.* Baroness Howe of Langar, August 19th, 1788.

*Arms.* On a fess between three wolves heads couped, sable.

*Supporters.* Two Cornish choughs, proper, beaked and legged, Gules.

[q] Bisset, vol. iii. p. 105. [r] Ibid. p. 107.

## NEVILLE, LORD BRAYBROOKE.

GEORGE NEVILLE, LORD ABERGAVENNY, who died September 20th, 1492, leaving by Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Fenne, Knight,

First, George, Lord Abergavenny, who died 27 Hen. VIII. father of Henry Lord Abergavenny, who died 1587, leaving Mary, his daughter and heir, married to Sir Thomas Fane.

Second, Sir EDWARD Neville, of Aldington Park in Kent, who by Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor, was father of

First, EDWARD, who succeeded his cousin Henry as LORD ABERGAVENNY in 1587, and died 31 Eliz. See vol. v. art. Abergavenny.

Second, Sir HENRY Neville, of *Billingbere* in Berkshire, [a] who

[a] In the church of Lawrence-Waltham in Berkshire, is a stately monument for Sir Henry Neville, the father, whereon is the statue of a person kneeling, and facing the East; behind him are the statues of his two wives; and behind them his son in armour, kneeling with his wife behind him. Under him are six Latin verses; and this epitaph:

"Here lyeth Sir HENRY NEVILL, Knight, descended of the *Nevilles*, Barons of *Abergavenny*, who were a branch of the house of *Westmerland*. He was (besides martial service) of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry* the Eight & King *Edward* the Sixt. He dyed the 13th of January, 1593. Issue he had by Dame ELIZABETH, sole heire to Sir JOHN

married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Gresham; and had issue

Sir HENRY Neville, of *Billingbere*, of whom Lodge gives the following Memoir.

"He owed his introduction at court," says Lodge, "to a family connection with secretary Cecil, and his promotion there, perhaps, yet more to his own merit, for he was a person of great wisdom and integrity. He was appointed ambassador to France, in April 1599; and, in the summer of the following year, acted as first commissioner at the treaty of Boulogne. Unfortunately for him, the negociation was concluded a few months before the discovery of Essex's conspiracy; and at his return he unwarily listened to some hints of that wild design, which his excessive attachment to the Earl induced him to conceal. Essex, on his arraignment, named him as a party; he was committed to the Tower for misprision of treason, in the midst of his preparations for returning to his charge in France, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine, which was mitigated to 5000 *l.* The alteration caused in his pecuniary circumstances, by the rigid exaction of this penalty, compelled him, in the next reign, to accept of offices beneath his deserts; and contrary to his spirited disposition, we find him projecting and executing various little schemes for the relief of James's necessities; and, in spite of the efforts made by his friends to get him appointed secretary, in 1612, he was never advanced to any higher employment, owing, as it is said, to the King's having conceived a personal dislike to him." He died 1615. There are numerous letters by and to him, in Winwood's Memorials, of which Hume speaks in high terms.

Sir Henry Neville married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew of Cornwall, Knight, by whom he had issue three sons:

First, Sir Henry, *of whom presently.*

GRESHAM, Knight, by Dame FRANCES, sole heire to Sir HENRY THWAITES, Knight: which Dame ELIZABETH dyed 6 Nov. 1573. Dame FRANCES GRESHAM buried the 27th of October, 1580. And are both here also buried, with ELIZABETH NEVILL, the eldest daughter."[1]

[1] Ashmole's Berkshire, vol. ii. p. 431, 432.

Second, Edward Neville, died s. p. He lies buried at Shillingford in Berkshire, with the following epitaph, on a monument in the north wall of the chancel:

M. S.
D. EDOARDI
NEVILL, Armi. ex
flexuosa stemmatis
Notiliter vetusti serie
Progerminati: cui pater D.
HENRICUS NEVILLE, Eques Auratus
extraordinaria Reginæ ELIZAB.
ad HENRICUM IV. GALL. Regem
Legatione perhonorifice functus aliam
Musarum et Encyclopædicam
Nobilitatem, adserentis inter
*Regalis* Collegii *Cantabrigiensis*
Sodales, unius quondam meritissimi
ud blandiorem prolificamque
Conjugii sodalitatem, prolecti
tandem festivo cuniculo
ad *Augustiorem* adhuc atque
insolubilem beatæ æternitatis
Societatem evecti. Anno Ætatis
30, Christi, MDCXXXII. Hoc
Uxoriæ et obstinatæ posthumiæ
Charitatis symbolum devotissimum
mærens mærenti, P. ALICIA
Uxor ejus. [b]

Third, Richard Neville, LL. D. left a daughter.

And five daughters; viz. first, Elizabeth, married Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yartington com. Somerset, Knight; second, Frances, married Richard Worsley, of Apuldercombe in the Isle of Wight; third, Catherine, married Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton in Cheshire, ancestor to the present Sir Richard Brooke; fourth, Mary, married Sir Edward Lewknor, of Denham-Hall, Sussex; fifth, Dorothy, married Sir Richard Catlyn, of Wingfield Castle, Suff.

Sir HENRY Neville, of *Billingbere*, Knight, eldest son, died June 29th, 1629, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John

[b] Ashmole's Berkshire, vol. i. p. 181.

Smith, of Ostenhanger com. Kent, Knight, by whom he had three daughters, and two sons, viz.

First, Catherine, married to Sir Thomas Lunsford, sometime lieutenant of the Tower of London; second, Mary, wife of .... Borell; third, Philippa, married to ..... Jepson. [c]

The sons were:

First, Richard, *of whom presently*.

Second, Henry Neville, of Warfield in Berkshire, a man of some celebrity in his day; who was born at Billingbere, became a member of Merton College, Oxford, in 1635, aged fifteen; and soon after translated himself to that of *University*, where he continued some years, but took no degree. In the beginning of the civil wars, he travelled into France, Italy, and other countries, by which he advanced himself much in the knowledge of modern languages and of men; and returning in 1645, or thereabouts, became a Recruiter in the Long Parliament, for Abingdon in Berkshire: at which time he was very great with Henry Martin, Thomas Chaloner, Thomas Scot, James Harington, and other zealous commonwealth's-men. In November 1651, he was elected one of the council of state, being then a favourite of Oliver; but when he saw that person gaped at monopolizing the government, he left him, was out of his favour, and acted little during his usurpation. In 1656, he was elected burgess for Reading, to serve in Richard's parliament, which began at Westminster January 27th of the same year; and when that person was deposed, and the Rump Parliament shortly after restored to sit in the house, there was a letter from King Charles II. then in exile, casually put [d] into his hands, to be presented to that junto, for his restoration to his kingdom; but the members thereof voting, that it should not be opened or read in the house, they looked upon themselves afterwards, when they saw what General Monk intended, as idiots and desperate fools. At that time he was a great Rota-man, and was one of the chief persons of James Harington's club of commonwealth's-men to instil their principles into others, being then esteemed a man of good parts, yet of a factious and turbulent spirit; but after the restoration he skulked for a time, and at length being seized, he was, among others, imprisoned, but soon after set at liberty. He published, first, *The*

c Visitation of Berks 1664, Harl. MSS. 1530.

d James Heath in his *Brief Chron. of the late intestine war, &c. Lond.* 1663, part iii. under the year 1660.

*Parliament of Ladies*, 1647, 4to.; second, *Shuffling, Cutting, and Dealing in a game of Picket, &c.* 1659, 4to.; third, *The Isle of Pines*, 1668, 4to.; fourth, *Plato Redivivus*, 1681, 8vo.: of all which publications see more particulars in *Wood's Athenæ*. He also wrote *the Preface* to *Machiavel's Works*, 1674, and 1680, 8vo. &c. He was likewise the author of several copies of verses, printed in several books, which with some people obtained him the name of a poet. He lived twenty years before his death in lodgings in Silver-street, near Bloomsbury-market; and dying on September 20th, 1694, was buried at Warfield in Berkshire.[e] He married Elizabeth, sole daughter of Richard,[f] and niece and heir of Edward, Staverton, of Heathley-Hall in Warfield, aforesaid.

Richard Neville, of *Billingbere*, Esq. eldest son of Sir Henry (by Elizabeth Smith), was justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of the county of Berks; and was æt. forty-eight, on March 28th, 1665. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Heydon, of Baconthorpe com. Norfolk, Knight, lieutenant of the ordnance to King Charles I. By her he had issue two sons and five daughters.

The former were; first, Anne, born February 14th, 1647, married Richard Rainsford, of Dallington com. Northampton, chief justice of the King's Bench; by whom she had issue Anne Rainsford, sole heir, who died 1707, having married James, second Lord Griffin, of Braybrooke, who was buried at Dingley co. Northampton, Oct. 31st, 1715, having issue, Edward, third Lord Griffin, who died 1742, without surviving issue: and two daughters: Elizabeth, eldest sister and coheir, married, first, Henry (Neville) Grey, Esq. hereafter mentioned; and, secondly, John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, but died s. p. 1762: Anne, second daughter, and at length sole heir, married William Whitwell, of Oundle com. Northampton, Esq. *of whose issue a more particular account is given in vol. vi. under the title of Howard of Walden.* His son Sir John Griffin (Whitwell), Lord Howard of Walden, was created by patent dated September 5th, 1788, Baron of Braybrooke *in the county of Northampton*, to him and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq. *of Billingbere in the county of Berks, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.*

Second, Mirabel Neville, born November 15th, 1650; third,

e Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p 918.

f He died 1636. See his epitaph in Ashmole's Berks, vol. ii. p. 441.

Elizabeth, born May 6th, 1657; fourth, Catherine, born June 23d, 1659.

Fifth, Frances Neville, born May 19th, 1665, married Sir Richard Cocks, of Dumbleton com. Gloucester, Bart. and died February 1st, 1723-4, æt. sixty. See her epitaph at Dumbleton, in *Bigland's Glouc.* vol. i. p. 502.

JOHN Neville, son and heir, born July 23d, 1652, seems to have died without issue.

RICHARD Neville, of *Billingbere*, Esq. second son, born October 12th, 1655, represented Berkshire in parliament till 1710. He married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Grey Lord Grey, of Wark, sister to Ford, Earl of Tankerville; [f] and by her had issue two sons and a daughter; viz.

First, GREY Neville, born September 23d, 1681, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Boteler, of Woodhall com. Hertf. but died in 1723, s. p.

Second, HENRY Neville, born August 17th, 1683, took the name of GREY by act of parliament pursuant to the will of his uncle *Ralph Lord Grey*. He died in 1740, s. p. having married Elizabeth, already mentioned, eldest sister and coheir to Edward third Lord Griffin; who surviving him remarried John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, but died 1762, s. p. and was buried near her first husband at Lawrence Waltham.

Third, CATHERINE Neville, died in 1720, and was buried at Ruscombe, Berks, having married RICHARD ALDWORTH, [g] of Stanlake com. Oxf. Esq. who died in May 1738, leaving issue

RICHARD NEVILLE ALDWORTH, of *Stanlake* aforesaid, only son, born September 3d, 1717, took the surname and arms of

[f] See vol. v. art. Earl Grey.

[g] There was a family of this name seated at Wanting, Berks, of whom was Thomas Aldworth, of Wanting, æt. thirty-three, 1664, who by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Castle, of Wanting, was father of Thomas Aldworth, æt. twelve, 1664.

Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, com. Cork in Ireland, was chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and married, 1677, Mary, daughter and heir of William Crofton, of Temple-House, com. Sligo, Esq.

Sir Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, was Provost Marshal, and Vice-President of the Province of Munster; and from him descended Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, M. P. for Lismore, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile, had St Leger Aldworth, second son, who took the name of *St. Leger*, and was created *Baron Doneraile* 1776, and *Viscount Doneraile* 1785. *See Archdall's Irish Peerage*, vol. vi. p. 122.

Richard Aldworth, of Hinton-Pipard in Wilts, Gent. was buried at Ruscombe, March 15th, 1638. *See Ashmole's Berks*, vol. ii. p 400.

NEVILLE (on the death of Elizabeth Countess of Portsmouth), by his Majesty's licence dated August 30th, 1762. He was appointed under secretary of state in 1748; secretary to the embassy at the court of France August 1762; and minister plenipotentiary there in 1763. He was member in four successive parliaments from 1747 to 1774, for Wallingford, &c.; and dying July 17th, 1793, was buried at Ruscomb in Berks; having married Magdalen, daughter of Francis Callandrini, first Syndic of the Republic of Geneva, who died June 17th, o. s. 1750, aged thirty-two, and was buried at Ruscombe aforesaid. By her he left one daughter and one son; viz.

Frances Neville, born June 23d, 1749, married at St. Mary-le-bone in 1794, to Francis Jalabert, of Crouchland com. Sussex, Esq.; and

RICHARD ALDWORTH NEVILLE, *present* and SECOND LORD BRAYBROOKE, only son and heir, born in Duke-street, Westminster, July 3d, 1750, N. S. Member of parliament for Reading, Berks, from 1792, till his accession to the peerage.

In May 25th, 1797, on the death of John Lord Howard, of Walden, and LORD BRAYBROOKE, he succeeded to the latter Barony, according to the limitation already mentioned, at p. 157.

His Lordship is now lord lieutenant of Essex, &c.

His Lordship married at Stow, com. Bucks, June 19th, 1780, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. George Grenville, and sister to George, now Marquis of Buckingham; and by her, who died November 6th, 1796, and was buried at Lawrence-Waltham, has had issue six sons and four daughters: viz.

First and second, two male infants, died the day of their birth, March 2d, 1781.

Third, Catherine, born February 23d, 1782, in Pall-Mall, and baptized there.

Fourth, Richard, son and heir, born September 26th, 1783, at Stanlake, and baptized at Ruscombe. He is now member of parliament for the town of Buckingham.

Fifth, Frances, born June 5th, 1785, died May 8th, 1786, and buried at St. James's, Westminster.

Sixth, Mary, born at Stanlake, August 5th, 1786, and baptized at Ruscombe; married, April 11th, 1806, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, of Hawarden Castle in Flintshire, Bart.

Seventh, Henry, born in Pall-Mall, March 1st 1788; a captain in the fourteenth dragoons, died in Spain, August 1809, after the battle of Talavera.

Eighth, George, born at Stanlake August 17th, 1789, baptized at Ruscombe.

Ninth, Caroline, born in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, October 6th, 1792.

Tenth, William, born in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, June 11th, 1796.

*Title.* Richard Aldworth Neville, Baron of Braybrooke in the county of Northampton.

*Creation.* Baron of Braybrooke by patent September 5th, 1788.

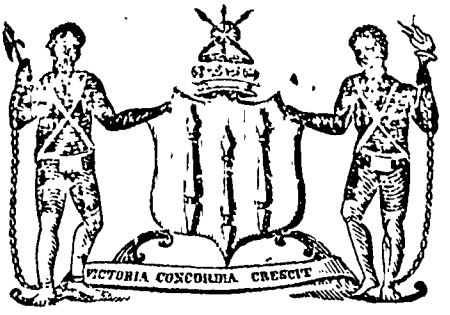
*Arms.* First and fourth, sable, a griffin segreant argent, beaked and langued, or; second and third, gules, a saltier argent, charged with a rose of the field, and a crescent for difference.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a talbot's head, erased sable.

*Supporters.* Two lions regardant argent, maned sable.

*Motto.* NE VILE VELIS.

*Chief Seats.* Audley End near Saffron Walden, Essex; Billingbere, Berks.




# AMHERST, LORD AMHERST.

THE family of AMHERST, as is proved by a pedigree, collected from ancient evidences (preserved in the Heralds Office, London) is descended from Saxon original.[a]

In the 22d year of the reign of King Richard the IId. JOHN AMHERST was living at *Amherst*, in the parish of *Pebenbury*, alias *Pembury*, in the county of Kent.

He was succeeded in that estate by THOMAS, his son and heir, who was father to

THOMAS, of the same place, who was succeeded there by his son and heir,

A third THOMAS, father of

[a] "HAMO, Lord Marourd, Blen, Lavington, Estrusted, Biersted, now called Brasted, Nettlested, Ditton, and other lands in the county of Kent; was sheriff of that county at the time of the general survey, made by order of William the Conqueror, and entered in Doomsday-book, which is still preserved in the Exchequer. He continued sheriff to the middle of the reign of King Henry I. for in the year 1111, Hugh, Abbot of St. Augustine's, granted Bodesham and Smetheham to HAMO, and at the same time HAMO made a grant of other lands, in the town of Fordwich, to the said Abbey.

The records of Christ Church, Canterbury, and the deeds of the hospital of St. Laurence, prove, that one of the name of HAMO held the lands above-mentioned in the reigns of King Richard II. and King John.

HAMO, Bishop of Rochester, founded an hospital at Hythe, for ten poor men: he likewise built the palace at Halling, for the use of his successors in that see.

HAMO DE HERST is mentioned by Philipot, page 5, to be flourishing in the second year of King Edward III. In the next reign of Richard II. the name appears, by record, to be then wrote AMHERST of AMHERST, they having dropped the Norman de, and the aspirate H." *This sort of deduction must stand on the credit of the last editor!*

A fourth THOMAS, whose son and heir,

RICHARD,[b] had three sons; first, Richard; second, William; and third, Jeffery, ancestor of Lord Amherst.

First, RICHARD Amherst, Esq. the son, was seated at *Bay-Hall*, in *Pebenbury*, alias *Pembury*, in the county of Kent, which estate he purchased,[c] and at Lewes in the county of Sussex. Having applied himself with great assiduity, to the study of the laws, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and was made serjeant to Queen Elizabeth; he was also high steward of all the manors, lands, and possessions within the county of Sussex, belonging to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer of England, which Earl, by his will[d] dated Aug. 11th, 1607, therein styling him his beloved friend, bequeathed to him forty pounds. He was founder of the alms-houses at Pembury, where he was born. His will bears date August 8th, 1630, and the probate thereof May 3d, 1632.

By his second wife, Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, Knt. and Bart. and sister to Sir Roger Palmer, Knight of the Bath, and Baronet (who survived him) he had two daughters; Frances, living unmarried, at the visitation of the county of Sussex, in 1634; and Margaret, married to Sir James Colebrand, of Lewes in Sussex, Bart.

And by his first wife, Anne, who was the daughter and coheir of William Reynes, of Mereworth in the county of Kent, Esq. he had a daughter, Anne, baptised at Pembury, January 1st, 1602-3, and an only son,

RICHARD Amherst, of Bay-Hall aforesaid, Esq. who was baptised at Pembury, May 17th, 1600, and dying, August 29th, 1664, was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Pembury, as was his wife Dorothy, on July 19th, 1654; she was daughter of John Craddock, of Ludesdown, and of the parish of Ightham in Sussex, Gent. descended from the ancient family of Craddock, alias Newton, of the county of Somerset, and on a grave-stone in the said chancel, are these inscriptions:

b From the same ancestors, as it seems, are sprung the Amhersts of West Farleigh and Boxley, in Kent; whose ancestor was Nicholas Amherst, temp. Jam. I.

Nicholas Amhurst, the poet, was born at Marden in Kent, the grandson of a clergyman. He died April 27th, 1742. See *Biogr. Dict.* vol. i. p. 319.

c Of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, in the seventh of King James I. *Hasted's Kent*, vol. ii. p. 358.

d Ex Regist. vocat. Dorset, qu. I. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

Among the remains of the dead, lies interred here, the body of Richard Amherst, late of Bay-hall, in the county of Kent, Esq. who departed this life on the 29th of August, 1664, in the 65th yeare of his age.

And also the body of Dorothy, his deare wife, who left this mortal world on the 18th of July, 1654, in the 58th year of her age, having been married 27 yeares, having borne six sons and five daughters; whereof William, Richard, Isabella, and her youngest son, dead borne, lye interred on her left hand, hoping for a joyful resurrection at the coming of our blessed Saviour.

Prepare for Death, that hour will come;
And after Death the day of Doome.
Dorothy Amherst.

The sons were,

First, William, who died young.

Second, William, hereafter mentioned.

Third, Charles, who died unmarried, and was buried, November 16th, 1705, [e] at Pembury. [f]

Fourth, Richard, who died young, and was buried at Pembury, June 26th, 1654; and,

Fifth, Henry, who died young.

The daughters were, Margaret, who died unmarried; Isabella, who died very young, and was buried at Pembury, on March 24th, 1665-6;

Third, Elizabeth, who became at length coheir to the estate, and was buried at Pembury, Jan. 30, 1707-8, having been married to Sir Henry *Selby*, Knight, serjeant at law (by whom she had issue, Charles *Selby*, who took the name of *Amherst*, inherited the Bay-hall estate, married Margaret, daughter of John Robinson, of com. Denbigh, Esq. relict of Sir George Strode, Knight,

e Hasted says, Nov. 9th, 1709.

f This Charles Amherst, by his will, dated March 2d, 1702, gave his estate (subject to the life-interest of his two sisters, Lady Elizabeth Selby, and Mrs. Dorothy Amherst) to his nephew Charles Selby, and the heirs male of his body; in default of male issue, to Jeffery Amherst, Esq. eldest son of Arthur, late M. D. in default of male issue, to Jeffery Amherst, Esq. of Riverhead, and his heirs male; in default of male issue, to the heirs male of Mr. William Amherst, late a silkman in London, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

died s. p. and was buried at Pembury, March 8th, 1744-5; and Dorothy, who married John Browne, of the county of Salop, Esq. and had issue Charles Brown, Esq. of Bay-hall, who died 1753, s. p.); and

Dorothy, the youngest daughter, and at length coheir (with her sister Elizabeth), was second wife to her second cousin Jeffery Amherst, of Riverhead, as hereafter-mentioned.

WILLIAM, the eldest surviving son of Richard Amherst, of Bay-hall, Esq. and his wife, Dorothy Craddock, before-mentioned, died unmarried, and was buried at Pembury; within the communion rails of which church is a black marble grave-stone, whereon is engraved the following inscription:

Orimur. Morimur.

Inter reliquias mortis, hic sepelitur corpus Gulielmi Amherst, generosi (filii natu maximi Richardi Amherst de Bay-hall in comitatu Kant. armigeri) qui ex hac luce migravit x° die Decembris, Anno Domini 1663, ætatis suæ XXXII°. In cujus memoriam Domina Dorothea Amherst, ejus soror charissima hoc posuit monumentum.

Flos jacet hic juvenum; lachrymas cohibere potestis?
In tumulum gemitu non comitatus eat?
Natu morigeri, cognati, fratris, amici,
Singula præstiterit munia fidus erat,
Sobrietas, probitas, pietas, prudentia, candor,
Quæque bonum sapiunt hunc coluere virum,
Spiritus in cœlo remanet, corpusque sepulchro
Mundum deservit, raptus amore Dei.

Having brought the male descendants of Richard Amherst, serjeant at law, to a conclusion, we now come to treat of his two younger brothers, the eldest of whom was William, who left a daughter, Mary, married to John Champs, of Tunbridge in Kent; and the youngest was Jeffery, from whom the present Lord Amherst is descended.

Which JEFFERY Amherst having entered into holy orders, was inducted into the rectory of Horsemonden in Kent, and in his last will and testament (which bears date September 24th, 1647, and was proved on December 2d, 1662), is styled of *Southes* in the county of *Sussex, Clerk,* and thereby directs to be buried in

the chancel of that parish church. He married Joan, daughter of John Barnden, Gent. by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret, married to Tristram Thomas, of Rotherfield, in com. Sussex, Esq. and three sons; first, Arthur; second, Richard; third, John.

ARTHUR Amherst, the *eldest*[g] son,[h] having studied four years at the University of Oxford, removed to that of Bourges in France, where he took his degree of doctor in physic, was afterwards practitioner in his faculty at Hastings in Sussex; and was incorporated into the University of Oxford, on November 11th, 1662. He afterwards practised at Tunbridge in Kent, where he died, and in the cross aile, at the east end of that parish church, is a black marble grave-stone, thus inscribed:

Arthurus Amherst, M. D.
Vir, Maritus, Parens, Medicus,
Integer, amans, providus, peritus,
Regi fidelis, suis charus, omnibus amicus.
Obijt Jul. 2. A. D. 1678.
Ætat. suæ 63.

By his last will and testament, dated June 21st, 1678, and proved, July 16th, 1680, he directs to be buried by his wife Eleanor, who died before him. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Tresse, Knight, Gentleman Pensioner to Charles I. and had issue two sons; first, Jeffery, seated at Fishall, near Tunbridge in Kent, Esq. who married ...., daughter of Sir Robert Knightley, of Easted (Ashted) in Surry, Knight; second, William (whose daughter Anne was living at Sevenoaks in Kent, in 1767.) Also two daughters, Margaret, the wife of General Walter Baynes; and Dorothy, married to ..... Kitchingham, of Southborough, in Sussex.

Richard Amherst, second[i] son of Jeffery, rector of Horsemonden, died before his father in 1647; he married Mary, daughter of ..... Bowen, and had issue Richard, and Elizabeth.

JOHN Amherst, the *youngest* son of the said Jeffery, was one of the benchers of Gray's-Inn, and a counsellor at law; he made

[g] Hasted, vol. i. p. 354, makes him *second* son.
[h] Wood's Fasti Oxon. p. 825.
[i] Hasted makes him *eldest* son.

his will, November 19th, 1686, which was proved May 25th, 1691. He was buried at Mickleham in Surry, on the north side of the chancel of which parish church, on a black marble grave-stone, is this inscription:

JOHANNES AMHERST, Armiger,
Honorabilis Hospitii GRAIENSIS Socius et
[k] ..... Lector anno MDCLXIX.
Religionis, Ecclesiæ, Patriæque amans.
Obiit quarto Maii anno { Salutis MDCXCI. / Ætatis LXXI.

On another black marble grave-stone (in the same church) is this inscription for his third wife:

Memoriæ sacrum,
Dominæ JANÆ ONSLOW,
Filiæ FRANCISCI STYDOLFE, Equitis
Aurati. Tertiæ Uxoris Maritus tertius, hoc
marmor incidi curavit, JOHANNES AM-
HERST, Armiger, non minus amoris Monu-
mentum quam doloris: Primo Viro, HENRI-
co YATES, Armigero, binam peperit pro-
lem ELIZABETHAM et HENRICUM. Se-
cundo, HENRICO ONSLOW, Equiti Aura-
to bis binam, quorum supersunt RICARDUS
et ANNA. Tertio, se dedit, castosque amores,
adeoque se familiæ Amherstianæ,
totam inservit, ut se Viro, natam Viri Filio.

He married three wives; first, Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Jeffery Kirby, citizen and merchant of London, (who fined to be excused serving the office of Alderman of the said city) by Dorothy, daughter of William Baye, and heir to her brother; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Bickerton, of Leicestershire, Esq. relict of ..... Triggs, Esq. of the same county; also of ..... Higgison, Alderman of London; she died in 1667. His third wife was Jane, third daughter of Sir Francis Stydolphe, of Mickleham, in Surry, Knight, widow, first, of Henry Yate, Esq.; secondly, of Sir Henry Onslow, Knight, both of Warn-

[k] This is covered by a pew.

ham in Sussex: he had no issue by the two last wives; but by the first he had three sons,

First, Jeffery, who continued the line.

Second, John; third, John, who both died young.

Also three daughters; first, Margaret, born March 27th, and baptised April 1st, 1651; second, Annabella, born the 14th, and baptised the 19th of January, 1654; married to John Mill, of Brewhurst in Sussex, Esq.: third, Mary, born the 7th, and baptised the 14th of March, 1655; married ..... Yate, of Sussex, Esq.

JEFFERY, the only surviving son and heir, was born the 11th, and baptised the 12th of January, 1649; and applying himself to the study of the law, became a bencher of Gray's-Inn. He was the first of the family, seated at *Riverhead* in Kent; and was buried at Pembury, August 15th, 1713.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Yate, of Warnham in the county of Sussex, Esq. by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Stydolphe, of Mickleham in Surry, Knight, before-mentioned; his second wife, (to whom he was married at Pembury, by a special licence, on May 4th, 1687) was his second cousin, Dorothy, daughter and at length coheir to Richard Amherst, of Bay-hall, Esq. by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of John Craddock, before-mentioned; she died without issue, and was buried at Pembury, May 4th, 1712.

By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had six sons and four daughters,

First, John, baptised at Warnham, April 10th, 1672, died March 10th, 1676, and was buried at Warnham.

Second, Jeffery, *his heir.*

Third, Henry, } both died young.
Fourth, Henry, }

Fifth, Richard, who died young, March 11th, 1681, and was buried at Warnham.

Sixth, Charles, who died an infant, August 11th, 1682, and was buried at Warnham.

The daughters were,

First, Jane, born the 10th, and baptised the 15th of April, 1673, at Warnham, and married ..... Boyd, Esq.

Second, Margaret, baptised 19th February 1674, at Warnham, and married to John Seyliard, of Pendell-court, in the parish of Bletchingley in the county of Surry, Esq. who is buried in that

parish church, and whose grand-daughter, Hester, married George Scullard, Esq. barrister at law.

Third, Frances, baptised at Warnham, June 25th, 1678, died young.

Fourth, Elizabeth, died young.

JEFFERY, the only surviving son and heir, baptised at Warnham, on July 29th, 1677, was a bencher of Gray's-Inn; and was buried at Seven Oakes in Kent, on November 1st, 1750. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kerrill, of Hadlow in the county of Kent, Esq. (by his wife, Mary, daughter of Maximilian Dalyson, of Hamptons and Halling in the county of Kent, Esq. by Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, Esq.) and by her, who was buried at Seven-Oakes, on May 1st, 1752, had issue seven sons and four daughters. The sons were,

First, Sackville, baptised at Seven-Oakes, in 1715, died unmarried December 12th, 1763, and was buried the 16th, at Nutgrove in the county of Gloucester.

Second, Jeffery, *first Lord Amherst.*

Third, John, born at Seven-Oakes, and died Admiral of the Blue, on February 12th, 1778; he married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lindzee, of Portsmouth, Esq. but had no issue.

Fourth, Thomas, baptised May 29th, 1725; and was buried June 6th following, at Seven-Oakes.

Fifth, Sidney, baptised September 22d, 1728; and was buried May 2d, 1729, at Seven-Oakes.

Sixth, Charles, baptised September 16th, 1729; and buried in April following, at Seven-Oakes.

Seventh, William, born at Riverhead, and baptised at Seven-Oakes, February 5th, 1732; who was colonel of the thirty second regiment of foot, lieutenant-general of the army, aid-de-camp to his Majesty, lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, lieutenant-governor of St. John's in Newfoundland, and adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces: he died at his house in Park-lane, London, May 13th, 1781. He was married at St. George's, Hanover-square, on March 31st, 1766, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Paterson, Esq. and by her, who died at Bath, March 7th, 1776, and was buried at Seven-Oakes, had one son, William Pitt Amherst, *now Lord Amherst*; and two daughters, Elizabeth, born at Bath, February 1774; and Harriot, born in the parish of St. John in the Isle of Wight, October 1775; died young.

The daughters were,

First, Elizabeth, baptised at Seven-Oakes, June .., 1714, married the Rev. John Thomas, Rector of Nutgrove and Welford in the county of Gloucester, and died (his widow) at Newbold in the county of Warwick, April .., 1779. She was celebrated for her poetical talents.

Second, Margaret, baptised February 3d, 1718, died unmarried, May 9th, 1735, and was buried the 14th of the same month, at Seven-Oakes.

Third, Mary, baptised at Seven-Oakes, December .., 1720, and was buried there the 17th of February following.

JEFFERY, FIRST LORD AMHERST, the *second* son, became at length possessed of the family estate at Riverhead, and having attached himself early in life to the profession of a soldier, acquired the highest military honours and preferments, by his great and meritorious services to his country, after a six years glorious war in North America, where he was appointed Governor and COMMANDER IN CHIEF of all the British forces, in 1760. Having resigned this command, he sailed from New-York for England, in November 1763, on board his Majesty's snow of war, the Weazel, and arriving at his house in Pall-Mall, London, on December 29th, he, the next day, waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, who received him very graciously, and among other marks of his royal approbation of his conduct, appointed him governor of the province of Virginia.

The victorious achievements of the British forces in North America, during Sir Jeffery Amherst's continuance there, cannot be better summed up, than by giving two of the inscriptions on an obelisk, in the grounds at his seat at Montreal, viz.

LOUISBOURG surrendered, and six battalions, prisoners of war, July the 26th, 1758.
FORT DU QUESNE taken possession of, 24th Nov. 1758.
NIAGARA surrendered 25th July, 1759.
TICONDEROGA taken possession of, 26th July, 1759.
CROWN POINT taken possession of, 4th August, 1759.
QUEBEC capitulated, 18th September, 1759.

The other,

FORT LEVI surrendered, 25th August, 1760.
ISLE AU NOIX abandoned, 28th August, 1760.
MONTREAL surrendered, and with it all Canada, and ten

*French* battalions laid down their arms, 8th September, 1760.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, re-taken, 18th September, 1762.

On November 26th, 1760, Sir Jeffery arrived at New York, and was saluted with a general discharge of the cannon round the town; and the next day he was waited upon by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, with the principal inhabitants of the town, who had voted him the freedom of their city in a gold box, and presented him with the following address:

*The cordial Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, to his* EXCELLENCY GENERAL AMHERST.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"To the united suffrages of the British world, in favour of your Excellency's distinguished merit, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the city of New York, beg leave to add their most grateful tribute of thanks, for the invaluable services wrought by your superior wisdom and valour, in annexing the extensive country of Canada to his Majesty's dominions in America. An acquisition so inestimable in itself, so pregnant with the most important consequences, cannot fail to shine with a supreme lustre, amidst the most luminous events, and give to its author a rank exalted in the train of British worthies. Minutely to describe the innumerable advantages resulting from so signal a conquest, would be a vain attempt. Let millions yet unborn mark the distinguished blessings as they rise; and while they reap the happy fruits of your martial virtues, they will not cease to bless the name of Amherst.

"Yet that we ourselves may not seem insensible of our happiness, permit us, Sir, to turn our eyes to the wide-extended frontiers of our many fair colonies, over which his sacred Majesty has so long swayed his gracious sceptre. How strangely altered is the amazing scene! There the savage native, and more savage Canadian, were lately wont to seize the defenceless and inoffending peasant, doomed, with his tender wife, and helpless children, to the most excruciating deaths, or a more dreadful captivity. Hence an universal horror seized the borderers. To this suc-

ceeded a general dereliction, and the numerous settlements, abandoned to the relentless fury of an insatiate foe, were soon reduced to dismal and undistinguished ruin. Husbandry felt the fatal effects of such a waste of country: and this city, famous for its commerce, beheld, and wept the diminution of its staple. Thus, besides the keenest sympathy for our suffering fellow-subjects, we have acted our own sad parts in the affecting tragedy.

"But Canada is no more. The peasant may return in security to his fields; husbandry will soon revive; the face of nature smile with the blessings of peace; and this flourishing city rejoice in the plenty of its markets. This surprizing change, we attribute, with the most humble gratitude, to the paternal care of our most gracious Sovereign, in appointing your Excellency to conduct his victorious armies in America.

"Our restless enemies, possessed of the two great rivers of St. Lawrence and Missisippi, long since formed the horrid scheme of circumventing us with a chain of fortresses. This, with unwearied industry, they at length achieved; and by this they gained the dominion of the lakes, and their connecting streams. The passes thus secured, as well into Canada as our own country, necessarily procured them the assistance of numerous tribes of Indians; and, not to say worse, shook the fidelity of the few who had so long valued themselves on our protection. Nothing then seemed wanting but a little patience, till they had introduced a sufficient number of regulars from France. But in this they failed: their sanguine expectations broke down the restraints of policy, and they began to execute the deep-laid purpose before they had strength sufficient to ensure success. And yet, thus advantageously situated, they compelled us in a defensive war, to toil through several campaigns: most of which ended in the loss of some fort or tract of country. So true it is, that the inferiority of their numbers was in a great measure compensated for, by the possession of those important posts, which, had they not been wrested from them by your unexampled conduct, seconded by the matchless heroism of the much lamented Wolfe, and the vigorous efforts of his brave successor in command, would, in the hands of so vigilant, designing, and indefatigable an enemy, most probably have ended in the reduction of the whole British North America. This, Sir, is a hasty portraiture of the mighty evils from which, by your triumphs, we have been delivered; evils to which we shall never again be exposed, unless our restless

neighbours should, by a restitution, be enabled to renew the execrable attempt.

"Yet, what will more effectually perpetuate your name, Sir, with universal applause to the latest posterity, are those innumerable benefits arising from an exclusive possession of this vast continent. These benefits, the purchase of your labours, will unfold themselves in every revolving year till Great Britain shall become the Imperial Mistress of Nations. Indeed, to view her in her present glorious state, must swell the breast of her every worthy son. Her royal fleets seem already to give law to her neighbours. As often as they spread their canvas, even the insulting Gaul beholds with trembling expectation; while to her victorious armies it is the same thing to march and to conquer. But the vast variety of soils and climates in America, capable of producing every necessary and conveniency of life, joined to the fishery on its coast, must infallibly prove to our mother country an inexhaustible source of wealth; thus enabling her, as well by the power of her arms, as by with-holding or bestowing the blessing both of art and nature, to humble the united arrogance of the most presumptuous opposers, and support the tottering fortunes of dependent states. Such, Sir, will be the wonderful effects of the conquest gained by those armies, which you have commanded with so much honour to yourself and the nation; a conquest too immensely valuable ever to be ceded to an enemy, whose principal characteristic is a perfidious abuse of favours.

But, Sir, while so remarkable an event will never fail to furnish the most ample testimonials of your military accomplishments, the ingenuous mind must at the same time receive a peculiar satisfaction from the contemplation of another part of your uncommon character; we mean your humane and generous use of victory. The picture of a Conqueror, drawn from the greatest examples recorded in the faithful pages of history, though it strikes the soul with a mixture of admiration and terror, is seldom expressive of benevolent affections of the heart, even when the conquered are rather objects of commiseration than revenge. Hence it is, that your compassionate treatment of the vanquished Canadians, must appear most singularly amiable! To require of a disarmed, yet implacable foe, whose inhumanities have deserved the severest strokes of vindictive justice, nothing more than a quiet submission to the gentle dictates of British rule, is indeed a disinterested virtue: and must convince the attentive world, that Britons never

conquer to enslave. To conclude, Sir, that the God of armies may continue to furnish your head with wisdom, your breast with fortitude, and your arm with strength: that he may cover you as with a shield, and make you terrible to your enemies in the day of battle; that you may long live to enjoy the gracious smiles of your Royal Master, the grateful acclamations of the British nation, and the peaceful eulogiums of an approving conscience; that your name may be remembered with thankfulness by the latest posterity; and that your unwearied labours for the public welfare, may meet with their due rewards here, and an unfading crown of glory hereafter, are the earnest wishes and desires of your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

The MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONALTY,
of the City of NEW-YORK."

"Nov. 27, 1760."

*To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"I return you most sincere thanks for the Address you have been pleased to make to me.

"It gives me very particular pleasure that the success of his Majesty's arms in the reduction of Canada, has contributed so much to the happiness of the people on this continent; and it is my most hearty wish, that this city may reap all the advantages it can desire from this conquest, and that it may prosper and flourish to the latest time."

On April 11th, 1761, he was created one of the Knights of the most honourable order of the Bath; on November 7th, 1768, was appointed colonel of the third regiment of foot, as likewise, at the same time, colonel in chief of the sixtieth, or royal American regiment of foot, which he retained till his death. In October, 1770, was appointed governor of the island of Guernsey, the castle of Cornet, and all other islands, forts, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. On October 22d, 1772, he was appointed lieutenant-general of his Majesty's ordnance, which he retained till 1782; also, on the 6th of the following month, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, and took his place at the board accordingly, his Majesty being present; and his Majesty, in consideration of his superior merits, and signal services, was graciously pleased to advance him to the dignity of *a peer of*

*this realm*, by the style and title of BARON AMHERST, OF HOLMESDALE *in the county of Kent*, by letters patent, bearing date on May 20th, 1776; and on March 24th, 1778, his Lordship was promoted to the rank of general of the army; and in April, 1779, appointed colonel of the second troop of horse grenadier guards, which was reformed June 25th, 1788, and made the second regiment of life-guards.

In 1778, he was appointed COMMANDER IN CHIEF of his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, which high office he retained till March, 1782; and was again appointed to it 1783.

On July 30th, 1796, his Lordship was appointed to the rank of FIELD-MARSHAL.

On September 6th, 1788, his Lordship was created LORD AMHERST OF MONTREAL *in Kent*, with limitation in default of issue male of his own body, *to his nephew William Pitt Amherst; and the heirs male of his body*.

His Lordship was twice married, first, to Jane, only surviving daughter of Thomas Dalyson, of Manton in the county of Lincoln, and of Hampton in the county of Kent, Esq. (by his wife Jane, daughter of Captain Richard Etherington), which Thomas Dalyson was only surviving son of Thomas Dalyson, Esq. by Susan, his first wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury, Bart. which last Thomas was eldest surviving son of Maximilian Dalyson, of West Peckham in Kent, Esq. by his wife Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, Esq. before-mentioned. She dying on January 7th, 1765, aged forty-one, was buried at Plaxtole in Kent.

His Lordship's second Lady was Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Lieutenant-General George Cary (only brother of Lucius-Charles, Viscount Falkland), of Levengrove, by Isabella, daughter of Arthur Ingram, Esq. of Barraby, both in the county of York; they were married March 26th, 1767, in Clifford-street in the parish of St. James's Westminster, by his Grace the Archbishop of York; but his Lordship had no issue by either Lady.

His Lordship died August 3d, 1797, at his seat of Montreal in Kent, æt. eighty-one. "The name of Sir Jeffery Amherst," say his biographers, "was as much dreaded by the enemies of Great Britain, as it was revered by his countrymen. The honour of the nation whose battles he fought, seemed to be the predominant principle throughout his military career. He was a firm disciplinarian, but he was the soldier's friend; a man of strict economy, always sober, and ready at all times to hear and redress

the complaints of the army in general. No ostentation of heroism marked any of his actions; but the whole of his conduct evinced the firm simplicity of a brave mind, animated by the consciousness of what was due to himself and his country. As COMMANDER IN CHIEF, it has been said that he was induced by the sweets of office to retain his situation longer than his strength permitted the active execution of its duties; but his Sovereign saw no reason for his resignation, and his country could not be dissatisfied that the post was held by one who had hazarded his life in her defence."[1] His Lordship was succeeded by his nephew,

WILLIAM PITT AMHERST, SECOND LORD AMHERST, OF MONTREAL in Kent, born January, 1773.

His Lordship married, July 24th, 1800, Sarah, Countess of Plymouth, relict of Other Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth, daughter and coheir of Andrew Archer, last Lord Archer (who died February 28th, 1778, when the title became extinct), and has issue,

First, a daughter, born July 9th, 1801.

Second, a son, born August 29th, 1802.

Third, William Pitt, who died March 28th, 1804.

Fourth, a son, born November 24th, 1805.

Fifth, a son, born in February, 1807.

His Lordship was appointed a lord of his Majesty's bedchamber in June, 1804; and is at present his Majesty's Minister to the King of Sicily.

*Title.* William Pitt Amherst, Lord Amherst of Montreal.

*Creation.* Lord Amherst of Montreal, by patent September 6th, 1788.

*Arms.* Gules, three tilting spears erect, or, headed, argent; confirmed to Richard Amherst, Esq. by William Camden in 1607.

*Crest.* On a wreath, or and gules, a mount, vert; and on it three tilting spears, the middle one erect, the others saltierwise, or, headed, argent, encircled round their middles with a chaplet, vert.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, a Canadian war Indian, his exterior arm embowed, holding a war axe proper; rings through his nose and ears, and bracelets on his arms and wrists, argent; over his shoulders two buff belts in saltier, one with his powder-horn, the other holding his scalping knife; about his waist a

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. lxvii p 801, 802.

small apron azure, stringed gules, having gaiters on his legs azure, stringed gules, seamed or; the legs fettered and fastened with a chain, to the bracelet on the exterior wrist. On the sinister, a like Canadian holding in his exterior hand a staff argent, thereon an human scalp, proper.

*Motto.* CONSTANTIA ET VIRTUTE.

*Chief Seat.* Montreal, in the hamlet of Riverhead near Seven Oaks, Kent.

# CHICHESTER, LORD FISHERWICK.

## (*MARQUIS OF DONEGAL IN IRELAND.*)

THIS family seems anciently to have borne the name of *Cirencester*, and was one of the most eminent in the county of Devon for its antiquity, estate, employments, and alliances, having flourished for several generations at *South-Poole*, not far from *King's-Bridge*, where their most ancient habitation was: and a full representation of their dignity is manifested by that learned antiquary, Sir William Pole, in his MS. survey of Devonshire; who assures us, that they have a right to quarter the arms of the Raleighs, the Beaumonts, the Willingtons, and many other noble families.

The first of the name to be met with[a] is WALLERAN *de Cirencester* (thought to be so denominated from Cirencester in Gloucestershire) said to be descended from a brother of Robert de Cirencester, alias Chichester, Dean of Salisbury, and consecrated in 1128 Bishop of Exeter, who bestowed much money, in rebuilding and adorning his Cathedral, in which having sat twenty-two years, he was buried 1150, on the south side of the altar, near a gentleman of his own name.

To Walleran succeeded JOHN his son, the father of

Sir JOHN, whose son

Sir THOMAS DE CIRENCESTER was lord of the manor of St. Mary-Church (an eminent sea-mark on the east side of Torbay),

[a] Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 135, and Fuller.

by his marriage with Alicia de Rotomago, in the time of Henry III. from the beginning of whose reign in 1216, he sustained many honourable employments throughout the whole course of it.

His son WILLIAM had issue

Sir JOHN Cirencester, whose son

RICHARD, leaving the name of Cirencester, alias Chichester, fixed upon the latter, which has continued the surname of the family.

JOHN de Chichester his son, in 34, 45, and 46 years of King Edward III.[b] was member of parliament for the borough of Melcomb-Regis, in the county of Dorset, as he also was in 1381, 5 Richard II. and left

Sir JOHN de Chichester his heir, who in 1433 (12 Henry VI.) was returned one of the principal gentry of the county of Devon by the King's commissioners; and marrying Thomasine, daughter and heir to Sir William Raleigh, of Raleigh near Barnstaple, in Devonshire,[c] acquired that inheritance; and was father of

JOHN, of *Raleigh*, who was sheriff of the county of Devon 3 Edw. IV. and left issue

RICHARD Chichester, Esq. who 8 and 14 of that reign served the same office; and marrying Alice, daughter and heir to John Wotton (or Watton), of Widworthy, that estate accrued thereby to the family; by her, besides other children, he had

JOHN, his heir; and

Richard, his *third* son, who marrying Thomasine, daughter and heir to Simon Hall, of Hall in Bishop's Tawton, became seated there, and his posterity matched into the eminent houses of Gough of Aldercomb, in Cornwall; Ackland of Ackland; Marwood of Westcott; Basset of Umberleigh; Strode of Newnham; Pollard; Carew; and others.

JOHN Chichester,[d] the *eldest* son, married first Margaret, daughter and heir to Hugh Beaumont, of *Youlston* in *Devonshire*, Esq. with whom he had that seat, and by her had

EDWARD, his heir.

And by his second wife, Joane, daughter of Robert Brett, of Whitstaunton in Somersetshire, and of Pillond in Devonshire, he had John Chichester, of Widworthy in the east; and *Amias*,[e] of

b Ulster's Office. c Ibid. d Ibid.

e Amias married Joan, daughter of Sir Roger Giffard, of Brightley, by whom (says Rev. Mr. Prince) "he had nineteen sons, and four daughters.

Arlipston, in the north parts of Devonshire, whose posterity flourished at both places.

EDWARD Chichester, Esq. (by the *first* wife) lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and married Elizabeth,[f] eldest daughter of John Bourchier, Lord Fitz-Warine, and the first Earl of Bath, (by Cecilia his wife, daughter of Gyles, Lord D'Aubeny, and sister and heir to Henry, Lord D'Aubeny, who was created Earl of Bridgwater by King Henry VIII. and died April 8th, 1547, without issue) by whom he was father of

Sir JOHN Chichester, Knight,[g] who received that honour from Queen Elizabeth in 1580, and who, in 1552 and 1578, was high sheriff of the county of Devon, which in 1553 and 1562 he represented in parliament.[h] He married Gertrude,[i] daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham castle in Devonshire, Knt. ancestor to the Lord Viscount Courtenay, by whom he had five sons and eight daughters, viz.

First, Sir John, *ancestor to the family of Raleigh.*

Second, Arthur, whose abilities and services raised him to the *Peerage of England.*

Third, Edward, *ancestor to the Earl of Donegal.*

Fourth, Sir John Chichester the *younger*, who, whilst his brother Arthur was in France, sought glory in Ireland; where his services were rewarded with the post of serjeant-major of the army, and the honour of knighthood, so that he came to be distinguished from his elder brother of the same name and degree, by the title of *Sir John Chichester the younger*; it being no unusual thing for parents, in former times, to give a favourite name to more of their children than one, living at the same time. He was governor of Carrickfergus, and November 4th, 1597,[k] lost his life on an enterprize against the Mac Donnells, in the following manner: James Mac Sorley Mac Donnell (after Earl of Antrim) hid a strong detachment of Highland foot in a cave, about four miles distant from Carrickfergus, whilst he advanced with a small body towards that place; and braving the garrison, Sir John Chichester made a sally, when Mac Donnell seeming to

Fourteen of the nineteen sons lived to be proper gentlemen, though not above three of them had issue: when they went all to church, the first would be in the church-porch before the last would be out of the house." Edward, the ninth son, was slain in a duel; and Paul, the eleventh, a worthy captain, was slain in the Portugal action, 1589.

f Ulster's Office. g Ibid.

h Fuller's Worthies. i Ulster's Office. k Ibid.

fly, till he had brought Sir John to the place where he had formed his ambuscade, turned upon him and his party, who being instantly surrounded with the fresh troops was defeated, Sir John was taken prisoner, and beheaded upon a stone at the head of the Glynn. [l]

Fifth, Sir Thomas Chichester, to whom King James, March 20th, 1607, granted a lease for twenty-one years, of divers lands in the county of Wicklow; and December 8th, 1610, gave to him and his heirs the lands of Radonnell, containing 1000 acres, in the county of Donegall.

First, daughter Elizabeth, married to Hugh Fortescue, of Philleigh, Esq.

Second, Eleanor, to Sir Arthur Basset, of Umberleigh, Knt.

Third, Mary, to Sir Richard Bluet, of Holcomb-Regis, Knt.

Fourth, Grace, to Robert Dillon.

Fifth, Cecilia, to Thomas Hatch, of Aller, Esq.

Sixth, Susanna, to John Fortescue, of Buckland-Philleigh, Esq.

Seventh, Dorothy, to Sir Hugh Pollard, of King's-Nimpton, Knight.

Eighth, Urith, in 1591, to John Trevilian, of Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, Esq. ancestor to Sir John Trevilian, Bart. and

Ninth, Bridget, the first wife of Sir Edward Prideaux, of Farway, and of Netherton in Devonshire. [m]

Sir JOHN Chichester, the *eldest* son, married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Dennis, of Holcombe, Knight, and being killed, with the judge of assize and others, by an infectious smell from the prisoners, at the Lent assizes in Exeter Castle, 1585, left issue

Sir ROBERT Chichester, of Raleigh, Knight of the Bath, who married to his *first* wife Frances, younger daughter of John, Lord Harington of Exton, and coheir to her brother John, Lord Harington (who died without issue, at Kew in Surrey, August 27th, 1613, three days after his father had deceased at Worms in Germany, on his return from attending the Princess Elizabeth, King James's daughter, to the Palatinate, after her marriage with Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, of which Princess he had

l In King James's reign, Mac Donnell going one day to view the family monument in St. Nicholas's church at Carrickfergus, and seeing Sir John's statue thereon, asked, *How the de'ell he camè to get his head again, for he was sure he had ance ta'en it frae him.*

m Ulster's Office.

the tuition) and by her he had an only daughter Anne, married to Thomas Lord Bruce, of Kinlosse, by whom she was mother of Robert Earl of Aylesbury, and lies buried in the church of Exton in Rutlandshire, under a curious monument of black and white marble, with a memorial, on the one side in Latin, which is Englished on the other, as follows:

ANNE, wife to Thomas Lord Bruce, Baron of
Kinlosse, daughter of Sir Robert Chichester,
Knight of the Bath, of an ancient family
In the county of Devon, and of Frances, one of
The two daughters and coheirs of John, Lord
Harrington, Baron of Exton, sole heir to her
Mother; a lady endowed with a natural
Disposition to virtue; a true understanding
Of honour; most noble behaviour; perpetual
Chearfulness; most elegant conversation; and a
More than ordinary conjugal affection. She was
Married IV years and IX months, and left one only
Child, named Robert Bruce. Weakened by that
Birth, she died in childbed the XX day of March
In the XXII year of her age: Anno Domini MDCXXVII.
Erected and inscribed to the memory of his
Most beloved and most deserving wife, by Thomas
Lord Bruce. [n]

Sir Robert's *second* wife was Mary, daughter of ..... Hill, of Shilston, and dying in 1626, had issue by her, who re-married with Sir Ralph Sydenham, Knight, [o] Sir JOHN Chichester born in 1623, [p] created a *Baronet* August 4th, 1641; who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Rayney, of Wrotham in Kent, Bart. and dying in 1667, had issue three sons, Sir John; Sir Arthur; and Henry, who married the widow of John Chichester, of Hall, Esq. Sir JOHN, the *second Baronet*, married the daughter of Sir Charles Bickerstaff, of Sele in Kent, Knight, but dying without issue male in 1680, was succeeded by his brother Sir ARTHUR, the *third Baronet*, who served in parliament for Barnstaple in Devonshire, from the reign of James II. to his death, in 1717; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Drewe,

[n] See this monument engraved in *Wright's Rutlandshire*, p. 59.
[o] Rot. pat. Ao. 100. 3. p. d. R. 22. [p] Fuller's Worthies.

of Grange in Devonshire, Esq. left Sir JOHN Chichester, the *fourth Baronet*, also member of parliament for Barnstaple, who took to wife Anne, daughter of John Leigh, of Newport in the Isle of Wight, Esq. and dying at his seat of Youlston, September 4th, 1740, left two sons, Sir JOHN (the *fifth Baronet*, sheriff of the county of Devon for the year 1753; he married Frances, the second daughter and one of the four coheirs to Sir George Chudleigh, of Haldon in the county of Devon, Knt.[q] and had by her the late Sir JOHN Chichester, *sixth Baronet*, who died unmarried, October 1808); and William.

Sir ARTHUR Chichester, *first Irish peer*, (*second* son of Sir John, by Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Courtenay) was born at *Raleigh*, and after spending some part of his youth in the University,[r] finding *that* too sedentary a life for his active genius, embraced a military one in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was constantly engaged wherever his sovereign's service required his presence, by sea and land, in England and in France. He was knighted in 1595, for his valour and military skill in the wars of this kingdom; where his service in the reduction of the Irish to due obedience was so manifest, that he was effectually assistant to plough and break up (say Dr. Fuller and Mr. Prince) that barbarous nation by conquest, and then to sow it with seeds of civility, when L. D.

In 1599, he commanded 200 foot at Carrickfergus, and in the end of November, 1600, being garrisoned at that place, laid all the country waste within twenty miles of it. May 2d, 1601, the L. D. wrote to the Lords in England (among other things) that Sir Henry Docura at Loughfoile, and Sir Arthur Chichester at Carrickfergus, had made their numbers sure to the state, and both had done her Majesty excellent service; and in his letter June 14th, acquainted their Lordships, that those gentlemen had determined to assure the passage of Moyry; then to plant a garrison at Lecale, and to reinforce Sir Arthur, whereby he might go near to effect what the whole army should have done. June 18, Sir Arthur waited on the L D. at the camp at Blackstaff, and there received his designs for the present service, with a procla-

q Baronetage of Eng. 1771, vol. i. p. 398.

r At that time he robbed one of the Queen's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themselves. To avoid a prosecution he fled into France, where he signalized himself under King Henry IV. who knighted him for his gallant behaviour; and he was shortly after pardoned by the Queen. *Granger's Biograph.* vol. i. p. 395, 8vo.

mation to be published for establishing the new coin, and received 200 foot to strengthen his garrison; with which, in July he took Castle Reagh, the only one held by Bryan Mac Art in those parts; and in June, 1602, the L. D. Mountjoy having driven Tiroen out of his country, as high as Castleroe upon the Banne, and taken in some of his strongest islands, sent Sir Richard Morryson from Dungannon, with 500 foot, to meet Sir Arthur Chichester, who was to pass Loughsidney, with his forces from Carrickfergus, and land within a few miles of Dungannon: where being met, they began, by the Deputy's directions, to raise the fort of Mountjoy, capable of containing above 1000 foot and 100 horse, which were to be victualled from Carrickfergus, by the way of the Lough; and for the present service, Sir Arthur commanded in chief the forces left there, with power to draw out them and all other garrisons towards Carrickfergus, upon all occasions of service. Soon after this, the Deputy having intelligence, that Tiroen proposed to send Bryan Mac Art to disturb Killultagh, and so divert as much as possible his own prosecution; directed Sir Arthur, with Sir Henry Davers (August 10th, 1602), to invest the fort of Enislaughlin, the only place of strength held by the rebels in those parts, wherein the plate and valuable effects of such as had fled into Tyrone were deposited. This fort, seated in a large bog, and only accessible through thick woods, surrendered to the Queen's mercy, as soon as they had made their approaches to the first ditch; and the garrison, August 19, were brought prisoners to the Deputy at Newry, whence Sir Arthur accompanied his Lordship in pursuit of Tiroen into Fermanagh; but on the news of the Spaniards arriving at Beerhaven, he was sent back, September 8th, with directions to lye at Fort Mountjoy; to destroy all the corn which he could not preserve for the garrisons, and to be ready to oppose the rebels, should they make any head; or attend the Deputy, if the Spaniards should land. And that month Sir Henry Davers, serjeant-major of the army, being induced by the necessity of his private affairs, to discontinue his service in Ireland, his post was conferred upon Sir Arthur; who, in January following, expelled Bryan Mac Art out of Killultagh; and by the Deputy, in his letter to Secretary Cecil, October 2d, 1601, was recommended as the fittest man that could be chosen in England or Ireland, to be made sole governor of Ulster, in order to carry on a sharp winter's war against the rebels, and prevent any important succour to the Spaniards, then

landed at Kingsale; but Tiroen being shortly after defeated in Munster, this project took no effect.

He equally distinguished himself in the arts of peace; for, being a man of great capacity, judgment, steadiness, and experience, he was wise in taking his party; resolute in executing his designs; master of his own temper; dextrous and able to manage all the variety of humours he had to deal with, and to gain even the most perverse.

April 21st, 1603, the King directed him to be admitted a privy-counsellor, and by patent, dated September 10th following, appointed him governor of Carrickfergus, with the fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* a day for life (which he had long held under Queen Elizabeth) but that patent falling short of the King's intentions, a new one was passed May 9th, 1604, investing him with the said government, and *that* of all other forts, with the Lough-Neagh, and the commodities thereof; and constituting him colonel and governor of the forces stationed at Carrickfergus, both the Cladeboyes, the Duffraine, Killultagh, Kilwarling, the little Ardes, the Route, and the Glynnes in Ulster, and of all the inhabitants thereof, to attend upon him, and be at his direction; also admiral and commander in chief of Loughsidney, otherwise Lough-Neagh, with the fishing thereof, as far as the salmon-leap on the river Banne; governor of the fort of Mountjoy; and to draw forth the forces of Armagh, Blackwater, Mountnorris, and Charlemount, and employ them as he should see most expedient for the advancement of his Majesty's service.

By patent, dated February 1st, 1603-4, he was made L. D. OF IRELAND; and that year established two new circuits (in order to civilize the Irish) sending the first justices of assize into Conaught, and retrieving the circuit of Munster, which had then been discontinued for about 200 years; so that whereas the circuits before encompassed only the *English pale*, from this time they carried the influence of justice throughout the kingdom, and had so wonderful an effect, that in a short time so many capital offenders were not found in the thirty-two counties, as in six shires of the western circuit in England.[s] But his care to bring this great work to some degree of perfection rested not here; the many proclamations for the reformation of the country, which he not only published but executed, mightily contributed to that end;

[s] Fuller ut antea.

such were those for abolishing the customs of *Tanistry*, &c. and all former grudges and displeasures conceived in the Queen's time; for enforcing the statute of 2 Elizabeth, concerning religion; prohibiting the importation of arms or ammunition to sell to the Irish; and others.

He very much influenced and promoted the plantation of the forfeited estates in Ulster; and when all plans and measures for carrying on that necessary work failed, he supplied their defects; with which the King was so well satisfied, that he conferred on him very considerable grants of lands [t] in that province; and as a

[t] The King, in his letter to him from Westminster, June 30th, 1609,* writes, "That having approved of a project for the distribution of his lands in Ulster, which he was resolved not to alter in any point of substance, for favour or merit of any particular person; yet, having consideration of his extraordinary desert, was pleased to grant to him, his heirs and assignes, for ever, the entire territory or country of Inishowen, otherwise called O'Doghertie's country, with all the hereditaments thereof, possessed either by Sir John O'Doghertie or his son, the late traitor Caher O'Doghertie deceased (except such lands as were to be allotted to the Bishop of Derry, and the several incumbents within the said country, and 1000 acres for the city of Derry) together with the custody of Culmore-castle, within the said country, for life." Accordingly, by patent, dated February 22d, 1609, he had a grant thereof, to hold by fealty, and the yearly rent of 86*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* English, making of Irish money 115*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* halfpenny, with a power of holding four several courts leet within the island of Inche, the territories of Tuogh-Croncine and Tuogh-Clagh, the manor of Greenecastle, otherwise Newcastle, and the island of Malyne; a Friday market and two fairs, on the last days of August and April, at Boncranocha; a Monday market and two fairs, on September 30th and April 1st, at Greenecastle; a fair October 20th at Dronge, in the island of Malyne; to divide the territory into precincts, each to contain about 2000 acres, with free warren, and many other privileges and great advantages. And this was confirmed anew by other letters patent, dated July 6th, 1610; also October 24th, 1609, he was confirmed constable of Culmore fort, which April 9th, 1611, he surrendered to the King. Further January 14th, 1610, he had a grant of the castle of Dungannon, and 1320 acres of escheated lands within that precinct, and other hereditaments of great value in the province of Ulster; his Lordship holding certain fishings, &c. within the limits contracted for by the King with the city of London, voluntarily surrendered the same to his Majesty, without which the said city could not have had the full benefit of the King's contract with them, and consequently the intended plantation in these parts had not so well gone forwards if the said surrender had not been made; who, in consideration thereof, by privy seal, dated at Westminster, February 3d, 1611, and by patent, July 31, 1615, granted, during his life, and those of Arthur his nephew, and Arthur

* Rot. pat. Canc. Ao. 7o. 2 p. d R. 3.

lasting mark of his favour (upon the calling of his first parliament in Ireland) did by letters patent, bearing date at West-

Langherne, Esq. the entertainment of 4*s.* 2*d.* English by the day as captain, and 9*s.* for nine horsemen, to employ them where he should think fit during his life, and afterwards to be resident in the territory of Inishowen, and to be employed upon all necessary occasions for his Majesty's service there, and not elsewhere, unless it were at every general hosting; * 13 James I. he surrendered this patent, and had it renewed August 29th, 1616; † the said patent was surrendered, but it was not so beneficial to him as the King intended, in respect and recompence of the said lands and fishings in the said deed underneath mentioned; and therefore his Majesty, as well in consideration thereof, as of the long and many great and faithful services done and performed to the crown by him the late Deputy, to his Majesty's great contentment and satisfaction, directed by letters, dated at Theobald's, July 15th, 1616, and enrolled, ‡ that he and his assignes, during the lives of himself, his said nephew, and Arthur Langherne, son of John Langherne, Esq. should have the said entertainment for himself and horsemen, without *cheaque*, with the management and command of the said horsemen, to be paid by the vice treasurer, during the said time, notwithstanding that his Lordship, or his assignes, during all or any part of the time and term aforesaid, should not accomplish the said full number of horses and horsemen, and the patent passed accordingly, August 29th, 1616, the pay to commence October 1st, 1611. The King also by warrant, dated at Salisbury August 8th, 1620, ordered an effectual grant or grants to be made by patent, of all the estates he possessed by virtue of any former grants, in consideration of his manifold, great, and good services, as well during the time of his government as deputy for many years, as in other his employments; and accordingly two distinct patents were passed, bearing date November 20th, 1621, confirming all his said estates, which were very large; the former whereof contained (among others) the manor, fort, town, and lands of Dungannon (where he had built a fort 120 feet square, with four half-bulwarks, encompassed by a ditch twenty feet broad, and counterscarped; a large church and steeple, twenty houses, after the English manner, &c. which was made a borough-town, and sends members to parliament) the barony or territory of Enishowen; all islands within the loughs or arms of the sea, called Loughswilly and Loughfoile; the manors, castles, and tuoghs of Ellagh, Greenecastle, Doncranagh, &c. the ferry upon Loughfoile, plying between Greenecastle and Termonmagillegan; four salmons every day during the season out of the salmon fishing of Culmore; the right of patronage, presentation, and advowson, of the rectories and vicarages of Movill, Culdagh, Clonca, Donaghclantagh, Clanmony, Diserteigny alias Dristerteighny, Fathan alias Fawen, and all of other churches whatsoever in O'Doghertie's country; with the premises erected into the manors of Dungannon, Ellagh, Greenecastle, alias Newcastle, Duncranagh, and Malyn. The latter grant contained the castle or mansion-house, town and manor of Belfast; the territories of Tuoghnefall, Tuoghmoylone, Tuoghcinament, Carnemony, Carnetall, and Monk's-Land; the rectory of Sankill, and all other rectories, &c. within the said territories; the entire fishing of the river

* 13o. Jac I. 1a. p. D. R. 37. † 14o. 1a p f. R. 22.
‡ Idem.

minster February 23d, 1612,[u] create him *Baron Chichester of Belfast*, entailing the honour on his issue male; and accompanied

Lagan; the rectories of Antrim, Glyn, Moyvliske, Templepatrick, Durien, Dundermott, Roisroilike, Doughconnor, Kilrowte, Ballynemenagh, Dromowlagh, Dunien, Donoughconner, and Kilroigh; the friary of Masseryne; the entire fishing of Loughsidney, Loughneagh, or Lough-chichester; and in the river Banne to the Salmon-Leap, &c. &c. in the counties of Antrim, Downe, Tyrone, and Londonderry, erected into the manors of Belfast, Ballynlinny, Moylynny, and Castle-Chichester. King Charles I. being informed, that the fishing and soil of Loughneagh, otherwise Lough-Chichester, was so commodious for upholding the fishing of the Banne (then come into his hands) that the governors of the London Plantation were necessitated to farm the same, at 100*l.* a year; and whereas the Viscount Chichester had compounded with the commissioners for the remedy of defective titles (among other things) that he should surrender to the King the soil and fishing of the said Lough; his Majesty, by letters from Hampton-Court, September 24th, 1638, authourized the L. D. to accept of a surrender thereof, with all rectorial tithes, and advowsons of churches, within the island Magee, and the advowson of Maherahohill in the county of Antrim: and in consideration thereof, to grant and confirm to him, his son Arthur, and their heirs, by a new patent upon the commission of grace, all their other estates whatever in Ireland; and also the rectoral tithes of the parish and advowson of the vicarage of Shankhill, otherwise Belfast, in lieu of the island Magee; and in lieu of the fishing of Loughneagh, to grant to them and their heirs a rent charge of 40*l.* a year English, with liberty to take salmon in the said Lough, for provision of their house or houses; and all the eel wears and eel fishings in or near Toome. Also, that the Deputy should unite the whole island of Magee into one parish, and dispose of the said tithes for the benefit of that church and the college there, for bettering the means of the vicar, and the founding of lectures, as should seem most fit. Accordingly, to this purpose the letters patent of King Charles I. dated September 22d, 1640, were passed to Edward Viscount Chichester, and his son Arthur, and the heirs and assignes of the said Arthur, with the creation of several lands into the manor of Joymount; and King Charles II. February 1st, 1663, not only confirmed the same, but separated the lands of Ballynefeigh from the manor of Joymount, and annexed them to *that* of Belfast, &c. Lodge.

The said Sir Arthur, by assignment from Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, was also possessed of the friary of Franciscans in the town of Carrickfergus, on the site of which he erected a castle in 1610. Mon. Hib. p. 4

[u] The preamble. Cum status et salus regnorum nostrorum atque adeo omnium rerum publicarum pœna et præmio contineatur, quorum alterum legibus permittere, alterum nobis reservare, atque prò meritis et qualitate personarum librata et solicita manu distribuere et conferre consuevimus, ut non solum benignitas nostra, sed etiam judicium et delectus probetur; perpetuo nobis curæ est subditorum nostrorum digniorum et eminentiorum virtutes et merita noscere et perpendere; satis enim scimus in honoribus distribuendis adhibito judicio ne per nimiam facilitatem honores vilescant, aut e contra per nimiam parcitatem et anxietatem hominum industriæ hebescant et langueseant, tam splendorem regii culminis augeri et diffundi, quam præstantium virorum mentes accendi ad virtutem. Cum igitur inter plurima et summa beneficia, quibus favor divinus nos affecerit et cumulaverit, illud libentur ag-

the patent with a letter, written by himself from Newmarket, March 4th, to this effect: "As at first you were called by our election without seeking for it, to this high place of trust and government of our kingdom of Ireland, and have so faithfully discharged the duties thereof, that without any desire of yours on that behalf, we have thought fit to continue you in that employment these many years, beyond the example and custom of former times; so now we are pleased merely of our own grace, without any mediation of friends, without your suite or ambition, to advance you to the state of a Baron of that kingdom, in acknowledgement of your many acceptable services performed unto us there; and that you, and all other ministers of state, which serve us wheresoever, may know by the instance of this our favour to you, that we observe and discern their merits, and accordingly do value and reward them," &c. [x]

He continued in the government ten years successively; in the last of which he had occasion for all his great abilities, to manage the most stubborn parliament that ever was in Ireland; which met on Thursday May 18th, 1613, and with which he prevailed to attaint the Earls of Tiroen and Tyrconnel, Sir Caher O'Doghertie, and others; to make an act of recognition of the King's undoubted lawful right and title to the crown of Ireland;

noscimus, quod regnum nostrum Hiberniæ, insulæ post Britanniam, omnium insularum occidentalium maximæ et amplissimæ, et pulcherrimæ cœli et soli felicitate et fœcunditate affluentis et insignis; sed nihilominus per multa jam sæcula perpetuis seditionum et rebellionum fluctibus jactatæ; necnon superstitioni et barbaribus moribus, præsertim in provincia Ultoniæ, addictæ et immersæ; temporibus nostris recreavimus, et tanquam refecimus, subactis rebellibus, atque aucto et repurgato cultu tam divino quam humano. Cumque in hac parte elucescant omnino merita et servitia dilecti et fidelis nostri Arthuri Chichester militis, deputati regni nostri Hiberniæ prædicti; nos igitur prudentiam, integritatem, fortitudinem, atque etiam felicitatem ejusdem Arthuri Chichester militis, nobiscum matura considerantes deliberatione; quodque ipse ex antiqua et clarissima familia ortus sit, quodque magna et bona variæ militiæ fama jamdiu floruerit; quodque per octo annos integros quibus gubernacula regni nostri Hiberniæ, sub auspiciis et consiliis nostris tractaverit, se virum strenuum, et integrum, et castum præbuerit, ac præcique, quod proximam et ultimam rebellionem prediti et famosi proditoris Cahir O'Doghertie in provincia Ultoniæ, dubiis et periculosis temporibus, cum relliquiæ et scintillæ veterum malorum reviviscere putarentur, atque statim per omnia conflagraturæ, nisi principiis obviam initium fuisset, magna virtute et prosperimo successu profligaverit et extinxerit, ipso Cahir O'Doghertie in acie occiso, de gratia nostra speciali, &c. Rot pat a°. 100. Jac. I. 4a. p. D. R. 27.

[x] Rot. 10 et 11. Jac. I. 4a. p. D. R. 27.

another, for the King's general and free pardon; and to give his Majesty a subsidy; to which he was rated the sum of 200*l.* In this parliament (designed to make and establish a full and firm reformation in Ireland) many jealousies were conceived by certain members, and complaints thereupon laid before the King in their names, of sundry practices and abuses, supposed to be committed in and concerning the said parliament; whereof the King being desirous to be thoroughly informed, commissioned the Deputy and others, August 27th, 1613, strictly to enquire into any general grievances either in the civil or martial government; that being informed of both, and understanding the grounds of the said complaints, he might apply proper remedies. In execution of their commission and instructions,[y] they made a strict inquiry, and laid the state of the kingdom before his Majesty; who thereupon, to satisfy the public, and clear his deputy from any aspersions, which were or might be cast upon him, by such as censured his proceedings for the public good, published a proclamation February 7th, and having commanded the present appearance in England, of divers members of both houses, directed Sir Arthur to repair thither also, that he and his council might advise at large with him, and receive information from him, touching the state and affairs of Ireland.

On his return in 1614, he was empowered (with others) by special commission, to view the counties of Wexford, Longford, Leitrim, &c. and inquire into the crown's title to the same; the estate, number, and condition of the inhabitants; the chiefries, claims, customs, and rents, of the then owners; and the best way to reduce and settle them. This commission was executed that summer, and a general title found for the King, to about 385,000 acres; which, after taking care of the rights of the church, assigning a maintenance for the clergy, and making a provision for free schools, were disposed of between the natives and the British undertakers.

July 27th, 1614, he was again made L. D. *in which year the harp was first marshalled with the arms of England,* and since then hath been impressed on the British coin. He also reduced the mountains and glynnes on the south of Dublin into the county of Wicklow;[z] brought many of the Irish to conform to the

[y] The return of this commission is preserved in the rolls of his Majesty's high court of Chancery, and is a very valuable and curious piece of history.

[z] Fuller ut antea.

English habit and laws; and so observant was he over the actions of suspected persons, that Tiroen was heard to complain, "he could not drink a full carouse of sack, but the state was within few hours advertised thereof."[a] After he had thus continued many years chief governor of the kingdom, King James, by his letter from Newmarket of November 29th, 1615, was pleased to disburthen him of that charge, and gave him leave to retire from that public duty, to follow his own private affairs, and repose himself either in his government in the north, or, if more agreeable, to repair to England to kiss his hand; "and of this," says the King, "you may rest assured, that you do leave that place with our very good grace and acceptation of your services; and as occasion shall be offered, you shall find by some more especial mark of our favour, that we will not be unmindful of your former pains."

Accordingly, his Majesty (loth to leave his abilities unemployed)[b] constituted him, July 13th, 1616, *Lord High Treasurer of Ireland*, of which office he had the staff delivered to him in St. Patrick's church, by the L. D. St. John, on Friday, August 30th; and whilst he continued in Ireland resided at Carrickfergus, where in 1618 he built a magnificent house, called *Joymount*. May 2d, 1622, he was sent ambassador to the Palatinate,[c] and thence to treat of a peace with the Emperor; during his residence at whose court, being besieged in the city of Mainchina, or Mainheim (much indebted to his prudence for seasonably victualling it) by Count Tilly,[d] he sent him word, that it was against the law of nations to besiege an ambassador; to which Tilly returning answer, he took no notice that he was an ambassador; his Lordship replied to the messenger, "Had my master sent me with as many hundred men as he hath sent me on fruitless messages, your general should have known, that I had been a soldier as well as an ambassador." He returned to England in October, and December 31st, was sworn of his Majesty's privy-council there; but departed this life (in as great honour[e] as any Englishman of that age) in London, February 19th, 1624,[f] and was interred October 24th, 1625, in a chapel on the north side of the church of St. Nicholas, at Carrickfergus, under a very stately monument of marble and alabaster, with the following inscriptions:[g]

[a] Fuller ut antea. [b] Ibid. [c] Ibid. [d] Ibid.
[e] Ibid. [f] Ulster's Office.
[g] A handsome monument is also erected to his memory in the cathedral

Sacred to God and eternal memore,
Sir Arthur Chichester, Knt. Baron of Belfast, Lord
High Treasurer of Ireland, Governor of this towne, and
Of the countries adjoining: Descended of the auncient
And noble howse of the Chichesters in the countie
Of Devon, Sonne of Sir John Chichester of Raleiche, Knight,
And of his wife Gartrud Courtney, grandchild of Edward
Chichester, and of his wife Elisabeth, daughter of John
Bourgchier Earle of Bathe: After the flight
Of the Earls of Tiron and Terconnel,
And other arch traytors their accomplices,
Having suppressed O'Doughertie and other northern rebels,
And settled the plantation of this province, and well and
Happily governed this kingdome in florishing estate,
Under James our King, this space of xi yeres and
More, whilest hee was L Deputie and Governor Generall
Thereof, retyred himself into his private government,
And being mindefull of his mortalitie, represented unto
Him by the untymely death of Arthure his sonne, the
Only hope of his house, who lived not full two months
After his birth; as also of his noble and valiant brother
Sir John Chichester, Knight, late Serjeant-Major of the
Army in this kingdome, and the precedent Governour of
This towne, hath caused this chappell to be repaired,
And this vault and monument to be made and erected, as
Well in remembrance of them, whose statues are expressed,
And theire bodyes interred, as allsoe a resting place for
The bodie of self, and his most deare and best beloved
Wife, the noble and vertuous Ladye Lettice, eldest daughter
Of Sir John Parrott, Knight, some tyme the worthye
Deputie of this kingdome: which they hope shall here
Rest in peace until the second coming of theire
Crucifyed Redeemer, whome they most constantly beleive
Then to behold with theire bodily eyes, to their endles
Blessedness, and everlasting comfort.
Gladius meus non salvabit me.
Fatum mortis a Domino injunctum est.

church of Exeter; and in a little oratory, adjoining to the church of Eggesford, is his bust, curiously cut in marble, represented to the life, yielding a look stern and terrible like a soldier.

If that desire or chance thee hither lead
Upon this marble monument to tread,
Let admiration thy best thoughts still feed,
While weeping, thou this epitaph doest reade;
And let distilling tears thy commaes be,
As tribute due unto this elegie.

EPITAPH.

Within this bedd of death a Viceroy lies,
Whose fame shall ever live; virtue ne'er dies;
For he did virtue and religion nourish,
And made this province, rude, with peace to florish.
The leudest rebel he by power did tame,
And by true justice gayn'd an honor'd name.
Then now, though he in Heaven with angels be,
Let us on earth still love his memory.
By him interr'd his noble ladye is,
Who doth partake with him in heavenly bliss;
For while the earthe unto them was a seate
Blessed they were, being both good and great.
With them doth rest their one and only sonne,
Whose life was short, and soe his glass soone run
The heavens, not earthe, was his alotted right,
For which he bade the world soe soon good night:
Intomb'd by them here also doth remayn
His worthy brother, who was lately slayn,
As he in martiall and brave warrelike fight
Oppos'd incursions in his country's right,
And in memorial of theire endless praise,
This monument is left to after dayes.

He married Letitia, daughter of Sir John Perrott,[h] sometime L. D. of Ireland, (widow of Vaughan Blackham, Esq.) and by her, who died 20th (or 27th) November, 1620, and was buried at Carrickfergus January 10th following, had an only son Arthur, born September 26th, 1606, who died 30th of the next month; so that

Sir EDWARD Chichester, *first Viscount Chichester*, his Lordship's next brother, succeeded to his large estate; and the honour

[h] Ulster's Office.

being limited only to his issue male, King Charles I. conferred it anew on Sir Edward, and added to it the superior title of *Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus*, with the annual creation fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish, payable out of the customs of the port of Dublin, by patent,[i] dated at Westminster, April 1st,[k] 1625. Also October 12th that year, constituted him his brother's successor in the government of Carrickfergus, admiral of Loughneagh, governor of Culmore; and that day he was sworn of his Majesty's

i The Preamble. Coronæ regiæ proprium officium et prærogativam esse certissimum est inter benemeritos de republica fidei et virtutum præmia rite disponere, nullasque ad id magis idoneas esse remunerationes quam honorum et dignitatum insignia et ornamenta, ut qui alios virtutibus et benemeritis præcedunt, amplioribus honoribus decorentur et nobilitentur, ex quo et ipsi ad majora et graviora nobis et reipublicæ servitia præstanda sese obligatos agnoscant, et alii etiam per eorum exempla memorabilia ad eadem virtutum et actionum laudabilium studia incitentur. Hinc fuit quod præpotentissimus et augustissimus princeps beatæ memoriæ dominus Jacobus nuper rex Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, pater noster charissimus non ita pridem permagna fidelissima et felicissima servitia dicto nuper regi et coronæ suæ summa cum prudentia, industria, et fortitudine, per dilectum et fidelem consiliarium suum Arthurum Baronem Chichester de Belfast defunctum, nuper regni Hiberniæ per undecim simul annos deputatum, et postmodum summun ejusdem regni thesaurarium præstita, ipsiusque tam in pacis quam belli temporibus animi magnitudinem, consilium et judicium gratiosis intuentes oculis, ipsum Arthurum ad honorem et dignitatem Baronis illius regni erexit et præfecit, sibique et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus in perpetuum concessit. Posteaque ex propria sua regia observatione certior factus accessionem illam honoris in præfatum consiliarium suum collatam, multum in illo in negociis dicti nuper regis et zeli indefessi et alacritatis admirandæ addidisse, idem nuper rex pater noster charissimus statuit apud se eidem Baroni in amplis gratiosæ ejusdem nuper regis servitiorum suorum acceptationis testimoniis ulteriorem nobilitatis gradum conferre; quam quidem animi sui regii intentionem fato dicti Baronis præveniente, et Baroniam etiam illam ob defectum hæredum masculorum de corpore suo extinctam relinquente, decrevit idem nuper dominus rex in persona dilecti nobis Edwardi Chichester militis, fratris dicti nuper Baronis, ejusdem et memoriam et dignitatem restaurare, et pro majore dicti Edwardi incitamento, ut se fraternæ virtutis, sicuti reventionum et census, hæredem præbeat, illum eadem dignitatis additione, quam fratri in mente habuit, honorare, ut omnes viderent et cognoscerent quam innatum sibi animoque fixum inhærebat, viros cordatos, non vivos tantum sed et mortuos, remunerare. Sciatis quod nos dicti nuper regis patris nostri charissimi gratiosum hoc propositum benigno animo recolentes, considerantes etiam prædictum Edwardum Chichester militem, ex eodem honorato stirpe, unde et frater ejus, oriundum esse; prudentiæ etiam, dexteritatis et fidelitatis ejus in rebus publicis administrandis satis amplum exhibuisse testimonium; et nobis ipsis promittentes, quod hoc favoris specialis argumentum ipsum Edwardum ad omnia nobis et coronæ nostræ honorabilia servitia et obsequia fide et alacritate præstanda incitabit; de gratia nostra speciali, &c.

k Rot. pat. Ao. 100. Car. I. 1 p. D. R. 22.

privy-council. He had also a confirmation of the estate, September 22d, 1640, for the fine of 467 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*[1] was made joint commissioner of the treasury, October 12th, 1632, with the Lords Grandison and Ormond; took his seat in parliament July 14th, 1634;[m] commanded a regiment in that reign; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, sent an express to Scotland to advertise the King thereof, and of the state of the country, with the danger that was like to ensue; for the suppression of which, he was empowered by commission to raise forces.

On July 4th, 1605, he married to his wife Anne,[n] daughter and heir to John Coplestone, of Eggesford in the county of Devon, Esq. (who died November 11th, 1606, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Biston, of Biston-Castle in Cheshire) with whom he had a large estate; and to his second wife Mary, daughter of ..... Denham, of Wortham in the said county, Esq. and widow of Othwill Hill, of Penwarnt in Cornwall, Esq. but by her, who died at Belfast February 2d, 1637, and was buried at Carrickfergus, he had no issue.

He was a very worthy and eminent person, well accomplished both for war and peace, and very serviceable in the wars of Ireland, for which he was knighted. In the parlour at *Eggesford* was his effigies drawn in full proportion, with these lines under it, expressing a virtuous and generous mind.

Tempori servire malum:
Mutare tempore pejus:
Pessimum autem malorum,
Temporis quam veritatis
Rationem habere.

He died July 8th, 1648, and lies buried by his first lady, who died March 8th, 1616, and by her father and mother under a noble monument prepared by himself, but finished by his son, with all their portraitures in marble; having his five children kneeling by, under a stately canopy, finely painted, in the little oratory adjoining Eggesford church:

In Memory
Of Edward, Lord Viscount Chichester,
And dame Anne his wife: And in hum-

[1] Rot. Pat. Ao. 19o. Car. I. 1 p. D.
[m] Lords Jours. vol. i. p. 2.
[n] Ulster's Office.

ble acknowledgement of the good providence of God in advancing their house.

A little under are these verses:

Fam'd Arthur, Ireland's dread in arms; in peace
Her tut'lar genius; Belfast's honour won:
Edward and Anne, blest pair! begot increase
Of lands and heirs, Viscount was grafted on.
Next Arthur, in God's cause, and King's, stak'd all;
And had, to's honour, added Donegal.

Then follows an inscription, expressing his employments, marriages, and issue; which to insert would be only repetition. His children were,

Elizabeth, born June 29th, 1607, and married to Sir William Wrey, of Trebitch in Cornwall, Knight, and Bart. by whom she had Sir Chichester Wrey, born in 1628, her only son, and three daughters; and Mary, born December 6th, 1608, was first married to Thomas Wyse, of Sydenham, and secondly to John Harris, of Radford, Esqrs.

Also three sons,

First, Arthur, *created Earl of Donegal.*

Second, *John* Chichester, Esq. the *second* son, was born February 22d, 1609, resided some time at *Dungannon*, in the county of Tyrone, an estate settled on him by his father; for which borough he served in the parliament of 1639; was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment in the service of King Charles I. and in 1647, serjeant-major of his Majesty's army.* He married

* He died in 1647, as appears by the probate of his will in London, February, 4th, 1647-8, and in Dublin in July, 1657; but in Clogher's collection of MSS. is said to be drowned in 1658, and to be buried November 17th that year, in St. John's church, Dublin, which must be an error; and is so confirmed by his Lady's will (proved November 8th, 1673), wherein she desires to be buried in St. Patrick's church, in her father's tomb, by her brother the Lord Ranelagh, if she died at or near Dublin, very privately, without any gaudy escutcheons, or shew, but in the night, with a few torches, without noise or ceremony; and if she died in the north, to be buried privately by her deceased husband, Mr. John Chichester, *at Belfast.* The said John made his will November 1st, 1643, and devised his lands and estate of Dungannon, and his other personal estate, which was made over to him by his father on his marriage, to his son Arthur, and made him sole heir; confirmed his wife's jointure of 400*l.* a year, with the use and profit of her portion, 2000*l.* in her

Mary,[p] youngest daughter of Roger Jones, the first Viscount Ranelagh, and by her (who re-married with Colonel Christopher Copley, by whom she had two daughters, viz. Frances, married to Mr. Justice Coote; and Margaret, in March, 1669, to Sir Gregory Byrne, of Timoge, in Queen's county, Bart. and died in July, 1685[q]) had issue two sons, first, *Sir Arthur*,[r] *who succeeded to the Earldom*; second, Captain John Chichester; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Frances, and Mary; whereof the eldest was married[s] to Sir John Cole, of Newland, in the county of Dublin, Bart. Captain John Chichester, the *younger* son, February 1st, 1678, was made custos rotulorum of the county of Tyrone, and July 1st, 1679, escheator general of the Province of Ulster, but being an officer in King William's army, died in 1689, in the camp at Dundalk. He married, in 1680, Elizabeth,[t] youngest daughter of William, the first Viscount Charlemount, and by her (who after married Doctor Edward Walkington, Bishop of Downe and Connor, and died in 1694, or 1695) had issue, first, John,[u] who was educated by the Earl of Donegal in the University of Dublin, but died a minor; second, Reverend William Chichester, who died in 1736, and by Lydia, his wife, had two sons; John, born in April, 1721, and died childless; and Arthur, who entered into holy orders, and married Mary, only daughter of Henry O'Neil, of Shane's-castle in the county of Antrim, Esq. by whom he had three sons and seven daughters, of whom the only survivors were Catherine, married to Samuel Ball, of Grouse-hall in the county of Donegall, Esq.; Anne, unmarried; and one son, the Reverend William Chichester, who married, first, Mary-Anne, daughter of George Harvey, of Malinhall, in the said county, Esq. by whom he has one son, Arthur; he married, secondly, Maryanne, daughter of the Reverend Edward Hart, of Kilderry in the said county, and by her had Edward and Mary[x]); Anne, married to the Reverend Mr. Walkington, whom she survived, and was buried in the church of Naas, December 22d, 1736, æt. fifty-seven; Mary,[y] died unmarried; Elizabeth, married, in 1702, to the Reverend Edward

father's hands; leaves his wife executrix and residuary legatee; and entreats his brother Arthur Chichester, his brother Arthur Jones, and his brother Sir John Clotworthy, to be assistant to her therein. Prerog. Office and Lodge.

p MSS. ped. penes J. L. q Ibid. r Ibid.
s Ibid. t Ibid. u Ibid.
x Letter from the Rev. William Chichester. y Ibid.

Chichester, brother to Arthur, the third Earl of Donegal; and Henrietta, who died an infant.

Third, Edward, the *third* son of Edward, Viscount Chichester, born September 1st, 1611, was a lieutenant-colonel in the army; and marrying Elizabeth, fifth and youngest daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Fisher, of Fisher's-Prospect in the county of Wexford, who died in December, 1631, by his wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Edwards, of Dublin, had issue by her, who was buried in St. Werburgh's, November 17th, 1658, four sons and two daughters, viz. Edward, an officer in the army, who married Agnes, youngest daughter of Dr. William Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin, and died without issue in May, 1673; Quarter-Master John Chichester, commonly called *Black John*, who by Theodosia, his wife, had Edward, born in June, 1677,[z] and baptized November 9th, 1679; Charles, baptized December 8th, 1648, who married March 8th, 1673, Susan, daughter of ..... Wilson, Esq. and had issue Edward, who dying an infant, was buried at St. Bride's, October 3d, 1676; Elizabeth, baptized October 31st, 1677, and buried November 6th following; and Anne, buried there July 15th, 1682; Arthur,[a] of Prospect and Wexford, who married Margaret,[b] daughter of Nicholas Devereux, of Ballymagar, in that county, Esq. by Jane his wife, eldest daughter of Nicholas Loftus, of Fethard, Esq. and by her, who re-married with the Rev. Dennis Driscoll,[c] of Stonehouse, had four daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, and Anne, who all died unmarried;[d] daughter Duncea, was married to ..... Brereton; and Alice, May 20th, 1670, to James Chillam, Esq.

Arthur, *first Earl of Donegal*, the *eldest* son of Edward Viscount Chichester, was born June 16th, 1606; and July 16th, 1625, was appointed captain of the first troop or company that should become void, which happening in 1627, by the resignation of the Lord Valentia, he succeeded him, August 25th, in the command of his troop of fifty horsemen, and was made governor of Carrickfergus for life, after the decease of his father. In 1639, he represented the county of Antrim in parliament; in 1640, was captain of sixty-three carbines, with the pay of 1*l.* 4*s.* a day; and, by the name of Colonel Arthur Chichester, did good service against the rebels.

z St. Peter's Registry. a MSS. ped. penes J. L.
b Ibid. c Ibid. d Ibid.

He was resident at Carrickfergus when the first tidings of the rebellion were brought thither, on Saturday October 23d, 1641, about ten o'clock at night. He immediately, by fires and alarm drums, raised the country, and the next day (leaving only fifty musketeers, under Captain Roger Lyndon, to guard the castle) delivered the rest of the arms, with ammunition, to the country people, whom he formed into companies; and on the 25th, with about 300 horse and foot, marched to Belfast, where he was joined by 150 men from Antrim; on the 27th, he met the Lord Montgomery at Lisburne, whose forces united were about 1000 horse and foot; and November 1st, a commission arriving from the lords justices and council, to him and Sir Arthur Tyringham, to command in chief within the county of Antrim, and to order and dispose of places according to their discretion, they took the best methods in their power for the defence of the country, and suppression of the rebellion.

His Majesty also, being fully satisfied of his loyalty and affection, and of his good abilities to serve him, constituted him by commission, February 14th, 1643, governor of Belfast and the territory of Inishowen, forbidding all persons to billet or garrison any soldiers in those places, or make any assessments upon the inhabitants, without his licence and approbation; and for the better fortifying of the town of Belfast, his Majesty directed the L. L. to advance 1000 *l.* to him forthwith.

But when, through the defection of the army in the North, he could do the King no further service in those parts, he removed to Dublin, where, in December, 1644, he was sworn of the privy-council; and January 2d, following, with the rest of the officers of the Marquis of Ormond's regiment, resolved not to take the covenant, then imposed upon them by the English parliament, but to preserve their allegiance to his Majesty, and obey the orders of his L. L.

His fidelity to his Prince, affection to his country, and activity against the rebels, were so eminent, that the Marquis of Ormond, in his letter to the King, January 19th, 1645, thus represents him to his Majesty: "You have been graciously pleased of late to reward some, that have either served your Majesty actually, or suffered for you eminently in their persons or fortunes, with new creations, or with additions of honour in this kingdom. That Colonel Arthur Chichester hath missed such a mark of your Majesty's favour, I conceive to have been through his own modesty,

and my not representing his personal merit. If he outlives his father, he will be in among the foremost of the Viscounts of this kingdom in place, and (I am sure) beyond them all, except one, in fortune, though he be for the present deprived of the latter for his faithfulness to your Majesty's crown, the same means whereby his uncle got both it and his honour. He hath served your Majesty against the Irish rebellion since the beginning of it; and when, through an almost general defection of the northern army, he was no longer able to serve your Majesty there, he came with much hazard to take his share in the sufferings of your servants here, and with them to attend for that happy time, that (we trust) will put us in a condition to contribute more to your service than our prayers. If your Majesty shall think fit to advance this gentleman to an Earldom, I conceive *that* of Dunnegall, a county in the province of Ulster, wherein he should have a good inheritance, is fittest, which I humbly offer to your Majesty's consideration, as a part of the duty of

"Your Majesty's, &c.

"ORMOND."

The King, upon this representation, was pleased by privy-seal, dated at Newcastle January 15th, 1646, and by patent at Dublin, March 30th, 1647,[e] to create him *Earl of Donegal, with limitation of the honour to the issue male of his father,* and the annual creation fee of 15 *l.* sterling.

In 1647, he was one of the four hostages, sent by the Marquis of Ormond to the English parliament, as surety for his performance of the articles between them, for the delivery of Dublin, and the other garrisons, to their commissioners. After the restoration, he was made, March 2d, 1660, captain of a troop of horse; and 12th of that month, *Custos Rotulorum Pacis* in the counties of Antrim and Donegal;[f] and May 22d, 1662, one of

[e] The Preamble. Cum nos accepimus reale testimonium fidelitatis et boni affectus dilecti et fidelis servi nostri Arthuri Chichester Armigeri, filii et hæredis apparentis Edwardi Vicecomitis Chichester, et unius de privato consilio nostro ejusdem regni, erga nos servitiumque nostrum; et nos serio perpendentes magnum detrimentum et jacturam, quæ tam persona quam fortuna, ratione eorundem sustinuit: nos intuitu præmissorum, et quia servitium illius in nos cumulatum sine recompensatione transire non possumus, illum in gradum, statum, titulum, stylum, honorem et dignitatem, Comitis de Donegal, in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ promovendum duximus. Sciatis igitur &c. Rot. Ao. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, Car. I. D. R. 30.

[f] Rot. Anno 12, Car II. 2. p. f.

the trustees for satisfaction of the personal arrears of the commissioned officers, for service in Ireland before June 5th, 1649. On June 25th, 1661, [g] he took his seat in the first parliament after the restoration; was governor of Carrickfergus; and in 1668, established a mathematical lecture in the University of Dublin. [h] But dying at Belfast March 18th, 1674, [i] was buried at Carrickfergus May 20th, 1675, according to his request in his will, whereby he bequeathed to the poor of that parish 50*l.* and to those of Belfast 200*l.*

He married three wives; to his first Dorcas, daughter of John Hill, of Honiley, in the county of Warwick, Esq. [k] and by her, who died April 10, 1630, æt. twenty-three, had an only daughter Mary, married, in 1655, to John St. Leger, Esq. and was mother of Arthur, the first Lord Doneraile.

His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Digby, [l] the first Earl of Bristol; and by her, who died November 5th, 1648, he had five sons and two daughters; Arthur, Arthur, Edward, John, Digby, James born January 7th, 1644; and Beatrix, who all died infants, and a second daughter born dead.

His third wife was Letitia, only surviving daughter of Sir William Hickes, [m] of Rooksholt in Essex, Knt. and Bart. and by her, who after married Sir William Franklyn, of Mavorne in Bedfordshire, Knt. he had issue William, Lord Chichester, the Ladies Anne, Letitia, Mary, (or Margaret) and Arabella, who all died in their infancy, except the

Lady Anne, who became heiress to 2000*l.* a year, and in January, 1674, was first married to John Butler, Earl of Gowran, who leaving her a widow without issue, in August, 1676; she married, secondly, Francis Aungier, Earl of Longford, by whom she had likewise no issue, and died November 14th, 1697. [n]

[g] Lords' Journals, vol. i. p 252.

[h] By indenture, dated July 2d, 1668, his Lordship, for the advancement of learning, for the establishment of a mathematical lecture, and the maintenance of a lecturer in Trinity College, near Dublin, gave and granted to the said college for ever, the annuity of 30*l.* to be issuing out of the territory of Magherimore, &c. the same to be called, the lecture and lecturer of the foundation of Arthur Earl of Donegal; the lecturer to read lectures every term, and privately to instruct all desirous to learn the mathematics, but more especially such as should be brought up in the school of Belfast, erected by him, wherein he made a provision for poor scholars to be brought up in learning.

[i] Ulster's Office. [k] Ibid.

[l] Ibid. [m] Ibid.

[n] By her will, dated June 9th, 1696, she bequeathed to Arthur, Earl of

In the oratory adjoining to Eggesford-church is a sumptuous monument, erected to the memory of his Lordship and his two first Ladies, where he stands in full and just proportion, in pure alabaster, finely polished, between his Ladies lying in effigy, the first on the right hand, and the other on the left, with the following lines addressed to each. To the former:

Weep, Reader, weep, and let thine eyes,
With tears embalm the obsequies
Of her blest shrine; who was in all
Her full dimensions so angelical
And really good, that virtue might repine
In wanting stuff to make one more divine.

And to the latter:

Lo! here the mirrour of her sex, whose praise
Asks not a Garland, but a grove of bays:
Whose unexemplar'd virtue shined far
And near, the Western wonder! like some star
Of the first magnitude; which though it lies
Here in eclipse, is only set to rise.

His Lordship was succeeded by his *nephew*, Sir ARTHUR Chi-

Donegal, her large ruby ring, engraved with the arms of the family; to Catherine his Lady, her jewel, called the pearl bunch of grapes; to Lady Anne Chichester, her god-daughter, her set of gold counters, containing 48 Lewisdors, with the gold box belonging to them, whereon the arms are engraved; to her nephew Arthur St. Leger, Esq. 100*l.* for mourning, and all the household goods and furniture in the house of Eggesford, county of Devon, with her father's picture in little, set with diamonds; to his wife Elizabeth, her pearl necklace, and 50*l.* for mourning; to her god-daughter Mary, their daughter, her gold cup and salver, called by the name of Calles, and 50*l.*; bequeathed divers sums to her relations for mourning; to Alice, wife of her cousin James Macartney, 50*l.* and her set of dressing table plate in the black box; to Mrs. Elizabeth Hills, 40*l.* and the camlet bed, lined with lemon coloured satin, that was her mother's, and all belonging to it, with the suit of hangings that belonged to her mother's chamber in Belfast, and her diamond ring with her mother's hair; to the poor and decayed inhabitants of the town and parish of Belfast, 100*l.* to the poor of the parishes of Eggesford, Chawleigh, Cheldon, and East-Warlington, county Devon, 20*l.* to be distributed among them; and 50*l.* more to the poor of Belfast that were of the church of England; to her executors, Henry Clements, of the Strade, and Edmund Ellis, of Brookhill, Esquires, 20*l.* a-piece to buy them rings; with divers legacies to her servants and others. Chancery Decree, March 1st, 1699, No. 26.

chester, *second Earl of Donegal, (eldest son of his brother John)*, who in 1661 was member of parliament for Dungannon, and April 6th, 1668, jointly, with his brother John, made Clerk of the Pipe and Chief Ingrosser of the Exchequer, for their respective lives; also, May 22d, 1672, had a reversionary grant to succeed his uncle in the government of Carrickfergus; and June 16th, 1675, [o] was made *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Donegal, as he was, by another patent of the same date, of the county of Antrim; May 7th, 1689, he was attainted by King James's parliament as an absentee, but he sat in King William's parliament, October 5th, 1692. [p]

He married Jane, [q] daughter of John Itchingham, [r] of Dunbrody in the county of Wexford, Esq. and by her (who re-married with Richard Rooth, Esq. by whom she had a daughter) had issue four sons and three daughters, viz.

First, Arthur, [s] his successor.

Second, John Itchingham. [t]

Third, Edward, educated at Christ-church, in the University of Oxford, where he took his degree in arts February 16th, 1698, and October 3d, 1702, was presented to the rectory of Clonenagh, in the diocese of Leighlin, whence he was promoted to livings in the north, and by Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Chichester, had issue the Rev. Arthur Chichester, [u] born January 5th, 1716, after his decease; he was made rector of Clonmanny, in the

o Rot. Canc. 27°. Car. II. 2. p. f.

p Lords Journals, vol i. p. 447. q MS. Pedig penes J. L.

r Sir Osborne Itchingham, to whom the monastery of Dunbrody was granted by King Henry VIII. October 4th, 1545, left a son Edward, who was succeeded by his cousin Charles, the father of John, the father of Osborne, who married, first, Elenor, daughter of Sir Arthur Savage, of Rheban in the county of Kildare; and secondly Anne, daughter of —— St. Lawrence, by whom he had no children; but dying in July, 1655, left issue the abovesaid John Itchingham, who by Sarah, the eighth daughter of Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, had two sons, Osborne and Adam, who both died unmarried, and the said Jane, whose wardship was granted to Robert Boyle, Esq. by privy-seal, dated at Whitehall November 30th, 1660; she being then about fifteen years old,* became sole heir to that estate, which by act of parliament, 10 George I. was settled on the Hon. John Chichester, son of Arthur, late Earl of Donegal, and his heirs for ever.

s MS. Pedig. penes J. L. t Ibid.

u St. Mary's Registry.

* Rot. Pat. Canc. A°. 12°. Car. II. 2. p. D.

diocese of Derry, and vicar of Tullilisk, in the diocess of Dromore.

Fourth, Charles.

Fifth, Lady Jane,[x] married to Dacre Lennard Barrett, of Clounes in the county of Monaghan, Esq. son and heir to Richard Barrett, of Bellhouse in Essex, Esq. by his wife Anne, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Loftus, eldest son of Adam, Viscount Elye, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and had issue by him, who died in 1723, one son Richard, and three daughters, viz. Jane, married to John Ranby, Esq. Serjeant Surgeon to King George II.; Dorothy, to Hugh Smith, of Weald-Hall in Essex, Esq. and Henrietta, who died unmarried. Richard, the son, married the Lady Anne Lennard, daughter and heir to Thomas Earl of Sussex, Lord Dacre, and dying in 1716, five months after his marriage, left her, who died Lady Dacre, with child of a son, Thomas Lord Dacre, who succeeded his grandfather, and marrying Anne, daughter of Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and sister to Charles, Lord Camden, Lord High Chancellor of England, had one daughter, Anne-Barbara, who died March 14, 1749, aged ten years, and his Lordship deceased without issue male December 13th, 1785, aged seventy-two.

Sixth, Lady Catherine,[y] was married to John Taylor, Esq.

Seventh, Lady Mary,[z] to Sir Rober Newcomen, of Kenagh in the county of Longford, Bart. by whom she had Sir Arthur, father of Sir Thomas; Catherine; Sarah; Elizabeth; Mary; and Jane.

Arthur, the *third Earl of Donegal*, commanded a regiment of foot in the reign of King William, which being disbanded February 8th, 1697, he had, in consideration of his faithful services, 8*s.* a day, by his Majesty's order May 10th.[a] June 28th, 1701, he was again promoted to a regiment of foot, raised in Ireland, and in June, 1702, the English and Dutch fleets being sent against Spain, in defence of the rights of the House of Austria, under the command of Prince George of Denmark; and a resolution being formed to land on the Continent, it was immediately put in execution; when the Earl of Donegal, and Baron Palanck, were the first persons who set foot on shore, with twelve English

[x] MS. Pedig. [y] Ibid. [z] Ibid.

[a] November 30th, 1699, he had a grant of three fairs, to be held yearly, July 25th, November 30th, and April 23d, and the day following each, at Mough in Donegal.

grenadiers. On October 1st, 1703, he attended his duty in the house of Peers.[b] In February, 1704, the Prince of Hesse conferred on his Lordship the commission of major-general of the Spanish forces; and August 16th and 22d, 1705, he was of the council of war, held on board the Britannia, concerning the siege of Barcelona, for which he gave his voice, and in November was made governor of the strong fortress of Gironne, on the river Ter, fifteen miles distant from the sea, and forty-five from Barcelona; but after many glorious services, he lost his life April 10th, 1706, at the fort of Monjuich, was buried at Barcelona; and to perpetuate his memory, the following inscription is placed on the monument at Carrickfergus:

Memoriæ Perenni,
ARTHURI Comitis de DONEGALL, Vicecomitis Chichester
De Carrickfergus, Bars. de Belfast; Comitatus Antrimensis Locumtenentis, Urbis Carrickfergus Præfecti,
Et Serenissimæ Annæ Angliæ, &c. Reginæ Copiarum
In Hispanias missar. Legati.
Qui in Barcelona Urbe Hispanica jacet
sepultus; ille anno 1704, Calpe eo tempore ab
unitis Hispaniarum et Galliæ viribus oppugnata,
in Urbem felicissimum intulit auxilium, qua salutem
obsessis, obsessoribus ruinam et dedecus comparavit:
Anno 1705, in Cataloniam provectus apud obsidionem
Barcelonæ de Re Militari insigniter meritus est:
Post Urbem captam Gironnæ et Locorum adjacentium
præfectus constitutus summa Vigilantia et Virtute
bellicas Res administravit, et cum ex adverso Barcelona
a Duce Andegavensi (Rege Catholico Titulari) Re obsessa
et a Rege Carolo III. defensa esset, se cum plurimis
cohortibus in Urbem conjecit, adeoque Rem Austriacam
periclitantem restituit; ibi Propugnaculi Monjuich
præfecturam suscipiens tamdiu Hostium aggressus
sustinuit, donec numero et repetitis conatibus oppressus,
animo vel in Articulo mortis invictus, florentibus Lauris
cumulatus, immaturo Ævo et proprio Marte non
inultus periit Anno 1706, 10mo. die Aprilis, Ætatis suæ 40.
Cui Jure matrimoniali et Honoribus successit
ARTHURUS Filius ejus natu maximus.

[b] Lords Journals, vol. ii. p. 8.

Posuit è sumptibus propriis Uxor sua fidissima
Domina Catharina è Gente Forbesiana, filia
unica Arthuris Comitis de Granard, Vicecomitis
De Granard et Hamlin, et Baronis de Clanihu.

His Lordship [b] first married the Lady Barbara Boyle, [c] fifth and youngest daughter of Roger, Earl of Orrery, by whom he had a son Charles, baptized June 15th, 1676, who died young; and she dying 16th (or 20th) November, 1682, was buried 24th in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin.

He married, secondly, in 1685, the Lady Catherine Forbes, [d] only daughter of Arthur, Earl of Granard, a Lady distinguished for her piety, charity, and conjugal virtues, [e] and by her, who died at her seat of Abinger in Surrey, June 15th, 1743, and was interred August 10th, in the vault at Carrickfergus, [f] had issue two sons and six daughters, viz.

First, Arthur, Viscount Chichester.

Second, John, born in the year 1700, was member of parliament for the borough of Belfast, in the reign of King George I. was again chosen November 14th, 1745; and died at Bath, June 1st, 1746. He married, September 13th, 1726, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, of Arbury in Warwickshire,

b By his will, dated July 30th, 1705, he appointed his Lady executrix and guardian to his children; devised 200*l.* a year to his younger son John, and the heirs male of his body, and entailed h s estate on his sons Arthur and John, and their issue male successively; remainder to his brothers in tail-male successively; remainder to his right heirs for ever. Prerogative Office.

c MS. Pedig. ut antea. d Articles July 29th, 1685.

e Delineated in the following lines, by the elegant pen of Swift, and published at Belfast on her interment.

Unerring Heaven, with bounteous hand,
Has form'd a model for your land,
Whom Love endow'd with every grace,
The glory of the Granard race;
Now destin'd by the powers divine
The blessing of *another* line.
Then would you paint a matchless Dame,
Whom you'd consign to endless fame?
Invoke not Cytherea's aid,
Nor borrow from the blue-ey'd maid;
Nor need you on the Graces call;
Take qualities from Donegal.

f MS. Pedig.

and of Harefield in Middlesex, Bart. sister to Sir Edward and Sir Roger Newdigate;[g] and by her, who died at Abinger February 15th, 1747, left two sons; first, *Arthur, who succeeded his uncle Arthur*; second, John, born December 26th, 1740; and a daughter.

Lady Catherine,[h] baptized November 9th, 1687, was married September 9th, 1713, to Clotworthy, Lord Viscount Massereene.

Lady Jane,
Lady Frances,
Lady Henrietta,
} were unfortunately burnt in the house of Belfast, consumed by the carelessness of a servant, who put on a large fire of wood, to air a room she had washed.

Lady Mary, died unmarried.

Lady Anne, married, July 12th, 1716, to James, fourth Earl of Barrymore, to whom she was third wife. She died December, 1753.

Arthur, the *fourth Earl of Donegal*, was born March 28th, 1695, and October 3d, 1716, married the Lady Lucy Ridgeway, elder daughter and coheir to Robert, Earl of Londonderry; but by her, who died July 16th, 1732, at Bromfield in Essex, and was interred at Tor-Mohun in Devonshire, in his family vault, his Lordship had no issue; and deceasing September 30th, 1757, at Marbury-hall, in county of Chester, was succeeded by his nephew,

Arthur, the *fifth Earl*, and *first Marquis*, and FIRST LORD FISHERWICK, who was born June 13th, 1739; was a member of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, and sat first in parliament on the death of his uncle, October 22d, 1765.[i] Nov. 11th, 1761, he married, first, Lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of James Duke of Hamilton (by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, in the county of Suffolk, Esq.) she deceased in 1780, and was buried in Green-hill church, Staffordshire; and his Lordship married, secondly, at Bath, in October, 1788, Mrs. Moore, who died without issue September 18th, 1789.

On July 16, 1790, his Lordship was advanced to the British Peerage by the title of BARON OF FISHERWICK *in the county of Stafford*, and was created *Marquis of Donegal in Ireland*, June 27th, 1791.

[g] English Baronet, 1771, vol. ii. p. 419.
[h] St. Peter's Registry.
[i] Lords Journals, vol iv. p. 341.

His Lordship married, thirdly, October 12th, 1790, Barbara Godfrey, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey.

His issue by his first Lady were three sons and four daughters, viz.

George-Augustus, *Earl of Belfast*, born August 13th, 1769, *present peer.*

Arthur, born May 3d, 1771, and died September 13th, 1788.

Lord Spencer-Stanley, born April 20th, 1775, married August 8th, 1795, Lady Harriet Stewart, daughter of John, eighth Earl of Galloway, and has issue a son and a daughter.

Lady Charlotte-Anne, born September 5th, 1762, deceased.

Lady Henrietta, born January 9th, 1765, deceased.

Lady Elizabeth-Juliana, born March 24th, 1767, died April 23d, 1787.

Lady Amelia, born in May 1768,[k] and deceased April 28th, 1770.

His Lordship died January 5th, 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, *second Marquis of Donegal,* and SECOND LORD FISHERWICK.

His Lordship married, August 8th, 1795, Miss May, granddaughter of Sir James May, of Mayfield, com. Waterford, Bart. and has issue,

First, George Hamilton, *Earl of Belfast,* born February, 1797.

Second, Lord Edward, born July 11th, 1799.

Third, Lord Spencer Augustus, born November 27th, 1805.

Fourth, Lord Arthur, born September 30th, 1808.

*Titles.* George Augustus Chichester, Marquis and Earl of Donegal, Earl of Belfast, Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus, and Baron Chichester of Belfast, and Baron of Fisherwick in England.

*Creations.* Baron Chichester of Belfast, and Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus, both in the county of Antrim, April 1st, 1625, 1 Car. I. and Earl of the county of Donegal, March 30th, 1647, 23 of that reign; Marquis of Donegal, and Earl of Belfast June 27th, 1791; and Baron of Fisherwick, in England, July 16th, 1790.

[k] Ulster's Office.

*Arms.* Quarterly, the first and fourth checquè, or and gules; a chief, vairé; the second and third azure, frettèe, argent.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a stork, proper, holding in its beak a snake, argent, the head, or.

*Supporters.* Two wolves, gules, ducally gorged and chained, or.

*Motto.* INVITUM SEQUITUR HONOS; or HONOR SEQUITUR FUGIENTEM.

*Chief Seats.* Belfast and Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim, the former eighty, and the latter eighty-eight miles from Dublin.

## GRIMSTON, LORD VERULAM.

*(VISCOUNT GRIMSTON IN IRELAND, AND LORD FORRESTER IN SCOTLAND.)*

THIS family is denominated from its possessions in the county of York, and descended from SYLVESTER DE GRIMSTON, *of Grimston*, who attended William, Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to England as standard-bearer, and in that station valiantly fought at the battle of Hastings, where the kingdom proved the reward of their victory over Harold, who then possessed the throne: and the year following, on the Conqueror's settling his household, he was appointed his chamberlain, and did homage for Grimston, Hoxton, Tonsted, and other lands, which he held of the Lord Roos, as of his honour of Roos in Holdernesse, Yorkshire.

He was succeeded at Grimston by his son DANIEL, who married the daughter of Sir Adam Sprinuall, and was father of

Sir THOMAS Grimston, living in the reign of King Stephen, who by the daughter of Sir John Boswell, of Aldersey, Knight, had

JOHN, his successor at Grimston, whose wife was the daughter and heir to Sir John Goodmaghan, and his son by her was

Sir WILLIAM Grimston, living in 1231, who by the daughter and heir to Sir John Colholme, of Colholme, had two sons, Sir Roger; and Alexander, whose wife was the daughter of John Frowick, of Middlesex.

Sir ROGER was under sheriff of the county of Kent to Hubert de Burgo, from 1223 to 1228; and marrying the daughter of Fulk Constable, of Fulmark, had two sons, Walter; and Sir Gervaise

Grimstone, who left no issue by his wife, the daughter of Sir John Baskerville.

WALTER, who succeeded, married the daughter and coheir to Herbert Flinton, of Flinton in Holdernesse, and had issue three sons, viz. first, William; second, John, Dean of Rochester and Abbot of Selby; and, third, Robert, who married the daughter of ..... Ashton.

WILLIAM Grimston, of Grimston, Esq. the *eldest* son, married Armatruid, daughter of Sir Rowland (rather John) Rysom, of Rysom in Holdernesse, Knight, and had three sons.

First, THOMAS, living in 1420, (10 Hen. V.) who married Dyonisia, daughter of the Lord Sutton, and had a son THOMAS, who marrying the daughter of William Fitz-William, of Aldwark, had issue two sons and two daughters, Walter, living in 1466; William, who died childless; Margaret, married to Robert Forthingham, of Forthingham; and Anne, to William Vavasour, of Weston in Yorkshire. WALTER Grimston, the *elder* son, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir John Portington, (who was made serjeant at law to King Henry VI. April 17th, 1440, and four years after was justice of the Common Pleas) and was father of THOMAS Grimston, Esq. who by the daughter and heir of ..... Newark, had six sons and two daughters, viz. Walter; William; Thomas; Henry; Gervaise; Josias, who married the daughter and heir of ..... Ever; Anne, married to George Brigham; and Mary to ..... Ellerker, of Lycett. [a] WALTER, the *eldest* son, living in the time of Henry VIII. married the daughter of John Dakine, of Brandsburton (or Brandsbury) in Holdernesse, and had Thomas his heir, and a daughter Elizabeth, wife to Marmaduke Constable, of Hatfield in Holdernesse. THOMAS, who succeeded at Grimston, had four sons and two daughters by Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Girlington, of Hachford in Norfolk, viz. Thomas; Francis, who married Susan, daughter of William Windesley, of Brandburton; John; Marmaduke, who married a daughter of ..... Stirley; Anne, married to Robert Wright, of Plow, in the county of Lincoln; and Magdalen, to John Thwenge, of Overhelmslie, and had Marmaduke Thwenge, aged twenty-four, in 1584; William, Anne, and Margery. [b] THOMAS, the *eldest* son, living in 1584, married Dorothy, daughter of Marmaduke Thwaites, by whom he had six sons and two daughters; Marmaduke; Thomas; John; Thwaites;

[a] Lodge. [b] Ibid.

Walter, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheir to Marmaduke Thirkeld, of Estrop, Esq.; Christopher, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Barney, of Gunston in Norfolk, and had a son Barney; Elinor, married to William Thornton of Newton; and Cicely to Robert Saltmarsh, of Saltmarsh in Yorkshire, Esqrs. MARMADUKE, the *eldest* son, married Frances, daughter of George Gill, of Hertford, by whom he had THOMAS his heir, who left no issue; but some of the name and family yet subsist in Yorkshire.

Second, Robert, *ancestor to the present peer.*

Third, John, Dean of Windsor in 1418.

ROBERT, the *second* son, leaving Yorkshire, became seated in the county of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry V. by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Anthony Spilman, by whom he was father of

EDWARD Grimston, who succeeded him in lands at Risehungles and Ipswich in that county, and married, first, Philippa, daughter of John, Lord Tiptoft, sister and coheir to John, Earl of Worcester, and widow of Thomas, Lord Roos, by whom having no issue, he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of William Drury, of Rougham in Suffolk, Esq. and by her had four sons and three daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to Henry Reepes, and had Elizabeth, married to Thomas Holt, of Swanstead; Francis, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Leman, and had John and Thomazine; and John married Dorothy Sidner, and had a son John.

John, the *third* son, was ancestor to the Grimstons of Norfolk and Essex.

EDWARD, the *eldest*, marrying Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Hervey, Esq. left

EDWARD his heir, who by Anne, daughter of John Garnish, of Kenton in Suffolk, Esq. was father of

Sir EDWARD, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth served in several parliaments for the borough of Ipswich; was knighted by her Majesty; called into her privy-council; and continued by her, comptroller of Calais, having been so appointed August 30th, 1552, by King Edward VI.

In the beginning of 1558, that place being taken by the Duke of *Guise*, Sir Edward, the comptroller, was among the principal prisoners. Having, according to the duty of his post, frequently given advice of the ill condition of the garrison, (but

whether they, to whom he wrote, were corrupted by the French, French, or that the low estate of the treasury occasioned the want of supply), it was resolved he should not return to England to discover the reason, and therefore was suffered to lie a prisoner in the *Bastile*, without any care taken of him or his fellow-captives; and the ransom set on him was so high, that having lost a great estate, which he had purchased about Calais, he determined to prejudice his family no further by redeeming his liberty at so high a rate, intending either to remain a prisoner, or make his escape; the latter of which he thus effected.

After about two years confinement, being lodged in the top of the Bastile, he chanced to procure a file, with which cutting out one of the window bars, and having a rope conveyed to him, he changed clothes with his servant, and descended by the rope, which proving a great deal too short, he was obliged to take a long leap, which he did without hurt, and, before the outer gates were shut, made his escape undiscovered. But his beard, which was long, made him apprehend that he should be known by it; yet by a happy providence, finding in his servant's pocket a pair of scissars, he so disfigured it, as to render such a discovery very difficult, and having learned the art of war in company with the *Scots guard de Mauche*, he spoke that dialect, and so passed for a Scots pilgrim; by which means he escaped to England, and offering to take his trial, made his innocence so evident, that the jury were ready to acquit him without leaving the court.

He lived to a great age, deceasing in his ninety-eighth year; and having been twice married, left issue by his first wife [c] a son and successor

EDWARD Grimston, Esq. who was seated at *Bradfield* in Essex, and 31 Eliz. served in parliament for the borough of *Eye*, Suffolk, his father then living. He married Joan, daughter and coheir to Thomas Risby, of Lavenham in Suffolk, Esq. (whose mother was daughter and coheir to John Harbottle, of Crosfield in the same county, Esq.) by which marriage he considerably enlarged his estate; and departing this life August 15th, 1610, left two sons, Harbottle and Henry, who were both knighted, and married two sisters.

Sir Henry, the younger, had issue a son EDWARD, who lies buried in Beaconsfield church, Bucks, with this memorial:

[c] Lodge.

Here lyeth the Body of
Edward Grimstone, Esq.
Son of Henry Grimstone
Knt. who died the 17th of
March 1656.[d]

Sir HARBOTTLE Grimston, of Bradfield, the *elder* son, was advanced to the dignity of a *Baronet* November 25th, 1612; and being a gentleman well esteemed in his country, was sheriff of Essex in 1614,[e] and chosen its representative in three parliaments during the reign of Charles I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Coppenger, of Stoke in Kent, Esq. and dying about the year 1640, had issue five sons.

First, EDWARD, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Massam, Esq. and died before his father without issue.

Second, Harbottle, who succeeded.

Third, Henry.

Fourth, Thomas; and

Fifth, William.

Henry, the third son, died young, and was buried in the chancel of Islington church under a fair stone, with this incription:

Hinc
Sperat Resurrectionem
(Filius Harbotelli Grimeston
Militis et Baronetti
Natu tertius)
HENRICUS GRIMESTON.
Anagramma,
En Christi Regno sum.
Qui moritur vivit, Christo huic,
Mors semita, Ductor
Angelus, ad Vitam janua
Christus erit.
Hac Iter ad Superos, calcans
Vestigia Lethi,
Intrabam Christi regia
Templa Dei.
die Mensis Julii, An. Dom. 1627.

[d] Le Neve's Monument. Angl

[e] Fuller's Worthies.

Sir HARBOTTLE Grimston, the *second Baronet*, having his education in the inns of court, was well versed in the laws, and the ancient customs and usage of parliaments; and behaved with a steady zeal to the true interest of his country, in the distracted time of the civil war. He well knew and observed the bounds between arbitrary power and legal duty, which disposition caused him to oppose and refuse the payment of illegal taxes (on which account his father had been imprisoned in the Fleet) and in the parliament, which met April 3d, 1640, being member for Colchester, for which he served to his death, he was one of the first that insisted on the calling those persons to account, who had advised the levying ship-money, and in an excellent speech on that subject, said, "He was persuaded that they, who gave their opinions for the legality of it, did it against the dictamen of their own conscience." But as he only intended the reform of such invasions on the liberty and property of the subject; so did he endeavour, with all his interest, to pacify the minds of those, who were set upon extorting extravagant demands from their sovereign; for he rather continued to sit, than concur with the long parliament, till after the treaty with the King in the Isle of Wight, of which he was one of the commissioners; and, as Lord Clarendon observes, behaved himself so, that his Majesty was well satisfied with him; and pressing the acceptance of the King's concessions, was, after his return, excluded by force, with others, from sitting in the house of commons. He was, besides, the more obnoxious, for having been instrumental in procuring part of the army to be disbanded, for performing which at the several places of rendezvous he was appointed, May 29th, 1647, one of the commissioners. And when the King was brought to his trial, the persons in power had such apprehensions of his duty to his Majesty, and his interest with the army and people, that they put him under confinement, and did not release him till after the King's death, as appears by this warrant.

"You are, on sight hereof, to set at liberty Sir Harbottle Grimston, he having engaged himself not to act, or do any thing to the disservice of the parliament or army. Given under my hand the 30th day of January 1648.

"FAIRFAX."

"To the Marshal-General, or his Deputy."

When he had signed a protestation, declaring all acts to be

void, which from the time of his expulsion, had been done in the house of commons, he contented himself with waiting the return of the people to their allegiance, and lived retired, until General Monk paved the way for the King's restoration; about which time the excluded members returning to the house, [f] all who meant well to the King, contrived his election for SPEAKER, to which he was chosen April 25th, 1660, and the before-mentioned noble author tells us, "that he submitted to it, out of a hope and confidence, that the designs it was laid for would succeed." And so just a sense had the King of his merits, and endeavours to promote the restoration, that he called him into his privy-council, and November 3d, 1660, made him MASTER OF THE ROLLS; which honourable post he very judiciously executed, to the satis-

f The corporation of Colchester sent him the following letter:

"HONOURABLE SIR,

"As we cannot but with thankfulness acknowledge the mercy of God to the nation in general, so more particularly to this town, that after the many changes and alterations we have been tossed in that now there is (as we are credibly informed and do believe) a free admission of the members of the late parliament, so long interrupted by force, we cannot but with much earnestness (in the behalf of ourselves and the free burgesses of the town) make our humble request, that you will be pleased to return to that trust, to which you were so freely and unanimously elected in the year 1640, which we do the rather request out of the former experience, that not only this town but the nation in general hath had of your faithfulness and ability, and the many miseries and calamities we have groaned under since your absence; and as we formerly had the honour of sending so eminent and worthy a member, so we shall hope (by the blessing of God upon your endeavours) that not only ourselves but the whole nation in general shall have cause to bless God for your return, and in his due time reap the benefit of your councils and labour in that great assembly. Sir, we shall not farther trouble you at present, than to assure you, we are, as by many former favours bound to be,

"Your faithful and humble servants,

"Thomas Peeke, Mayor.
"John Shaw, Recorder.
"John Radhams,
"John Gaell,
"Thomas Reynolds,
"John Milbanks,
"Peter Johnson,
"Andrew Fomental,
} Aldermen.

"Colchester, Feb. 23d, 1659.

"SIR,

"The rest of the Aldermen, viz. Mr. Reynolds at Eastgates, Captain Rayner, and Mr. Jeremy Daniel, are not in town." Collections.

faction of all concerned in the law.[g] He was made recorder of the corporation of Harwich for life, being the second who bore that office,[h] and April 24th, 1665, obtained a confirmation of the franchises and immunities of that town; being also by patent, dated at Westminster July 27th, 1664, made high steward of St. Albans for life, but died in January 1683, in the eighty-second year of his age.

"He was descended," says Burnet, who lived many years under his protection, "from a long-lived family; for his great grandfather lived till he was ninety-eight; his grandfather to eighty-six; and his father to seventy-eight; and himself to eighty-two. He had to the last a great soundness of health, of memory, and of judgment. He was bred to the study of the law, being a younger brother. Upon his elder brother's death, he threw it up. But falling in love with Judge Crooke's daughter, the father would not bestow her on him, unless he would return to his studies, which he did with great success. That judge was one of those, who delivered his judgment in the Exchequer-chamber, against the ship-money, which he did with a long and learned argument. And Sir Harbottle's father, who served in parliament for Essex, lay long in prison, because he would not pay the loan-money. Thus both his family and his wife's, were zealous for the interest of their country. In the beginning of the long parliament, he was a great asserter of the laws: and inveighed severely against all that had been concerned in the former illegal oppression. His principle was, that allegiance and protection were mutual obligations, and that the one went for the other. He thought the law was the measure of both; and that when a legal

g He compiled and published the reports of law cases of Sir George Crooke, Justice of the Common Pleas. He was well read in the ancient fathers of the church, and wrote in Latin, for the use of his son, a small manual, containing the duty of a Christian. He also left in manuscript a journal of the several debates in the treaty with King Charles I. at the Isle of Wight, among which are many weighty arguments concerning the liberty of the subject, and the authority of church government. His views and designs being directed to the good of the public, which he had always at heart, he was the less solicitous in the reign of Charles II. to be great at court, though he held a friendship and correspondence with many leading men, especially the Earl of Clarendon, as appears by their letters. He was an honourable friend, a kind indulgent father and master, and finished his course like a pious, charitable and good christian, with a full assurance of happiness in another world.

h Dale's Hist. of Harwich.

protection was denied to one that paid a legal allegiance, the subject had a right to defend himself. He was much troubled, when preachers asserted a divine right of regal government. He thought it had no other effect but to give an ill impression of them, as aspiring men: nobody was convinced by it: it inclined their hearers rather to suspect all they said besides: it looked like the sacrificing their country to their own preferment; and an encouraging of princes to turn tyrants. Yet, when the long parliament engaged into the league with Scotland, he would not swear the covenant; and he discontinued sitting in the house till it was laid aside. Then he came back, and joined with Hollis, and the other presbyterians, in a high opposition to the independents, and to Cromwell in particular: and he was one of the secluded members that were forced out of the house. He followed afterwards the practice of the law, but was always looked at as one who wished well to the ancient government of England. So he was chosen SPEAKER of the house that called home the King; and had so great a merit in the whole affair, that he was soon after, without any application of his own, made Master of the Rolls; in which post he continued to his death, with a high reputation, as he well deserved it. For he was a just judge, very slow, and ready to hear every thing that was offered, without passion or partiality. I thought his only fault was, that he was too rich: and yet, he gave yearly sums in charity, discharging many prisoners by paying their debts. He was a very pious and devout man, and spent every day, at least an hour in the morning, and as much at night, in prayer and meditation. And even in winter, when he was obliged to be very early on the bench, he took care to rise so soon, that he had always the command of that time, which he gave to those exercises. He was much sharpened against popery; but had always a tenderness to the dissenters, though he himself continued still in the communion of the church. His second wife, whom I knew, was niece to the great Sir Francis Bacon; and was the last heir of that family. She had all the high notions for the church and the crown, in which she had been bred; but was the humblest, the devoutest, and best tempered person I ever knew of that sort. It was really a pleasure to hear her talk of religion; she did it with so much elevation and force. She was always very plain in her clothes: and went oft to jails to consider the wants of the prisoners, and relieve, or discharge them; and, by the meanness of her dress, she passed but

for a servant, trusted with the charities of others. When she was travelling in the country, as she drew near a village, she often ordered her coach to stay behind, till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children, and leaving liberally for that end. With two such persons I spent several of my years very happily." [k] He died in January, 1683. "Nature sunk all at once," says Burnet, "he being then eighty-two. He died, as he had lived, with great piety and resignation to the will of God."

His first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir George Crooke, Knt. who, February 11th, 1623, was made justice of the Common-Pleas, by whom he had six sons and two daughters, of which sons five died before him; and

GEORGE, the *eldest*, dying in the twenty-third year of his age, was interred under a monument in St. Michael's church, St. Albans, leaving no issue by his wife Sarah, younger daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Alston, Knight, M. D.; who re-married, first, with John, Duke of Somerset, and after with Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine.

The daughters were, Mary, married to Sir CAPEL LUCKYN, Knt. and Bart.; and Elizabeth, in 1650, to Sir George Grubham How, of Cold-Berwick in Wiltshire, Bart.

His second wife was Anne, elder daughter and at length heir to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford-Hall in Suffolk, Knight of the Bath, widow of Sir Thomas Meautys; by her he had an only daughter Anne, who died young; and his Lady having the manors of Gorhambury and Kingsbury near St. Albans settled on her for life, he purchased the reversion thereof from Mr. Hercules Meautys, nephew of Sir Thomas, the heir at law; the former of which, Sir Samuel Grimston, his only surviving son, made the principal place of his residence.

Which Sir SAMUEL, *third Baronet*, was born January 7th, 1643, and having all the advantages of education, was an accomplished gentleman, and well esteemed in his country; served in six several parliaments for the borough of St. Albans, during the reigns of King Charles II. and King William; but was so obnoxious to King James II. that he excepted him out of his *manifesto* in 1692, when he had formed a design of landing in England. He married, first, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Heneage

[k] Burnet's Own Time, vol. i. p. 380.

Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Chancellor of England, and by her had an only daughter,

Elizabeth, the first wife to William Savile the second Marquis of Hallifax, who by her had an only surviving daughter, Anne, the first wife of Thomas, Lord Bruce, son of Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, which Lady died July 18th, 1717, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

His second wife was the Lady Anne Tufton, sixth and youngest daughter of John, the second Earl of Thanet, and by her, (who lies buried in the east part of the church-yard of Tewing in Hertfordshire, under a tomb enclosed by iron rails, thus inscribed:

> Here lieth interred the Body of the Right
> Honourable Lady Anne Grimston, Wife to Sir
> Samuel Grimston, Bart. of Gorhambury in
> Hertfordshire, Daughter to the late Right
> Honourable Earl of Thanet. She departed this
> Life Nov. 22, 1713, in the 60th Year of her age).

He had a son EDWARD, born July 22d, 1674, and a daughter Mary, born the year after; but they both dying young, the dignity of *Baronet* expired with him, who deceased in October 1700, in the fifty-second year of his age, leaving a great estate, under certain limitations, to *William Luckyn, Esq. second son of Sir William Luckyn, of Messing-Hall in Essex, Knt. and Bart. who was son and heir to Sir Capel Luckyn, by Mary, elder sister of the said Sir Samuel Grimston.*

Which family of LUCKYN (his Lordship's paternal ancestors) were of good antiquity in Essex, of which county ROBERT Luckyn, Esq. was sheriff 16 Jac. I. as in 13 of Charles I. was Sir WILLIAM Luckyn, of Little Waltham, Knight,[1] who, March 2d, 1628, was created a *Baronet*; and in 1637 was sheriff of the said county. He married Mildred, third daughter of Sir Gamaliel Capel, of Rookwood-Hall in Essex, Knight, by whom he had two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth; annd two sons, Sir Capel. his heir; and Sir William, also created a *Baronet* November 13th, 1661; but he leaving by Winifred his wife, third and youngest daughter of Sir Richard Everard, of Much-Waltham in Essex,

[1] Fuller's Worthies.

Bart. an only daughter Anne, (married to Sir Henry Palmer, of Wingham in Kent, Bart. who died without issue by her in 1706) the title became extinct.

Sir CAPEL Luckyn, the *second Baronet,* born in 1621, was member of parliament for Harwich in 1661, and married (as already observed) MARY, *elder daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimston:* by her, who died March 18th, 1718, in the eighty-sixth year of her age, he had a numerous issue, whereof William succeeded to the title and estate; and the surviving daughters were Mildred, married first to Thomas Smyth, of Blackmore in Essex, Esq.; and secondly, to Mr. Davison Browning, of London, linen draper; and Sarah, first to Richard Saltonstall, of South Okingdon, Esq.; and secondly to Dacre Barrett, of Bellhouse in Avely, Essex, Esq. to whom she was third wife, and by him, who died in 1723, had a daughter Catharine, married to Sir Philip Hall, of Upton in Essex.

Sir WILLIAM Luckyn, *third Baronet,* the second but eldest surviving son, marrying Mary, daughter of William Sherington, Esq. Alderman of London, had issue ten sons and five daughters, viz.

First, Sir HARBOTTLE, his successor, *fourth Baronet,* cupbearer to Queen Anne and King George II. who died February 4th, 1736, unmarried.

Second, William, adopted heir to Sir Samuel Grimston, and *advanced to the peerage.*

Third, Capel.

Fourth, Henry.

Fifth, Charles, of Merton-college, Oxford, rector of Pedmersh and Messing in Essex.

Sixth, Edward.

Seventh, Samuel.

Eighth, George, who died at Messing-hall, February 5th, 1733, æt. thirty-seven.

Ninth, Sherington; and,

Tenth, James.

Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mildred, and Martha.

Sir WILLIAM, the *second* son, *fifth Baronet, and first Viscount Grimston,* being adopted by his uncle Sir Samuel Grimston, heir to his estate, in virtue of the limitation thereof assumed the name of GRIMSTON. In 1710, 1713, 1714, and 1727, he was member of parliament for St. Albans, and created *a peer of Ire-*

*land* by privy-seal, dated at St. James's April 29th, and by patent [m] at Dublin May 29th, 1719, with the creation fee of twenty marcs, and July 13th following, he took his seat in parliament.[n]

His Lordship[o] married Jane, daughter of James Cooke, citizen of London, and deceased October 15, 1756, aged seventy-three, having had issue by her, who died March 12th, 1765, in the county of Hertford, nineteen children, whereof

SAMUEL the *eldest* son, born December 28th, 1707, married November 5th, 1730, Mary, daughter and heir to Henry Lovell, of Coleman-street, London, Esq. Turkey-merchant, who died in 1725, and was youngest son to Sir Salathiel Lovell, Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had a daughter born April 1st, 1736, who died an infant; and deceasing in London, June 14th, 1737, in the thirtieth year of his age, was interred in St. Nicholas's church, St. Albans, and his widow remarried with William, Viscount Barrington.

Second, James, heir apparent.

Third, Harbottle, born December 2d, 1712, was appointed

m The preamble. Cum nihil in bonum publicum magis cedat, quam virtutem præmiis ornare, præsertim generis splendore illustratam, virosque egregiis gestis de patria benemeritos, et illustrissimas Angliæ familias affinitate attingentes, honoribus augere: et cum hoc titulo se nobis præcipue commendet dilectus noster Gulielmus Grimston de Gorhambury in agro Hertfordensi Armiger, non interrupta Linea à Silvestro Grimston de Grimston in agro Eboracensi ortus, qui Gulielmum Conquestorem Expeditione sua in Angliam comitabatur, ejusque vexillifer fuerat in prælio insigni apud Hastings, ubi parta Victoria, totum Regnum in principis illius ditionem redactum est; a quo Silvestro ad prædictum Gulielmum Grimston longa progenitorum series extitit invicto in patriam amore, et inconcussa erga Reges suos fide. Insignes inter hos eminuit Edwardus Grimston Eques auratus à secretis Regni conciliis, et rationum publicarum *Caleti* inspector, qui, urbe *Callis* redditâ, turrem propugnavit, et non nisi fame victus, hostium se permisit fidei: Hujus Edwardi Pronepos Harbottle Grimston Eques Auratus et Baronettus, magnus ille artium liberalium et literarum humanarum Mæcenas et exemplar, in restauratione Caroli secundi in patriam et Solium Avitum magna pars fuit ope et concilio: Dein Regni Præfectus. In celeberrimi hujus viri nomen, familiam et virtutes successit præfatus Gulielmus Grimston, Pronepos hæresque non degener, qui atavorum meritis hoc addidit proprium, ut in difficillimis temporibus, cum successio nostra in hæc regna periclitaretur, strenuum se juris nostri bonique publici propugnatorem præstaret. Sciatis igitur nos, in perpetuum regii nostri favoris erga illum et ejus posteros indicium, creasse, &c. (Rot. Canc. Anno 5 Geo. I. 1. p. f.)

n Lords' Jour. vol ii. p. 612.

o Having a quarrel with Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, the spiteful old lady endeavoured to make him ridiculous by reprinting a juvenile play of his. *See Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, by Park.*

May 1st, 1736, gentleman-usher to the Princess of Wales, which he resigned in October 1737, and May 10th, 1740, succeeded Sir William Wynne as standard bearer to the gentlemen pensioners, of which band he was appointed lieutenant in May 1749; in 1750 changed his name to *Luckyn* by act of parliament, and is long since deceased.

Fourth, George, born August 12th, 1714, was made October 13th, 1729, gentleman usher to the Prince of Wales; married in April 1744 the daughter of ..... Clover, of Hertfordshire, Esq. and had two sons of the name of Edward, both deceased.

Fifth, William, born January 3d, 1719.

Jane, born December 20th, 1718, married in August 1743 to Thomas Gape, of St. Albans, Esq.; and Frances, born September 1725.[f]

Sir JAMES, the *second Viscount*, was born October 9th, 1711, married Mary, daughter of John Askell Bucknall, of Oxney in the county of Hertford, Esq. and deceasing of the gout December 15th, 1773, was buried in St. Michael's church St. Albans, having had issue by her, who was born April 28th, 1717, and died in August 1778, three sons and five daughters, viz.

First, James Bucknall, who succeeded to the title.

Second, William (who has taken the name of *Bucknall*), born June 23d, 1750, representative in the British parliament for the borough of St. Albans; married, February 7th, 1783, to Sophia, daughter and coheir to Richard Hoare, of Baram in Essex, Esq. by whom he has issue.

Third, Harbottle, born April 14th, 1752.

Jane, born September 10th, 1748, married, October 6th, 1774, to Thomas Estcourt, Esq.

Mary, born May 28th, 1753, married April 3d, 1777, to William Hale, of Walden in Hertfordrshire, Esq.

Susanna Askell, born September 28th, 1754, married, February 15th, 1781, to John Warde, of Squerries in Kent, Esq.

Frances Cooke, born March 27th, 1757.

Charlotte-Johanna, born September 10th, 1759.[g]

Sir JAMES BUCKNALL, the *third Viscount Grimston*, and FIRST LORD VERULAM, was born May 9th, 1747; his Lordship represented the county of Hertford in the British parliament. July 28th, 1774, he married Harriot, only daughter of Edward Walter, of Stalbridge in the county of Dorset, Esq. by Harriot, daughter

f Ulster's Office. g Idem.

and coheir to George, Lord Forrester,[h] and by her Ladyship, who died November 7th, 1786, had issue,

h This surname has been assumed from an office, as Stewart, Durward, Constable, and others were, which their bearing, viz. three hunting horns, seems to confirm. The principal family appears to be this of FORRESTER, whose ancestor, Sir ADAM Forrester, citizen of Edinburgh in the 6th of Robert II. acquired the Barony of Corstorphin, from Sir William More, of Abercorn, whence his successors took their designation. Upon the accession of King Robert III. to the throne, anno 1390, he was constituted lord privy-seal. * In the 2d of the said King, he was commissioned to treat with certain English commissioners for maintaining the peace betwixt the two realms. † Likewise, in 1405, he was a second time one of the commissioners authorized to treat with the English, about composing of certain differences betwixt the two kingdoms. ‡ By Margaret his wife he had issue,

Sir JOHN, his son and heir, who being a man of good parts, was, anno 1421, named lord privy-seal to Murdach Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, § and in 1423, he was with William Bishop of Glasgow, George Earl of March, John Montgomery of Ardrossan, Patrick Dunbar of Beill, and William Borthwick of that ilk, sent commissioners to England to treat with that state, about the redemption of King James I. ‖ Upon that King's return home, anno 1424, he was constituted master of the household, ¶ and lord high chamberlain of Scotland. ** After which, in 1428, he was named a commissioner with divers others, to treat with the English about a peace. Thus much for his civil actions. His works of piety were these; the founding a chaplainry at the altar of St. Ninian, within the church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, "pro salubri statu serenissimi Principis Jacobi I. et Joannæ sponsæ suæ; et pro salute animæ quondam Adæ Forrester de Corstorphin, Militis, Patris mei et Margaretæ matris meæ," to which he mortified, "sex libras tredecem solidos, et quatuor denarios de tenemento suo in dicto Burgo." †† Likewise, he doted a sufficient subsistence for three Chaplainries in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, contiguous to the parish church of Corstorphin, founded by Sir Adam Forrester his father, ‡‡ which in the year 1429, he erected into a collegiate church, and procured the annexation of several lands and tithes thereunto. He married Jean, sister to Henry Sinclair Earl of Orkney; §§ and departing this life about 1440, was interred in the church of Corstorphin, under an arch, with the portraiture of himself and his wife, as big as the life in free stone, without any monumental inscription but a coat of arms: he had issue,

First, Sir John, his successor.

Second, Henry Forrester, of Oxgang.

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* Mr. Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

§ Charta in Rotulis Murdaci Ducis Albaniæ.

‖ Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

¶ Charta in Rotulis Jacobi I. ad annum 1424.

** Ibid. anno Prædicto. †† Ibid. ‡‡ Ibid.

§§ Charta Confirmationis Jacobi I. de impignoratione quam Henricus Comes Orkadiæ fecit delecto fratre suo Joanni Forrester de Corstorphin militi in 1424.

First, James Walter, born September 26th, 1775.
Second, Harriot, born December 14th, 1776; and,

Third, Jean, married to Sir Robert Maxwel, of Carlaverock,* ancestor to the Earl of Nithsdale.

Fourth, Elizabeth, to Sir Alexander Lauder, Knight. †

Which Sir JOHN obtained a grant from King James I. of the lands of Blackburn in Linlithgowshire, upon the resignation of Sir Robert Cuningham, of Kilmaures, anno 1424, wherein he is designed, "filio et heredi apparenti Joannis Forrester de Corstorphin, Militis Camerarii Scotiæ." He was succeeded by

ARCHIBALD Forrester, of Corstorphin, who by Margaret his wife, daughter of —— Hepburn, of ——, had ‡

ALEXANDER, his son and heir, in whose favour he resigned his estate anno 1482, reserving a life-rent to himself. He had to wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Duncan Forrester, of Gairden, master of the household in the reign of King James IV. § by whom he had

ALEXANDER Forrester, of Corstorphin, his son and heir, who married Janet, daughter to —— Lauder, of Hatton, ‖ by whom he had

Sir JAMES, his son, who succeeded him; but he dying without male issue, anno 1587, ¶ his estate fell to

HENRY his brother, who marrying Helen, daughter of —— Preston, of Craigmillar in vicecomitatu de Edinburgh, ** by her he had,

GEORGE, his son and heir, who was first created *Baronet* by King Charles I. November 27th, 1625, and thereafter *Lord Forrester*, July 22d, 1633. †† He married Christian, daughter of Sir William Livingston, of Kilsyth, by whom he had several daughters, viz.

Helen, married to William Lord Ross.

Margaret, to John Shaw, of Sornbeg.

——, to Hamilton, of Grange.

Jean, to James Baillie, of Torwood-head, son of lieutenant-general William Baillie, in whose favour my Lord Forrester resigned the honour, and to the heirs of their body, which failing to his other heirs therein specified, which was ratified by King Charles II. anno 1651, but he having no issue by her, the honour by virtue of the said entail, came to

WILLIAM Baillie, alias Forrester, of Torwoodhead, his brother, *third Lord Forrester*, who married also Lilias, the youngest daughter of George Lord Forrester, by whom he had

WILLIAM, *fourth Lord Forrester*, who departed this life, anno 1705, leaving issue by —— his wife, daughter of Sir Andrew Birnie, of Saline, one of the senators of the college of justice,

GEORGE, *fifth Lord Forrester*, who went into the army, signalized himself in the government service at Preston, in Lancashire, anno 1715, and was made colonel of the fourth troop of horse-guards.

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* Charta in Rotulis dicti Regis.
† Ibid. ‡ Ibid.
§ Ibid. ‖ Ibid.
¶ Charta in Cancellaria supremæ Dominæ Nostræ Reginæ ad annum 1587.
** Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. †† Charta in Registro.

Third, Charlotte, born January 16th, 1778.[i]

JAMES WALTER succeeded to the Scotch Barony of *Lord Forrester*, in October, 1808, on the death of Baroness Forrester, and succeeded his father as *Viscount Grimston*-and LORD VERULAM, on December 30th, 1808.

His Lordship married on August 11th, 1807, Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, daughter of Charles, late Earl of Liverpool, and has issue

A son, born February 20th, 1809.

'*Titles.* James Walter Grimston, Viscount Grimston, Baron of Dunboyne in Ireland, Baron of Verulam in England, and Lord Forrester in Scotland.'

*Creations.* Baronet March 2d, 1628, 4 Car. I.; Viscount Grimston, and Baron of Dunboyne in the county of Meath, June 3d, 1719, 5 Geo. I.; Baron of Verulam, July 9th, 1790; and Baron Forrester, 1663.

He married Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Row, Esq. of the county of Oxford, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

First, George, his heir.

Second, William.

His daughter Caroline married George Cockburn, of Ormiston, Esq. comptroller and one of the commissioners of the navy, who died 1770.

Harriot, married Edward Walter, Esq.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE, *sixth Lord Forrester*, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM, *seventh Lord Forrester*, who was a captain in the royal navy, but dying unmarried, anno 1748, he was succeeded by his next heir male, and first cousin,

JOHN (son of his uncle John) who became *seventh Lord Forrester*, and died unmarried 1763.

He was succeeded by CAROLINE, his aunt, *Baroness Forrester*. She died 1784, and was succeeded by her only child,

ANNE, *Baroness Forrester*, who died unmarried in October 1808.

The honour then devolved on the Hon. JAMES WALTER GRIMSTON, grandson of Mrs Harriot Walter, as above, who thus became *Lord Forrester*, and is now also *Viscount Grimston*, and BARON OF VERULAM.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth argent, three buffalo's horns sable, stringed gules, for the name of Forrester; second and third azure, nine mullets or, for Baillie.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a talbot's head erazed argent.

*Supporters.* Two talbots of the last

*Motto.* SPERO.

*Chief Seats.* Were at Torwood in the shire of Stirling, and Corstorphine, within two miles of Edinburgh.

[i] Ulster's Office.

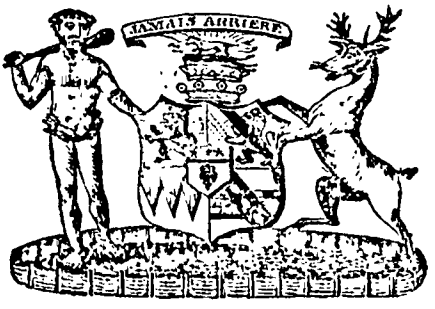
*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth argent, on a fess, sable, three mullets of six points pierced, or, and in the dexter chief an ermine spot, for Grimston, second and third argent, three buffalo's horns sable, stringed gules, for Forrester.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a stag's head couped, proper, attired, or.

*Supporters.* The dexter a stag, reguardant, proper, attired, as the crest. The sinister a gryphon, reguardant, or.

*Motto.* MEDIOCRIA FIRMA.

*Chief Seats.* Gorhambury in the county of Hertford, twenty-two miles from London; and Messing-Hall, otherwise Baynard's-Castle, near Colchester in Essex, forty-four miles from London.




# ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, LORD DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS.

His Lordship was adjudged by a final decree of the house of lords, in 1769, to be son and heir of Sir John Stewart, of Grantully, Bart. by Lady Jane Douglas, sister of the *last Duke of Douglas*, and nephew and heir to the said Duke, who died in 1761; on which his dukedom became extinct; and his marquisate and other titles devolved on his next heir male, the *Duke of Hamilton*. (See title Brandon, vol. i. p. 511).

"If a long train of illustrious ancestors," says Douglas in his peerage, "distinguished by the highest titles, and connected with the most august and noble families, in Europe, can make any name remarkable and great, there is no subject can plead a higher claim than *the Douglas*; but it is the least part of the glory of this family, that it has been honoured with alliances by marriage, into the first rank of nobility in Scotland, England, and France, even with crowned heads, having matched eleven times with the royal house of Scotland, and once with that of England: that besides the honours conferred on them by their own sovereigns, they have been Dukes of Turenne, Counts of Longueville, and Marshals of France. They were more distinguished by their virtue and merit than by their titles and opulency, and the lustre of their actions outshone the splendour of their birth. Hence we see them leading the van of our armies in Scotland; supporting, by their valour, the kingdom and crown of France, tottering on the head of Charles VII. when reduced to the last extremity by the bravery of the English; raising the siege of Danbrick, for which they had the highest honours conferred upon them; conquering

the Saracens in Spain; with many other acts of military glory, that have made this family renowned through all the corners of Europe, for which we must refer to our historians."

WILLIAM DE DOUGLAS, was created *Dominus de Douglas*, by King Malcolm Canmore, 1057.

His son, Sir JOHN, dying about 1145, was succeeded by his son,

Sir WILLIAM, whose son,

ARCHIBALD, was a man of vast estate, and in great favour with King Alexander II.; he died about 1240. His son,

Sir WILLIAM, died 1276. His son,

HUGH, distinguished himself at the battle of Largis, under King Alexander III. and conquered Haco, King of Norway, who had invaded Scotland, 1263.

His brother and heir, WILLIAM, was called *William the Hardy:* he was the companion of the valorous exploits of Sir William Wallace; was governor of Berwick, 1295; and would never swear fealty to the English, who took him prisoner, and kept him seven years in captivity, in which situation he died in England, 1303. His son,

JAMES, *Lord Douglas*, called *The Good*, was one of the most eminent heroes of his time, and laid the foundation of the future greatness of the house of Douglas. "The Saxon families," says Walter Scott, "who fled from the exterminating sword of the conqueror, with many of the Normans themselves, whom discontent and intestine feuds had driven into exile, began to rise into eminence on the Scotish borders. They brought with them arts both of peace and war, unknown in Scotland; and among their descendants we soon number the most powerful border chiefs. Such, during the reign of the last Alexander, were Patrick, Earl of March, and Lord Soulis, renowned in tradition; and such were also the powerful Comyns, who early acquired the principal sway upon the Scotish marches. In the civil wars betwixt Bruce and Baliol, all those powerful chieftains espoused the unsuccessful party. They were forfeited and exiled; and upon their ruins was founded the formidable house of *Douglas*. The borders, from sea to sea, were now at the devotion of a succession of mighty chiefs, whose exorbitant power threatened to put a new dynasty upon the Scotish throne. It is not my intention," he adds, "to trace the dazzling career of this race of heroes, whose exploits were alike formidable to the English, and

to their sovereign."[a] This James, Lord Douglas, was a constant adherent to King Robert Bruce. In June 1314, he commanded the left wing of the Scotish army, at the battle of Bannockburn. He was warden of the marches towards England. He it was who undertook a journey to Jerusalem with King Robert's heart, in conformity to a vow made by that monarch; in which service he fell; for having interred the heart at the Holy Sepulchre, he joined the King of Arragon against the infidels, and was killed in Spain, August 31st, 1331, after having been thirteen times victorious against the Turks and Saracens. For this service he had added to his armorial bearing, *argent, a man's heart, gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper.* He died without legitimate issue; but his natural son is said to have been progenitor of some considerable families of the name in France.

His brother and heir, HUGH, an inactive man, was succeeded by his nephew,

WILLIAM, (son of *Archibald,* his brother, who lost his life in the service of his country, at the battle of Halidon-hill, 1333.) This William was created *Earl of Douglas*, 1346. In 1356, he was at the battle of Poictiers, where he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Black Prince. "Upon the death of David II." Pinkerton says, "he unexpectedly claimed the crown, as uniting in himself the dubious pretensions of Comyn, and the solid title of Baliol. Yet the claim was no sooner made than withdrawn. Our elder historians assert that the strong interests of the Earls of Dunbar and Murray, and the yet stronger of Sir Robert Erskine, keeper of the castles of Dunbarton, Edinburgh, and Stirling, appearing decided for the *Steward,* induced Douglas to resign his expectation; while the historians of the house of Douglas ascribe the desertion of the claim to its own friends." He was, in 1373, appointed custos marchiarum, with power to settle all debates between the Douglases and Percies of Northumberland: he died 1384.

Genealogists give him three wives, by each of whom he had a son.

First, Margaret, sister and sole heir of Thomas, Earl of Mar, by whom he had

James, son and heir.

Secondly, Margaret, daughter of Patrick, Earl of March, by whom they say he had

[a] Minstrelsy of Scotch Bord. vol. i. p. 6.

Archibald *the Grim*, third Earl, but whom Sir David Dalrymple contends to have been an usurper.

Thirdly, Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Stuart, Earl of Angus, by whom he had

George, first *Earl of Angus* of that name.

JAMES, *second Earl of Douglas*, was that memorable warrior, who fell in the celebrated battle of *Otterburn*, on July 31st, 1388. "I die, like my forefathers," said the expiring hero, "in a field of battle, and not on a bed of sickness. Conceal my death, defend my standard, and avenge my fall! It is an old prophecy, that a dead man shall gain a field, and I hope it will be accomplished this night." [b]

ARCHIBALD *the Grim*, (his half-brother, according to most authors,) succeeded as *third Earl of Douglas*; he died 1400, and was succeeded by his son

ARCHIBALD, *fourth Earl*; he was a man of distinguished valour, and had the command of the Scotch forces sent to the assistance of France against the English, for which Charles VII. invested him with the duchy of Turenne, and made him Marshal of France. He fell in the battle of Vernoil, August 7th, 1425.

His son, ARCHIBALD, was *fifth Earl*. "There cannot," says Pinkerton, "be a stronger proof of the ignorance of our early writers, concerning the reign of James II. than their assertion that the powerful Earl of Douglas was neglected, while it is known from authentic records, that he held the high office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and even summoned a parliament He died 1439, and was succeeded by his son, a youth, whose years did not exceed fourteen, and were too immature to support the dignities of his father."

This son was WILLIAM, *sixth Earl*. "The power of the house of Douglas," according to Pinkerton, "had arisen to a formidable height, and was, during this reign, to contend with the royal authorities. Galloway, Annandale, and other extensive territories in Scotland, the duchy of Touraine and lordship of Longueville in France, rendered to the chief of that family revenues perhaps equivalent to those of the Scotish monarch. The young Earl, now in his sixteenth year, possessed the impetuous spirit and haughtiness, natural to his age and fortunes. His highest

[b] See a minute and interesting account of this battle in Pinkerton's very valuable and recondite History of Scotland. See also the ballads and notes in Percy's Reliques, and Scott's Minstrelsy.

title, that of Touraine, which a weak regency had permitted the house to assume, and which impolicy had not applied to the French King to discontinue, emboldened the Douglas to regard himself as a foreign Prince, independent of the laws of his country. The prudence of age might have induced a concealment of pomp and power, from the fear of envy and danger; but, in the arrogance of youth, William, Earl of Douglas, displayed a constant train of one thousand horse, and a dazzling magnificence in his household; nay, he would even create knights, and hold courts in imitation of parliaments. The Chancellor, who by his office was chiefly charged to see the due execution of the laws, was irritated at the insults offered to them by the power of Douglas. Instead of bearing with the young Earl's insolence, in the hopes that a few years would infuse moderation and prudence into his conduct; instead of secretly raising the King's influence with the court of France, that the foreign titles and possessions might be withdrawn from the family, Crichton resolved to cut off the Earl and his brother; a measure, which might perhaps have admitted some apology, had they been advanced to maturer age; for it seems strictly equitable that an opposer, who is above the procedure of justice, may be sacrificed to the laws, without any procedure of justice; but which, while we consider the tender age of the offenders, must be pronounced unjust, murderous, and tyrannical. Nay, when the consequences are seen, this act will appear weak and impolitic, and will incur the bitterest charge of depravity, that of ineffectual guilt. By plausible invitations and flatteries, William, Earl of Douglas, his brother David, and Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, a faithful adherent to the family, were inveigled into the castle of Edinburgh, and after an insidious entertainment, and a brief and desultory trial, were beheaded. The Earldom of Douglas fell to his uncle, the next heir male,

James, *Lord of Abercorn*, surnamed *The Gross*, who became *seventh Earl*, a prudent and peaceable man, but who unfortunately enjoyed his title only two years, and left a turbulent son,

William, the *third* of that name, *eighth Earl*. The unentailed estates of Galloway, Wigton, Balvenie, Ormond, and Annandale, were inherited by Margaret, sister of the murdered Earl, commonly called the *Fair Maid of Galloway*, who wedded her cousin, the third William, hereby restoring the house of Douglas to all its power. The want of wisdom in the government, upon

this occasion, exceeds all belief; but it is easier to commit a murder, than to perform an action of common prudence, and crime ought never to infer ability. Margaret was apparently a ward of the crown; at any rate, the new Earl, William, and the heiress, were within the degrees of consanguinity, and she was forced to apply secretly to the Pope for a dispensation, which not arriving so speedily as he hoped, he married her on Good Friday, in the time of Lent, a day and period esteemed as unlawful as the marriage. The opposition to this connection ought to have been cogent; the pretexts for annulling it were just; but for this unaccountable neglect, the regency, the nation, the King, were afterwards sufficiently to suffer."[c] "By the common course of human affairs, the young King detested the controul of Livingston and Crichton, and the numerous friends of the house of Douglas were successful in sharpening his resentment against those stern guardians, who had held him in captivity, and in turning his affection to the Earl of Douglas, whose youth was more congenial with that of the King, and whose power could irresistibly enforce the royal designs." "Douglas procured a parliament to be held, in which Crichton and Livingston were denounced rebels, and their estates forfeited." "Meanwhile the disorders of the country increased, under the mismanagement of Douglas, and caused even the regency of Crichton and Livingston to be regretted." About 1446, "the Earl of Douglas was created lieutenant-general of the kingdom, an office of extreme power, which had been held by one of his predecessors at the commencement of this reign. He was resolved on the perdition of the family of Livingston, which had only done its duty to the King and kingdom, by opposing the exorbitant influence of the house of Douglas." In 1448, he obtained a victory over the English, at the battle of Sark. The Scots then entered England, and ravaged the country as far as Newcastle. But "the victories of Douglas had afforded little compensation to Scotland for his tyranny and oppression, which seemed to increase in proportion to the continuance of his power. For him and his followers there was no law, and the country groaned under the most destructive anarchy. But the six heavy years of his authority were soon to expire; and different circumstances were already preparing to lessen his influence." "The perdition of the aristocratic and tyrannic house of Douglas, was to be a spirited exertion of justice to the monarch and to his

[c] Pinkerton's History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 192.

people." "It would appear that the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, wanted little of being a sole regency. This dangerous dignity certainly fell soon after the marriage of the King; and Douglas retired from the court, attended with the execrations of the people." "Disgusted at the loss of his power, and wishing to display his pomp in foreign countries, he passed to the jubilee at Rome with a train of six knights, fourteen gentlemen, and eighty attendants. In his absence, many complaints were made against the insolence of his attendants. Upon his return from Rome, he sent a submissive message to the King; and, as he could not in equity be reputed guilty of events, which happened during his absence, and for which a sufficient punishment had been taken, he was graciously received." "Meanwhile, he proceeded in his disorderly and treasonable practices. He attempted, as it is said, to assassinate Crichton, who escaped, and afterwards had nearly surprised Douglas, then lodging in Edinburgh with a small train."

The Earl "now entered into a grand measure, which threatened destruction to the King and kingdom: he confederated with several potent nobles, in a mutual defence against every injury. The monarch dissembled; but an incident soon occurred, which hastened the execution of his vengeance.[d] It was then resolved, in order to avoid the horrors of a civil war, that Douglas should be inveigled into court by flattery, and upon pretences that the King forgave his past enormities, and only desired him to reform his future conduct." The plan succeeded: the Earl was prevailed upon to visit the court, at the castle of Stirling. After supper, the King taking him apart into a secret chamber, where only some of the privy-council and the guard were in attendance, mildly informed him that he had heard of the league with Crawford and other nobles, and desired him to break such illegal engagements. Douglas proudly refused, and had the arrogance to upbraid the King with his procedures against him, which had forced him, as he asserted, to form this confederacy. The sense of repeated insults, and of an outrageous contempt of his authority, conspired with the present personal affront, to kindle a flame of instantaneous fury; and the monarch exclaiming, "If you will not break this league, by God I shall, drew his dagger, and stabbed Douglas. Sir Patrick Gray then struck the Earl with a

[d] See it in Pinkerton, &c.

battle-axe, and the wound was instantly mortal." This happened February 13th, 1452.

JAMES, his brother, became *ninth Earl.* "He appears," says Walter Scott, "neither to have possessed the abilities, nor the ambition of his ancestors. He drew, indeed, against his Prince, the formidable sword of Douglas, but with a timid, and hesitating hand. Procrastination ruined his cause; and he was deserted at Abercorn by the knight of Cadyow, chief of the Hamiltons, and by his most active adherents, after they had ineffectually exhorted him to commit his fate to the issue of a battle. The border chiefs, who longed for independence, shewed little inclination to follow the declining fortunes of Douglas. On the contrary, the most powerful clans engaged, and defeated him at Arkinholme, in Annandale, when, after a short residence in England, he again endeavoured to gain a footing in his native country. The spoils of Douglas were liberally distributed amongst his conquerors, and royal grants of his forfeited domains effectually interested them in excluding his return. An attempt on the east borders," by *the Percy and the Douglas both together,* "was equally unsuccessful. The Earl, grown old in exile, longed once more to see his native country, and vowed that upon St. Magdalen's day, he would deposit his offering on the high altar at Lochmaben. Accompanied by the banished Earl of Albany, with his usual ill-fortune he entered Scotland. The borderers assembled to oppose him, and he suffered a final defeat at Barnswork, in Dumfrieshire. The aged Earl was taken in the fight, by a son of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, one of his own vassals. A grant of lands had been offered for his person; 'Carry me to the King,' said Douglas to Kirkpatrick, 'thou art well entitled to profit by my misfortune, for thou wast true to me, whilst I was true to myself.' The young man wept bitterly, and offered to fly with the Earl into England. But Douglas, weary of exile, refused his proffered liberty, and only requested that Kirkpatrick would not deliver him to the King, till he had secured his own reward. Kirkpatrick did more, he stipulated for the personal safety of his old master. His generous intercession prevailed; and the last of the Douglases was permitted to die in monastic seclusion, in the abbey of Lindores."[e] "In this retreat," says Pinkerton,

[e] Minstrelsy, vol i. p. 7.

"Douglas, perhaps, first knew happiness; and died after four years of penitence and peace,"[f] April 15th, 1488.

"After the fall of the house of Douglas," continues Scott, "no one chieftain appears to have enjoyed the same extensive supremacy over the Scotish borders. The various Barons, who had partaken of the spoil, combined in resisting a succession of uncontrouled domination. The Earl of Angus alone seems to have taken rapid steps in the same course of ambition, which had been pursued by his kinsmen and rivals, the Earls of Douglas."

GEORGE Douglas, *first Earl of Angus*, was only son of William, *first* Earl of Douglas, by Margaret, his *third* wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Stuart, Earl of Angus. He accompanied his cousin, the Earl of Douglas, to the battle of Homildon, where he was taken prisoner, and soon after died, in 1402, leaving his son,

WILLIAM, *second Earl of Angus*, who was warden of the middle marches, 1433, and commanded at the battle of Piperdam, where the Scots obtained a victory over the English led by Percy, 1436. His son,

JAMES, third *Earl of Angus*, was succeeded by his brother,

GEORGE, *fourth Earl*, who, in 1449, was made warden of the east and middle marches, and had the chief command of the King's forces during the Earl of Douglas's rebellion, which he suppressed in 1455, and upon that Earl's forfeiture, obtained a grant of the whole lands and lordship of Douglas, by a charter, 1457. "There appears to be some doubt," says Walter Scott, "whether in this division the Earl of Angus received more than his natural right. If Archibald *the Grim* intruded into the Earldom of Douglas, without being a son of that family, it follows that the house of Angus, being kept out of their just rights for more than a century, were only restored to them after the battle of Arkinholme. Perhaps this may help to account for the eager interest taken by the Earl of Angus against his kinsman." He took the side of *Lancaster*, in England, while the Earl of Douglas espoused the *York* interest. He died 1462, and was succeeded by his son,

ARCHIBALD, *fifth Earl*, then only nine years old, who was also warden of the east and middle marches. He was one of the leaders against his sovereign, James III. in 1488. As late as the

[f] Pinkerton, vol i p. 317, where see many more interesting particulars of this Earl.

fatal battle of Floddon, he is said to have been active in dissuading the King from that unfortunate contest, for which some historians have taxed him with cowardice and disloyalty, more especially as he was absent on that day; but his great age and infirmities were a sufficient excuse for non-attendance; and two hundred of his name and followers are said to have fallen on that bloody day, September 9th, 1513. Oppressed with years and sorrow for that dreadful issue, for the loss of his country, the fate of his two sons, and of so many of his family, he retired to a religious house, and died the beginning of the year following, 1514.

His son, GEORGE,[s] *master of Angus*, having thus fallen at Floddon field, the Earl was succeeded by his grandson,

ARCHIBALD, *sixth Earl*, called *Archibald Bel-the-Cat*, who makes a very conspicuous figure in the History of Scotland. He "was at once warden of the east and middle marches, Lord of Liddisdale, and Jedwood forest, and possessed of the strong castles of Douglas, Hermitage, and Tantallon." "James IV. a monarch of a vigorous and energetic character, was well aware of the danger, which his ancestors had experienced from a powerful and overgrown family. Upon the waxing power of Angus, he kept a wary eye; and, embracing the occasion of a casual slaughter, he compelled that Earl and his son to exchange the lordship of Liddisdale, and the castle of Hermitage, for the castle and lordship of Bothwell. By this policy he prevented the house of Angus, mighty as it was, from rising to the height, whence the elder branch of their family had been hurled." In 1514, "to the surprise and regret of all ranks," says Pinkerton, "Margaret (Tudor, widow of James IV.) hardly recovered from the languor of childbirth, suddenly wedded the *Earl of Angus*. This precipitate step was ruinous to her ambition, as of itself by the royal will, and by the law of the country, it terminated her regency. In the progress of time, however, various incidents contributed to restore her power; and she continued to attract great attention by the splendour of her birth and former station, by the art of her intrigues, and by the boldness of her talents. The nobility of Scotland were, at this period, little remarkable for natural abilities, and far less for those, which depend on learning; the clergy had engrossed all that belongs to acquired knowledge, and political sagacity; but amongst the Scotish nobles, *Angus* was, perhaps,

s Gawen Douglas, the poet, bishop of Dunkeld, was a younger son.

the most uninformed, and unfit for his dangerous elevation; for his royal marriage prompted him to assume much of the vacant government, and the Queen's fondness seconded his ambition. Experience and maturer age, displayed him in a different light; but at this time, his years and his instruction partook of puerility. A birth, distinguished by an ancestry of heroes, opulent possessions, and potent vassalry, above all, a person blooming with youth and elegance, transported the woman, while they ruined the Queen; and bitter and speedy was the repentance."

When Albany assumed the regency, Angus and his Queen were gradually driven by acts of cruelty and oppression to England. The next year, 1516, "Angus and Home finding themselves neglected by the English King, and deprived, by the conclusion of a treaty, of any open aid from England, resolved, without the Queen's knowledge, to accommodate their affairs with Albany; who now affected great lenity, and assented to admit them to their former honours and possessions. They accordingly returned to Scotland, and resided in a quiet manner on their estates. The Queen, now confined by a long illness, at Morpeth, never pardoned, and never could pardon this shocking and disgraceful defection of her husband, the inhumanity of which was, if possible, increased by her situation on a bed of sickness; and this was the real cause of that lasting enmity, which our historians, ignorant of this circumstance, impute to an amour of Angus. Margaret's determination of proceeding to her brother's court, instead of returning to Scotland, was a strong motive to this step; as Angus and Home regarded her resolution as a dereliction of any claim to the Scotish government, and in mere prudence could not be much blamed for not sacrificing all their fortunes to a cause confessed to be desperate. The Queen afterwards went to the English court; where she was received with the distinction, respect, and tenderness, due to her talents, her station, and her misfortunes: nor was it an usual spectacle to behold her, and her sister Mary, the widow of Louis XII. embracing each other after an equal fatality."

In 1518, "the discord between the factions of Angus and Arran continued to increase; but the former was somewhat weakened by the want of confidence between the Queen and her husband. She had behaved with the attention, if not with the affection of a wife, since her return; and had even pawned and sold her jewels and plate, to support his interest, his personal profusion being great. But not contented with wasting her property,

he wounded both her love and her pride by vague amours, particularly with a lady of Douglasdale, a daughter of Stuart of Traqhair, according to some, whom his violent passion had secluded from her friends, and by whom he had a daughter, Jane Douglas, afterwards wedded to Patrick, Lord Ruthven. The Queen, stung with this new disgrace, which revived and increased the latent, but deep, wound inflicted by his former abrupt and cruel dereliction of her sick-bed in England, now spoke of a divorce. But Henry, sensible that such a step would be ruinous to his interests in Scotland, endeavoured by threats and persuasions to deter her. A reconciliation was effected; but it was insincere, and after seven years inquietude, a divorce often threatened, was at length to divide this unhappy marriage."

In 1521, Angus and his party again fled from Edinburgh and the power of Albany to the borders, in great dismay; from whence he implored the protection of Henry. But disgusted with his dubious residence on the English frontier, had recourse to the Queen's mediation with Albany, gained perhaps by his promise to consent to a divorce; and the regent pardoned him on condition that he should exile himself to France, from whence he did not return till July, 1524. He soon after, under English influence, went back to Scotland. Henry's ministers thought "he would at least prove a check upon the Queen's conduct, he being so much beloved in Scotland at this period, that his influence, like the ancient power of his house, rather passed the limits of a subject; and he earnestly desired to revisit his native country, which an absence of two years and an half had only more endeared to his ambition. The power now passed to the Chancellor, and Angus, though Margaret retained her nominal authority for more than twelve months after this period: to Angus she affected kindness, but solely with a view to persuade him to consent to a divorce, the object of her endeavours for seven years. Henry, disapproving his sister's conduct, drove her, by his reproaches, into the interests of France. "Angus, who appears to have retained his high honour of husband to the Queen, solely with a view to enjoy her revenues, finding that this usurpation was not to be continued without forfeiting Henry's favour, at length consented to the divorce, which was pronounced by the Chancellor at St. Andrews, upon the vain ground of a previous promise of marriage by Angus to another lady, while all the nation knew that solid grounds of separation arose from the adulteries of both.

Hardly was the divorce pronounced, before Margaret wedded Henry Stuart, her paramour, (younger son of Lord Evandale), afterwards to be created *Lord Methven.*" This was in 1526. "The precipitate marriage of Margaret ruined her influence; and Arran had abandoned her desperate cause, to join the Chancellor his relation and Angus.

The ancient power of the Douglases seemed now to have revived, and, after a slumber of near a century, again to threaten destruction to the Scotish monarchy." "Offices were crowded upon the house of Douglas; Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindy, uncle to Angus, was appointed lord treasurer; and Sir George Douglas, master of the royal household."

In 1528, "the plot of the King's liberation from the odious power of the Douglases was formed, but proceeded with the secret force of a subterraneous river, till it burst forth with the fury of a cataract." In July, James having ordered preparations for a solemn hunting, escaped to Stirling in the disguise of a groom. Angus and his brothers were now attainted; and his estates given as spoils to his enemies. The Earl and his brother, Sir George, were forced to England, where they resided during the remainder of this reign, the Earl being admitted to the English privy-council, and continuing to be highly favoured by Henry: nor did they revisit Scotland till the second year of Mary's minority, after an exile of fifteen years; but no longer was a Douglas to be dangerous to the Scotish throne."

Henry pensioned the Earl, in 1532, for his services against his country. The next year, "Angus and his brother, Sir George, on the part of England," shone like destructive meteors, and blasted the Scotish territory by their presence, or proximity. In this inroad, they took the old fort called Cawmyl, two miles from Berwick. In 1542, after many small incursions of the borderers on both sides, "Sir Robert Bowes," continues Pinkerton, "instigated by the odious Angus, and Sir George Douglas, who attended him in the expedition against their country, entered Scotland at the head of 3000 cavalry, proposing to ravage the frontiers, and destroy Jedburgh, now emergent from its ruins. But they were met at Haddenrig, by Huntley and Home, and completely defeated. Angus was taken, but escaped the due punishment of his manifold treasons, by using his dagger against the captor."

In 1543, his attainder was repealed, and he was restored to all his honours and estates; and died at his castle of Tantallon, in

1556. His only daughter and heir, Margaret, married Matthew, Earl of Lennox, and was mother of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary.

He was succeeded, as *seventh Earl*, by his nephew, DAVID, (son of his brother, Sir George,) who dying 1588, was succeeded by his son,

ARCHIBALD, *eight Earl*, who was appointed warden of the marches, in 1573; and, afterwards, lord lieutenant of the borders. He died without surviving issue; and, as it seems, in the same year with his father.

He was succeeded by the next heir male, Sir WILLIAM Douglas, of *Glenbervie*, (son of Sir ARCHIBALD Douglas, of Glenbervie, son of Sir WILLIAM Douglas, of Braidwood, or Glenbervie, who was second son of Archibald, fifth Earl, and uncle of Archibald, *Bell-the-Cat*, sixth Earl.

This William became *ninth Earl of Angus*, and is said to have embraced the party of Queen Mary, and been a great promoter of the reformation; he died 1591, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM, *tenth Earl*, who, in 1592, joined the conspiracy of the popish lords, in favour of Spain; and the next year was seized, and committed to Edinburgh castle, but escaped out of prison, and retired to the mountains. He then fled to France, where he died a *religieuse*, and was buried in the church of St. Germaines, 1616. His son,

WILLIAM, became *eleventh Earl*, and, on the accession of Charles I. was appointed commander in chief, and lieutenant of the borders, and was advanced to the title of *Marquis of Douglas*, June 17th, 1633. He distinguished himself on the King's side, in the battle of Philiphaugh, where he was afterwards taken prisoner, and suffered many hardships under Cromwell.

His son, by his second marriage, was created *Duke of Hamilton*, in consequence of his marrying the heiress of that family. For him see title BRANDON, vol. i. p. 511.

My Lord Marquis surviving all our intestine commotions, which were not a few, the detail of which I need not at this time enter into; he at last gave way to fate in a good advanced age, in the spring of the year 1660 [h]

JAMES succeeded his grandfather in the honour; he was sworn one of the privy-council to King Charles II. about 1670,

[h] Mr. Simson's Essay on the family of Douglas.

and so continued to two succeeding Kings, for the space of thirty years, even to his death. He married, first, Barbara, daughter of John, Earl of Mar, by whom he had a son,

James Lord Angus, a very brave youth, who engaging early in the wars, signalized his courage upon every occasion that offered itself, especially at the battle of Stenkirk, where he was unfortunately slain, August 3d, 1692, in his twenty-first year, generally lamented, being a nobleman of great hopes and expectations, and would have been an honour and ornament to his country, had not an untimely death too soon deprived his illustrious family of the great advantages it might have reaped by his enjoyment of a longer life.

His Lordship married to his second wife, Mary, daughter of Robert, Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had

Archibald, his son and heir.

And a daughter, Lady Jane, married to John Stewart, Esq. afterwards Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart. by whom she had two sons; first, Archibald, now *Lord Douglas*; second, Sholto, who died young.

He departed this mortal life in a most christian manner, and with an entire resignation to the will of the Creator, on February 25th, 1700, at the age of fifty-four, and was interred at Douglas without any funeral solemnity.

Archibald, *twelfth Earl of Douglas*, created *Duke of Douglas*, a young nobleman of great hopes, succeeded his father at six years old; and her Majesty Queen Anne was pleased, in the ninth year of his age, to augment his Lordship's honours by creating him *Duke of Douglas*, on April 18th, 1703. The reasons for bestowing the honour upon him, are thus set forth in the preamble to his patent.

Quod nos in Regio nostro animo revolventes fidelissimum et dilectissimum nostrum Consanguineum Archibaldum Marchionem de Douglass, ex familia nobili et illustri ortum esse, et a progenitoribus qui maximæ fiduciæ munia illis concredita immaculata virtute et singulari fide obierunt, quique ob res ab illis clarissime gestis, Regium diadema tuendo et sustentando summis honoris et dignitatis titulis per nostros Regios predecessores exornati fuerunt: nos quoque hujus maxime memores et cupidæ per ulteriorem honoris additionem dictum Archibaldum Marchionem de Douglass ejusque heredibus masculis ipsius corporis, sibi animum addere,

ut nobiles suos predecessores imitetur; Noveritis igitur nos fecisse, constituisse, creasse et inaugurasse Archibaldum Marchionem de Douglass Ducem de Douglass, Marchionem de Angus et Abernethy, Vicecomitem de Jedburgh Forrest Dominum Douglass de Bonckle, Prestoun, et Robertoun.

His Grace married Margaret, daughter of James Douglas, of Mains, Esq. a cadet of the house of Morton; but died without issue, July 21st, 1761; having for many years before led a retired life.

On September 9th, 1761, ARCHIBALD Stewart, Esq. only surviving son of his sister Lady Jane, was returned heir of line and provision to his uncle Archibald, Duke of Douglas, but the Duke of Hamilton disputed this return, on the ground of this birth being *suppositilious*; and the courts of Scotland determined in Hamilton's favour. An appeal was made to the House of Lords; and the judgment of the Scotch courts was reversed in January, 1769. This cause (known so well by the name of *the Douglas Cause)* made a noise all over Europe, and is one of the most extraordinary that ever was litigated.

Mr. Stewart[i] became thus entitled to the estates and name of

i Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 152, has given the following account of the *Stewarts of Grandtully*.

"The ancestor of the house of *Grandtully*, from undeniable vouchers that are lying before the author of this memorial at the writing of this paper, and which may be depended on, was

ALEXANDER STEWART, third son of Sir John Stewart, of Innermeth and Lorn, brother to Robert, first Lord Lorn, and to Sir James Stewart, called *the Black Knight of Lorn*, the ancestor of the first race of the Stewarts, Earls of Athol. This is clearly vouched from a charter belonging to Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart. and now in my hands, granted by "Joannis de Haia dominus de Tullibothy, dilecto suo Alexandro Stuart filio nobilis viri Joannis Stuart, militis, Domini de Lorn, de omnibus terris suis de Banchory, cum suis pertinentiis, jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Claokmanan, pro patrimonio inter prædictum Alexandrum et Margaretam sonorem meam, fideliter contrahendo et completando." The charter proceeds upon the resignation of Christian More, domina Bruntshiel, in her pure viduity, and bears date at Tillibody the 15th of July of the year 1416.* This deed is ratified and confirmed by Robert, Duke Albany, Earl of Fife and Monteith, governor of Scotland in the minority of James I. He ratifies, "donationem illam et con-

* Charta penes Dominum Georgium Stuart de Gairntully, Baronetum. Marked, No. I. in the inventory of his writs.

DOUGLAS, and was created a *British Peer* by the title of LORD DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS CASTLE, July 9th, 1790.

cessionem quam quondam consanguineus noster Joannis de Haia de Tillibothy fecit et concessit Alexandro Senescalli (Stewart) filii dilecti consanguinei nostri Joannis Senescalli de Lorn militis." The charter has the Duke Regent's great seal, the seal of his office, appended to it, and bears date at Falkland the 19th of June, 1419.*

This Alexander Stewart, of Banchory, third son to Sir John Stewart, of Lorn, the first of the house of Grandtully by the aforesaid Margaret his wife, daughter of John Hay, of Tillibody, and sister to John Hay, of Tillibody, had a son, †

THOMAS Stewart, of Banchory and Grandtully. his heir and successor, who by his wife, daughter of ——— , had a son Alexander.

This Thomas comes to be designed of *Grandtully*, for there is in the public registers a charter under the great seal, Thomæ Stuart de Gairntully, of a part of the lands of Comrie in the year 1452. ‡ This same Thomas Stewart is substitute in an entail of the estate of the Lord Lorn, and is designed his consanguineus: for vouching this, there is a charter under the great seal by King James II. dilecto consanguineo suo Joanni Domini Lorn, of the estate and lordship of Lorn, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Allan Stewart, his brother; which failing, to William Stewart, his uncle; which failing, Domino Jacobo Stuart militi; which failing, Thomæ Stuart consanguineo suo, who is the same Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, and to the heirs male of their bodies respective, of the whole estate and lordship of Lorn, in the 1452 aforesaid; and that very same year, 1452, there is, we say, a charter under the great seal in the public records, §, Thomæ Stuart de Gairntully, of the half of the lands of Comrie which formerly belonged to Angus Menzies, and were resigned by him. This Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, son and heir of Alexander Stewart, of Banchory, who was a son of Sir John Stewart, of Lorn, the second line and succession of the house of Grandtully. By Agnes, daughter of Sir William Murray, of Tullebardin, his wife, he had a son,

ALEXANDER Stewart, of Grandtully, the third in the line and succession of the family. This is vouched and instructed from a deed in the custody of Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully, which I have seen, whereby Alexander Stewart, of Grandtully, is served and retoured heir in special to the deceased Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, his father, in the lands of Banchory, lying within the sheriffdom of Clackmanan, and is of the date the

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* Charter in the hands of Sir George Stewart I have seen in the writing this memorial.

† I have seen a charter, in the custody of the Countess of Errol, by Joannis de Haia de Tilibothy, Joannis de Logy domini ejusdem, in 1368, the father of this John de Hain in 1419.

‡ In the registers of the great seal in the archives.

§ Charter under the great seal in the public archives to Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully.

His Lordship married, in June 1771, Lucy, sister to the present Duke, and only daughter of William, fifth Marquis and

14th of June of the year 1462. ‖ This Alexander Stewart, of Grandtully, married Matilda Stewart, sister to Andrew Lord Evandale, and grandchild to Murdoch Duke of Albany, by James his son.¶ There is in the custody of Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully, and lying before me at the drawing up of this memorial, a charter granted by Alexander Earl of Huntley, as superior of the lands of Tillebody, "dilecto consanguineo suo Alexandro Stuart de Gairntully et Matildæ Stuart sponsæ suæ," of the lands of Banchrys, "in vicecomitatu de Clackmanan:" the charter is dated at Badenoch the 16th July, anno 1469. * By the foresaid Matilda, his wife, he had a son, who was his heir, viz.

THOMAS Stewart, of Grandtully, who was served and retoured heir in special to the deceased Alexander Stewart, of Grandtully, his father, in the lands of Banchrys, pursuant to a precept forth of the Chancery, dated the 20th of January, 1488, still extant in the custody of Sir George Stewart, Bart. which I have seen and perused.

This Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, married Agnes, daughter to Sir William Murray, and sister to another Sir William Murray, of Tullibardin, ancestor to his Grace the present Duke of Athol, † by whom he had only one daughter,

ELIZABETH Stewart, his sole heir: she is designed Elizabetha Stuart Domina de Gairntully, when in the year 1532, she gives a charter, with consent of THOMAS Stewart, of Grandtully, her husband, out of the lands of Banchory, to Alexander Shaw, of Sauchie, the original of which I have seen in the custody of Sir John Shaw, of Greenock and Sauchie, Bart.

This Lady, Elizabeth Stewart, of Grandtully, by the aforesaid Thomas Stewart, her husband, had a son,

THOMAS Stewart, whom she calls filius suus et hæres apparens, when she dispones him the fee of several parts of her estate, which is confirmed by a charter under the great seal in the public registers; but he dying without issue, and his mother quickly thereafter, she was succeeded in the point of the succession of the house of Grandtully by her cousin-german,

THOMAS Stewart, of Grandtully. This is instructed incontrovertibly by a precept out of the Chancery, for serving and retouring of Thomas Stewart de Gairntully in the lands of Banchory, "tanquam legitimus et propinquior hæres quondam Elizabethæ Stuart, filiæ et hæredis quondam Thomæ Stuart de Gairntull, filiæ patrui sui." This is of the date the 10th of February, 1542. ‡

This Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, so succeeding his cousin-german,

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‖ Service as heir to Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, his father.

¶ Historical deduction of the descendants of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, MSS. penes me.

* Charter penes D. Georgius Stuart, Bart.

† Ibidem ad annum 1523, which I have seen.

‡ Charta penes D. G. S. de Gairntully.

second Duke of Montrose, by whom (who died February 13th, 1779) he had issue three sons.

First, Archibald.

Second, Charles.

married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, the second of that line of the Earls of Athol, § and dying in the year 1575, left issue

Sir THOMAS Stewart, of Grandtully, his eldest son and heir, who was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his Majesty King James VI.* He married Grissel, daughter of Sir Laurence Mercer, of Aldie and Moncloar, as appears from several different deeds I have seen in the hands of Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully; but he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir WILLIAM Stewart, who was from his youth bred up at the court of King James, before his accession to the crown of England. He was first designed of *Banchry*, lands which he acquired from Sir Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, his brother-germain. He had the honour to be attending on the King his master from the palace of Falkland to the town of Perth, on the memorable 5th day of August 1600, when John Earl of Gowrie, and Mr. Alexander Ruthven, his brother, attempted to embrue their hands in the sacred blood of their sovereign. In his Majesty's happy preservation, Sir William Stewart, of Banchory, was eminently instrumental,† which his Majesty King Charles I. had the goodness fully to set forth in the narrative and preamble of a charter to him of his estate, under the great seal, in the public records, in the year 1637, which I have seen.

Sir William Stewart, of Banchory, went to England with the King, who soon thereafter promoted him to be one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bed-chamber; and getting into a high degree of confidence and favour, he came quickly to acquire the lands and barony of Strathbrand, from whence he took his designation, and is so designed, and gentleman of our sovereign lord's chamber in 1606, in several charters of lands under the great seal in the public archives which I have seen. He succeeded his elder brother, Sir Thomas, in the estate of Grandtully, and continued in high favour with King James till his death in the year 1625. Sir William Stewart, of Gairntully, was no less esteemed by his Majesty King Charles, than he had been by his father King James; for he continued him in the bed-chamber, and always treated him with peculiar and distinguishing marks of his royal favour: witness the charter he had from the crown of his estate in 1637, wherein his long and faithful services are very remarkably taken notice of and set forth.

He married Agnes Moncrieff, daughter of Sir John Moncrieff of that ilk, a very ancient family in the shire of Perth, by Joan his wife, daughter of Mr.

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§ Charta in publicis archivis ad annum 1552, and the Lord Ochiltree's Collections, MSS. penes me.

* Grant to him in the records of the great seal and so designed.

† This is vouched both from writs I have seen in Gairntully's hands, and from several charters and documents in the public records.

And, third, William, born March 2d, 1773, who died February 10th, 1780,

And one daughter, Jane Margaret; married, November 22d, 1804, Henry James, Lord Montagu, second son of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, K. G.

John Spence, of Condie, lord advocate to Queen Mary and King James VI.* by whom he had four sons, viz.

First, Sir Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, his eldest son.

Second, Sir William Stewart, of Innernytie, who married ——— Crichton, co-heiress of Innernytie, and had issue John Stewart, of Innernytie, his son and heir; John Stewart, of Innernytie, who married Mary, daughter of Sir James Mercer, of Aldie, and had one daughter, Anne, married to David Viscount Stormont.

Third, James Stewart, of Ludd, whose male issue is failed, but of an heir female of him is come, and descended the Menzieses of Culdare, &c.

Fourth, Mr. Henry Stewart, advocate, the paternal ancestor of Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart.

Sir THOMAS Stewart, of Grandtully, succeeded his father, Sir William, in his great and opulent estate; he married Grissel, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies, of Weem, (son of Sir James Menzies, of Weem, and Dame Barbara Stewart, his wife, daughter of John Earl of Athol) by Dame Margaret Campbell, daughter and coheir of Alexander, of Carcko, Bishop of Brechin, brother to Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinlas, by Helen, his wife, daughter of George Clephan, of Carslogie, by whom he had John Stewart, his son and heir, and eight daughters.

First, Jean, married to Colonel Sir James Mercer, of Aldie, and had issue.

Second, Margery, to David Fotheringham, son and heir apparent of Mr. John Fotheringham, of Powrie, and had issue.

Third, Grissel, to Sir John Drummond, of Logie Almond, second son to John, second Earl of Perth, and had issue.

Fourth, Anne, to James Seaton, of Touch, and had only one daughter, who was married to James Moir, of Leckie, and had issue.

Fifth, Cecil, was married to ——— Stewart, of Arntillie, but had no issue.

Sixth, Margaret, to ——— Campbell, son to ——— Campbell, of Lawers, and had issue.

Seventh, Helen, to James Crichton, of Ruthven, and had issue.

Eighth, Elizabeth, to David, the second Lord Newark, and had issue.

JOHN Stewart, of Grandtully, son and heir of Sir Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, succeeded his father. He was a fine gentleman and a great encourager and promoter of learning, and a kind and bountiful patron of learned men. He died a bachelor on the 5th of March, 1720; upon whose demise,

JOHN Stewart of Innernytie, his heir male, by virtue of the investitures of the estate, would have succeeded to the estate of Grandtully; but he being attainted of high treason by an act of the parliament of Great Britain, for his accession to the rebellion in 1715, Grandtully upon that made a settlement of

* Penes Sir George Stewart.

His Lordship married, secondly, May 13th, 1783, Lady Frances Scott, sister to the present Duke of Buccleuch, Knight of the Garter, by whom he has issue

Four sons and two daughters.

His Lordship is lord lieutenant and hereditary sheriff of Forfarshire.

*Title.* Archibald Douglas, Lord Douglas of Douglas.

*Creation.* By patent July 9th, 1790.

*Arms.* Four coats quarterly; first, azure, a lion rampant, crowned with an imperial crown, or: second, or, a lion rampant, gules, surmounted of a ribbon, sable: third, or, a fesse cheque, azure and argent, surmounted of a bend, sable, charged with five

his estate upon certain heirs of entail; in virtue of which, there being no heir male existing of Innernytie's body, nor of any other collateral heir male nearer than Sir George Stewart, of Balcaskie, Bart. he accordingly succeeded to the estate of Grandtully on his cousin's death in the year 1720 aforesaid.

Sir GEORGE Stewart, of Grandtully's ancestor, was Mr. Henry Stewart, advocate, fourth and youngest son of Sir William Stewart, of Grandtully, by Dame Agnes Moncrief, his lady aforesaid: being a younger brother he was bred to the law, and was an advocate before the court of session. He married Mary, daughter of John Campbell, of Abernchill, second son of Sir James Campbell, of Lawers, and uncle to John, first Earl of Loudon, who was lord high chancellor in the reign of King Charles I. and II. by whom he had issue

Sir Thomas Stewart, of Balcaskie, his son and heir.

And a daughter, Margery, who was married to William Borthwick, of Pilmuir, grandfather to Henry, Lord Borthwick.

Sir THOMAS Stewart, of Balcaskie, being also bred to the law, was promoted to be one of the senators of the college of justice, and by letters patent, bearing date the 2d of January, 1683, he was created a Baronet. He married Lady Jane Mackenzie, daughter of George Viscount of Tarbet, and after Earl of Cromarty, lord register in the reigns of King James VII. and King William, and justice-general and secretary of state in the reign of Queen Anne, by whom he had two sons,

The foresaid Sir George Stewart of Balcaskie, who succeeded by virtue of the said entail to the estate of Grandtully, as is heretofore remarked in the memorial.

And Colonel John Stewart, the second son, who married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Mackenzie, of Royston, Bart. one of the senators of the college of justice, and has a son, John Stewart.

Which Sir GEORGE Stewart, now of Grandtully, Bart. is married with Dame Agnes Cockburn, daughter of Sir Archibald Cockburn, of Langton, Bart." *Nisbet's Heraldry, ut supra.*

Colonel JOHN Stewart, the second son here mentioned, who afterwards succeeded to the Baronetage, married, secondly, Lady Jane Douglas, abovementioned, and was father by her of the present Lord Douglas.

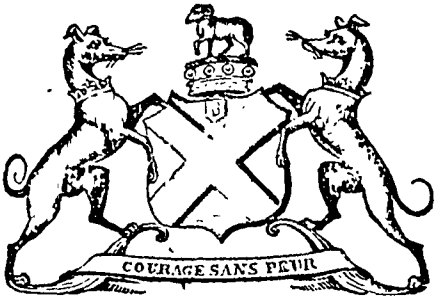
buckles, or: fourth, argent, three piles, gules, over all in a shield of pretence, argent, a heart, gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, or, on a chief, azure, three mullets of the first: the third and fourth quarters to be transposed.

*Crest.* On a chapeau azure, a salamander vomiting fire.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, a savage, wreathed about the loins with laurel, and on the sinister a stag proper, all within a compartment of stakes impaled.

*Motto.* JAMAIS ARRIERE.

*Chief Seat.* Douglas castle, Lanarkshire.




## GAGE, LORD GAGE.

*(VISCOUNT GAGE IN IRELAND.)*

THIS noble family is of Norman extraction, and derives its descent from[a] de Gaga or Gage, who accompanied William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England, and after the conquest thereof was rewarded by him with large grants of lands in the forest of Dean, and county of Gloucester; adjacent to which forest, he fixed his residence, by building a seat at Clerenwell, otherwise Clurewell, in the same parish; he also built a large house in the town of Cirencester, where he died, and was buried in that abbey; and his posterity remained in that county for many generations, in credit and esteem, one whereof in the reign of Edw. III. was member of parliament for Tavistock, and another for Basingstoke in the time of Hen. IV.

The direct ancestor of the present Lord Gage, was JOHN Gage, Esq. mentioned in deeds, 9 Hen. IV. whose son

JOHN married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Sudgrove, of Sudgrove in Gloucester, who[b] in 1416, 4 Hen. V. gave to John Gage, Esq. and Joan his wife, as also to John Bovey, and Alice his wife (the other daughter and coheir of the said John Sudgrove), all his lands and tenements in Musarder and Sudgrove in the said parish in com. Gloucester, which Joan surviving her husband, did with John Gage her son, in 16 Hen. VI.[c] settle lands and tenements in Cirencester, Nether Sidington, Musarder, and Brimsfield, in com. Gloucester, on William, Lord Lovell, Sir William Tresham, and others.

[a] Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 286.
[b] Ex Chart. in Stemm. hujus familiæ.
Chart. 10 Aug. 16 Hen. VI. in Stemm. prædict.

JOHN Gage (the son) in 32 Hen. VI. purchased the lands, that were John Bovey's in Cirencester, Musarder, Sidington, and Brimsfield; and made a further addition to his estate, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Clere, Esq. lord of the manors of Aston-Clinton in com. Bucks, and of Offspring in Kent, son of Sir Philip St. Clere, of Aldham St. Clere in Kent, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Lovayn, Knt. lord of the manor of Burstow, or Bristow, and Hedge-court, in com. Surrey, 44 Edw. III.[d] sister and heir of Nicholas de Lovayn, Lord of Penshurst in Kent, and widow of Richard Chamberlayn, of Sherburn in com. Oxon, Esq. This John Gage, received the honour of knighthood, and departed this life on the 30th of September, 26 Edw. IV. leaving two sons, William, and John ancestor to the Gages, of Rushton in com. Northamp.

WILLIAM Gage, the eldest son, was thirty years old at his father's decease; he married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Bolney, Esq. and resided at Bristow in Surrey, as appears by his last will and testament, dated there February 14th, 1496, in 12 Hen. VII. which was proved October 24th following,[e] wherein he orders his body to be buried in the church of the Grey Friars in London, next unto the sepulchre of William Chamberlayn, Esq. and bequeaths to the said church, for his sepulture, there to be had, and to the intent that the brethren thereof fetch his body to the earth, and sing a trental for his soul, xl*s.*

"He, moreover, bequeaths to the church of Bristow in Surrey, for his tythes forgotten, or negligently with-holden in discharge of his soul, xx*s.*; to the church of St. Ellyn's in London vi*s.* viii*d.*; and the same sum to the ladies of the priory there, to be parted among them; as also the like legacies to Sir John Dampsell, Sir John Lystre, and Sir Robert Water, priests." He was likewise bountiful to his servants, and a loving husband to his wife; for, "he bequeaths her all his goods, &c. after his debts are paid, and costs of burial discharged, and that she should, during her life, enjoy the manors of Heyton, Sinclere, and Torring, with the appurtenances in Sussex; as also the manors of Bristow, and Hedge-court in the county of Surrey, and have the custody and rule of John Gage, his son and heir, during his non-age; on which account, she should receive the profits and revenues of all his other manors, lands, and tenements, in the counties of Surrey, Bucks,

d Philipot's Villare Cantianum.
e Ex Regist. vocat. Horn. qu. 10 in Cur. Prerog. Cant.

and Kent, she finding the said John, honestly and competently, with meat, drink and rayment."

Which JOHN Gage distinguished himself in a very extraordinary manner, both in a military and civil capacity, and became one of the most famous men of the age he lived in; whose great services are thus set forth in an ancient manuscript written by his third son, Robert Gage, of Haling in Surry, viz.

"Sir John Gage, Knt. was, after his father's death, in ward to W. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and, after his marriage, to my mother, daughter of Sir Richard Guldeford, was preferred by the said Duke to King Henry VIIIth's service; and distinguishing himself at the seige of Tervon, [f] was thereupon made captain of the castle of Calais (usually called Guysnes); shortly after, was sent for home and knighted, and made of the privy-council, vice-chamberlain, and captain of the guards; few years after, for services done on the borders of Scotland, at his return was made comptroller of the household, and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in one day. In a few days after, he was made constable of the Tower of London, and the next, St. George's feast, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter; at the winning of Bullogne (36 Hen. VIII.) he was in joint commission with Charles Duke of Suffolk, lord lieutenant of his Majesty's camp, and for sundry services there with Sir Anthony Brown, Knight, master of the horse, was made general-captain of the bands of horsemen. After the death of our sovereign lord, King Edward VI. at the coming of Queen Mary, was made her lord chamberlain. Thus having served in all these rooms and offices, truly, faithfully, and painfully, from the first year of the reign of our sovereign lord, Hen. VIII. of famous memory, unto the fifth year of Queen Mary, untouched with any reproach, or unfaithful service, at this time, being seventy-seven years of age, he ended his life in favour with his Prince, at his own house, at Firle in Sussex."

Whilst he was captain of Guisnes, [g] he performed many valiant deeds in skirmishes, &c. and in 21 Hen. VIII. had for his services a grant of the wardship, [h] and marriage of William Baynham, son and heir of John Baynham, of Clowerwall in Glouces-tershire, Esq. and the next year, being vice-chamberlain of the

[f] Ex inform. Hen Gage frat. Dom. Guliel. Gage de Hengrave Bar.
[g] Hall's Chron. Life of Hen. VIII. fol. 123, 127.
[h] Bille signate, 6 Maii, 21 Hen. VIII.

household; he had a grant to him, [i] and his heirs and assigns, of the manors of Boreham, Rokeland, Felton, Heldynglee, Friston, and Exset in com. Sussex; also the manor [k] of Stewton, with the appurtenances in com. Lincoln, in which year he was one of the knights [l] deputed by the parliament; who, with the two archbishops, and the principal nobility and clergy of the realm, signed that memorable letter to Pope Clement VII. desiring his Holiness to comply with the King in his divorce, threatening, that if he refused (considering the two universities of England, the university of Paris, as well as many others in France, and what almost all men of learning, knowledge, and integrity, both at home and abroad, have determined to be true, and are ready to defend in their discourse and writings) they can make no other construction of it, but that the care of themselves is committed to their own hands, and that they are left to seek their remedy elsewhere. In 29 Hen. VIII. he was summoned, among those of the court, to be present at the christening of Prince Edward [m] at Hampton Court. In 31 Hen. VIII. he had, for his good services, [n] a grant of the manor of Acliston in Sussex; and the following year, being comptroller of the household, [o] was also constituted constable of the Tower of London, with a fee of 100*l.* per ann. during his life; likewise, on the 22d of May, installed one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter; in which year he was also appointed chief steward of all the honours, castles, manors, &c. in com. Sussex, forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, with power to appoint a deputy, and the same day and year had a grant of the stewardship of all the liberties, privileges, and franchises of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of all and singular lordships, manors, lands, &c. of the said archbishop, during the minority of Henry, Lord Bergavenny. In [p] 34 Hen. VIII. he was a principal commander in the expedition made into Scotland: and the monastery of Combewell, alias Combwell, with the possessions thereunto belonging, in com. Kent, [q] was granted to him for his services; and in the following year the King authorises Sir John Gage, comptroller of his household, to keep and retain, in his service, from time to time, forty

i Bille signate, 12 April, 22 Hen. VIII.
k Ibid. 23 Junii. l Rymer's Fæd. tom. xiv. p. 407.
m Strype's Memorials, vol. ii. p. 5.
n Bille signate, 14 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII.
o Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 3. p Hall's Chron. fol. 254 b.
q Privit. Sigil 26 April, 34 Hen. VIII.

persons over and above his usual attendance.[r] He was then employed as one of the ambassadors for concluding a peace with Scotland;[s] which was brought to an end, the 1st day of October 1542, at Newcastle; thereupon he was soon after, in two commissions with the Lord Audley, Lord Chancellor; Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Treasurer; Stephen, Bishop of Winchester; Thomas, Bishop of Westminster; and William, Lord St. John; the one, for redeeming and ransoming prisoners between England and Scotland; the other, for concluding[t] a treaty of marriage between his son, Prince Edward and Mary, the Scotch Queen.

He was much in favour with King Henry VIII. who shewed his esteem of him, in causing his picture to be drawn (among others his warriors and favourites) by the famous Hans Holbein,[u] to adorn his court gallery, which yet remains in the possession of the crown. His Majesty also left him a legacy of 200*l.* in his last testament, and therein appointed him,[x] with the Earls of Arundel, Essex, &c. to be of the council, and aiding and assisting to his executors and his son, Prince Edward, for the good estate and prosperity of the realm.

In the 3 Edw. VI. he subscribed the proclamation against the Duke of Somerset, the Protector; and in the same reign, his style among the Knights of the Garter[y] was, "Du tres valiant Chr. Mons. John Gage, Conestable de la Towre de Londres, et Chr. de l'ordre de la jarritierre."

In 1 Mary, upon Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, Sir John Gage, Lord Chamberlain,[z] stood at Charing Cross with the guard, and others, to the number of a thousand men, in order to oppose Wyatt's passing that way to the city, and some shot were exchanged between the parties; yet Wyatt proceeded to Ludgate; where, being refused admittance, he endeavoured to return to Westminster, but at Temple Bar was again attacked by some horsemen (who had before engaged him) and taken prisoner. In 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, his style among the Knights of the Garter, was, "Du tres valiant Mess. John Gage Chr. du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, chamblayne de la maison de la royne mre soveraigne et Constable de la Tours de Londres."

He continued to be lord chamberlain of the household, and

r Privit. Sigil. 22 Maii, 35 Hen. VIII.
s Rymer's Fœd. tom. xiv. p. 786. t Ibid. p. 792.
u See it engraved in the Holbein Heads by Chamberlaine.
x Rymer's Fœd. tom. xv. p. 177.
y E. Lib MS. de vit. Mil. Gart. in Museo Ashmole. notat. 1118.
z Stow's Annal's, p. 621.

constable of the Tower of London, till his death; and, though in a very advanced age, retained a sound judgment to the last, as his testament shews, which bears date [z] February 20th, 1555, and the probate thereof, June 10 following; wherein, "He wills his body to be buried in the parish church of West Firle (near unto the place where his wife lieth), with such moderate funeral expences, as are used for personages of his calling and degree; also, that xl*s.* be distributed in alms to poor people, that shall come thither, by vi*d.* doles, and xl*s.* to xl. parishes; for the payment whereof, he orders his executors to sell his collar of gold, of the order of the garter; but his blue mantle of the order he presents to the college of Windsor.

He further wills; that the profits, and revenues of the parsonage of Ascham in com. Salop, of the yearly value of xi*l. vs.* should be applied (except iv*l.* per ann. which he gives to the vicar) for the maintenance of a chantry in West Firle for evermore, charging his executors to prepare a convenient and decent place in the church for that end, and find a priest to minister divine service for evermore, and principally for the Queen's Highness; and for her most noble progenitors, heirs, and successors, and then for him the said Sir John Gage, and Philippa, his wife; his ancestors, and all Christian souls; which chantry priest and his successors, being obedient and serviceable to his heirs and successors, should have meat, drink, and lodging, in his mansion-house of West Firle.

"He moreover wills, that the parson of the parish church of Crabhouse in Norfolk, should have the tythe of a certain field, called Peterfield, part of the said domains of Crabhouse; the said parson, or Vicar, and their successors, praying for him by name, in their parish church, at high mass time, every Sunday for evermore.

"He bequeaths many legacies to his servants, and appoints Edward Gage, his son and heir, and John Carrell, Esq. executors, giving to the former all his plate, jewels, ready money, goods, &c. in full trust and confidence, that he maintain and leave the same to John Gage his son, and heir apparent; or, if he die before him, to such his heir male as shall enjoy his mansion house at Firle, that he may thereby be able with the said stock, furniture of his house; and revenue of his lands, to maintain, and keep hospitality; without which stock and store of household stuff (a sche-

[z] Ex regist. vocat. Kitchin qu. 9.

dule whereof is annexed) he fears they will be greatly hindered in their living, and not able to furnish his house without danger of decay, the which he charges his said son, Edward Gage, always to provide for, and foresee, as his trust and hope has always been in him."

This Sir John was buried (according to his desire) at West Firle, April 28th, 1557; and, by the order of his said son Edward, a goodly tomb of jasper stone and marble, is erected to his memory, and thereon the effigies in full proportion, of a Knight of the Garter in armour, in his collar of SS's and George; as also his Lady, in the dress of the times, both lying on their backs, with their hands elevated; at his feet a ram; at her's the crest of her family, and against them, on a brass plate in the wall, under their arms, in a garter, is this inscription in Roman capitals:

Hic jacet Johannes Gage preclari Ordinis Garterii miles, quondam constabularius Turris London: Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastrie, Dominus Camerarius Hospicii Regine Marie, ac unus de privato Concilio ejusdem Regine; et Philipa uxor ejus, qui obierunt anno Dni. 1557.

Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.

And round the verge of the tomb is as follows:

Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terrâ surrecturus sum, et rursum circundabor pelle mea, et in carne meâ videbor Deum Salvatorem meum.

Quem visurus sum ego ipse, et oculi mei conspecturi sunt, et non alius, reposita est hæc spes mea in sinu meo. Job, cap. xix. ver. 25.

This Sir John Gage had, by the said Philippa, his wife, who was daughter to Sir Richard Guldeford, one of the Knights of the Garter, four sons, Edward, James, Robert, and William; likewise four daughters, Alice, married to Sir Anthony Browne, Knight of the Garter, (ancestor to the present Viscount Montagu); Anne, wife to John Thatcher the elder, of Priestshaw's in Sussex, Esq.; ....., wife of ..... Jennings; and ....., married to William Baynam, in Clowerwall in com. Glouc. Esquires.

Of Edward Gage, the eldest, I shall treat hereafter.

James, the second son, was seated at Bentley in Sussex, whose descendants flourished also at Wormsley in com. Hertford.

Robert Gage, the third son, was seated at Haling in Surrey, and left two sons, Robert, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the cause of Mary Queen of Scots; and John Gage,[a] of Haling, Esq. father (among others) to the famous Colonel Sir Henry Gage, Knt. who, during the rebellion in the reign of King Charles I. was governor of Oxford, and twice relieved Basing House, fighting his way through the enemy with notable advantage, but in the end was unfortunately killed at Cullum bridge, January 7th, 1644, aged forty-seven years, being shot through the heart with a musket ball: Lord Clarendon gives this character of him; "He was, in truth, a very extraordinary man, of a large and very graceful person, of an honourable extraction; his grandfather (his great grandfather it should be) having been Knight of the Garter: besides his great abilities and experience as a soldier, which were very eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very good scholar in the polite parts of learning; a great master in the Spanish and Italian tongues, besides the French and the Dutch, which he spoke in great perfection, having scarce been in England in twenty years before. He was likewise very conversant in courts, having for many years been much esteemed in that of the Archduke and Duchess Albert, and Isabella at Brussels, which was a great and very regular court at that time; so that he deserved to be looked upon as a wise and accomplished person. Of this gentleman, the lords of the council had a singular esteem, and consulted frequently with him, whilst they looked to be besieged, and thought Oxford to be the more secure, for his being in it. The King sustained a wonderful loss in his death, he being a man of great wisdom and temper, and one, among the very few soldiers, who made himself to be universally loved and esteemed." He was buried in Christ Church Cathedral in Oxford, being attended to the grave[b] by Prince Rupert, the Duke of Richmond, the lord treasurer, the lord chamberlain, secretaries, comptroller, the lords of the privy-council, and most of the nobility and gentry in Oxford, and most of the great commanders, with the vice-chancellor and mayor of Oxford, with their several trains, the heralds at arms, &c. with this inscription over him:[c]

[a] Of this branch was Thomas Gage the author of *The Survey of the West Indies*, 1648. See Censura Literaria, vol. iv. p. 263, &c.

[b] Life of Sir Henry Gage, Knight, 4to. p. 20, where see the history of the life and actions of this great man at large.

[c] Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. i. p. 217.

P. M. S.
Hic situs est Militum Chiliarcha
Henricus Gage, Eques Auratus, Filius ac
Hæres Johannis Gage de Haling, in Agro
Suriensi Armigeri, pronepos Joh'is Gage,
Honoratissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equitis,
In Belgio meruit supra Annos xx in
Omni Prælio et obsidione Berghæ ad
Zomam, Bredæ, ac præcipue S. Audomari; ex
Belgio ad M. Britt. Regem missus attulit armorum
VII. M. Missus cum imperio Bastalii Ædes
Expugnavit mox Basingianis præsidiariis
Commeatu interclusis, Strenue, re jam
Desparata, Suppetias tulit. Castrum Bam-
buriense cum Northamptoniæ Comite
Liberavit, hinc Equestri dignitate Or-
natus hostes denuo Basinga fugavit.
Jamque Gubernator Oxon. creatus, cum
Ad Culhami pontem in hostes jam tertio
Milites audacter duceret, plumbeâ trajectus
Glande occubuit die XI Jan. 1644.
Ætat. 47, funis solemni luctu prosecuti principes,
Proceres, Milites, Academici, Cives Oēs Dolorem
testati ex desiderio Viri, ingenio lin-
guar. peritia, gloriâ militari, pietate, fide &
Amore in principem, & patriam eminentissimi.
Hanc memoriæ Epitomen, posuit illi pietas mœr. lug. q; fratris
Georgii Gage.

On a small stone under the monument:

Æterna Caducis
præpone.

The fourth son of Sir John, was William, who died without issue.

Sir EDWARD Gage, before-mentioned, the eldest son and heir of Sir John, was made one of the Knights of the Bath by Queen Mary, in the life-time of his father. He was a pious, sober, judicious gentleman, as appears by his last will made at Firle, December 17th, 1566, when he was in perfect health; and he lived upwards of two years after.

By which testament, "He bequeaths his body to be buried

in the parish church of Firle, and that two-penny doles be distributed to such poor people as would resort to his burial; also, that his executors cause several sums of money, therein named, to be given to poor householders of many adjoining parishes.

"He further wills, that his executors provide a decent stone to be laid on his good father and mother, with the pictures of them and all their children, with these holy words engraven on brass, 'credo quod redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum, et in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum.' Likewise, that they provide a decent gravestone to lie on him and his wife; all his sons to be kneeling behind him, and all his daughters behind her, with the same holy words to be engraven on brass.

"He gives to his beloved wife, Elizabeth, her dwelling in his mansion house at Firle, as long as she remains a widow, and leaves her the charge of bringing up all her children, except his heir apparent." And, forasmuch (as he words it) that God had pleased to send him a gentle and loving wife, which hath long been coupled with him; and meaning to provide as well for the better maintenance of her as for the bringing up and finding maintenance for her children, "He leaves her several lands, all her jewels, and three chains of gold she has usually worn; bequeathing likewise to his daughters, Margery, Lucy, and Margaret, every of them 500 marks at the day of their marriage, and to his daughter Phillippa, in consideration of her being the eldest, and for other reasons, 500*l.* and 10*l.* yearly, for their maintenance, till they receive it; also the like annuity of 10*l.* per ann. to his sons Anthony, Thomas, George, Edward, Richard, John, the younger, and Robert Gage, the payment whereof he orders out of the rents of his manors and lands in Heighton, Firles, Hosiers, Hollandale, Compton, Exsett, Friston, Lamporte, and Egington, or elsewhere in the county of Sussex; as also his manor of Crabhouse in Norfolk, and the lands there; and in West Dereham, or elsewhere, in the said county, except those appointed to descend to his heir, by course of inheritance; and excepting all such estates before bequeathed to Elizabeth his wife; which said manors, after his debts, legacies, &c. are paid, he entails on John Gage, his son and heir, and in default of issue male on his other sons, according to their seniority, and for lack of such issue of them, on James Gage, his brother; and, on default, on Robert and William Gage, his brothers; and, in default of issue male of them, to such of his son's daughters, and their issue male.

"The residue of all his goods, plate, jewels, ready money, household stuff, &c. he bequeaths to his eldest son, John Gage," in full trust and confidence, that he will maintain, preserve, and leave the same to his son and heir, and, if he die, to the next heir male, that God shall cause to succeed him and inherit his mansion house at Firle, as his good father left it him; and he with the like charge leaves it to such heir male; whereby he may be able, with the said stock and furniture of his house and land, to maintain and keep hospitality, to serve God, his prince, and commonwealth; without the which stock, he will be greatly hindered in his living, and not like to be able to keep his house without great danger and decay, the which he charges his said son, John Gage, always to provide for and foresee, as his hope and trust is in him. "He likewise wills and requires, and in God's name charges, his said sons and brothers, and every the heirs of their bodies, to be satisfied and contented with this his last testament, and not without great necessities and urgent cause to violate, infringe, or break it."

This Sir Edward Gage[c] died on the 27th of December 1568, and was buried on the 19th of January following, in the family chancel in Firle church, where an altar tomb of marble and stone is erected to his memory, according to his request; over which is a brass tablet, fixed in the wall with this inscription,

Hic jacet Edvardus Gage Miles, et
Uxor ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt
Anno Domini 1569,[d] Quorum animabus
Propitietur Deus.

And round the verge,

Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit, &c.

Elizabeth his wife was daughter of John Parker, of Willingdon in Sussex, Esq. (by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville, of Buckhurst in Sussex, Knight, ancestor to the present Duke of Dorset, and the Viscount Sackville); their issue were nine sons and six daughters, viz.

First, John, the eldest son and heir.

Second, Anthony, born June 25th, 1540, and died January 31st, 1567, without issue.

[c] Wotton's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 511. [d] Ibid. vol. v. p. 387.

Third, Thomas, born January 27th, 1541, of whom hereafter.

Fourth, George.

Fifth, Edward, born April 19th, 1549, who married Margaret, third daughter of John Shelley, of Michel-Grove in Sussex, Esq. and had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Stradling, the first Baronet of that family.

Sixth, Richard.

Seventh, John.

Eighth, Robert.

Ninth, Henry, born October 16th, 1555.

Agnes, born January 16th, 1547, who being provided for in her father's lifetime, by marriage, on November 19th, 1566, to Edward Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, com. Glamorgan, Esq. (but afterwards knighted) is not mentioned in her father's will.[e]

Phillippa, married to Edmund Saunder, of Charlewood, in Surrey, Esq. son[f] and heir of Sir Thomas Saunder of the same place, Knt.

Mary, born September the 18th, 1550, married to James Thatcher, Esq.

Margaret, born June 5th, 1552, betrothed, November 17th, 1569, to Anthony Kemp, Esq.

Lucy, who is believed to have died unmarried; and

Margaret, born June 1559, and was the wife of Henry Darell, Esq.

John Gage, Esq. the eldest son, was[g] thirty years old at his father's death, and heir to fifteen manors, with divers messuages, lands, &c. in the county of Sussex; the manors of Burstow, and Hedge Court in Surrey; also that of Crabhouse in Norfolk: he married two wives, but leaving no issue by either of them, the estates descended to his nephew John, son and heir of his brother Thomas. He lies buried among his ancestors at Firle, under an altar tomb of alabaster and marble (adjoining to that of his father), on the top whereof are the portraitures in brass of himself in armour, between his two wives, in the dress of the times, with the before-mentioned verse, from 25th chap. Job, underneath; and over them, against the wall, this inscription in Roman capitals:

e It is probable that she died before her father, as she is omitted in his will; as also, in the Saunder pedigree, Phillippa is called the eldest daughter.

f MS. pedigree of Saunder, penes meips.

g Cole's Esch. vol. v. in the British Museum.

Hic jacet Johanes Gage, Armiger, et duæ Uxores ejus,
Elizabetha et Margaretta, qui obierunt Anno Domini
Milesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo quinto.
Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.

And in a niche, at the front of the tomb,

Johannes Gage, qui hic jacet, fecit hæc monumenta,
Anno Domini, 1595.

The said THOMAS Gage, his brother, was born January 27th, 1541, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Guldeford, Knt. and, deceasing in the year 1590, was buried at Firle, as a grave stone shews, whereon are the figures, in brass, of a gentleman in armour, with his wife by him; as also the effigies of a son and two daughters, infants, kneeling in a praying posture, and underneath them this memorial:

Hic jacet Thomas Gage Armiger, et Uxor
Ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt Anno Domini
Milesimo Quingentesimo Nonagesimo, qui
Habuerunt unum filium, et duas filias;
Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.

His two daughters were; Mary, married to Sir Thomas Pordage, Knt.; and Elizabeth, to Cressacre More, of More Hall, otherwise Gobions, in Hertfordshire, Esq. great grandson of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England.

Sir JOHN Gage, the son, *first Baronet*, succeeding to the estates on the death of his uncle as above observed, was advanced to the dignity of a *Baronet* of England, by letters patent, bearing date March 26th, 1622. He married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton in Dorsetshire, Knt. third daughter and (after the death of her only brother Thomas) coheir to Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave in com. Suffolk, Knt. This Lady, Penelope, was a great beauty, but seventeen years of age, when she was left a widow, and became a very great fortune; for the lady, her mother, left her the whole inheritance of the Kitsons, and she shared (with her sisters) that of the Darcy's; and after the death of her second husband, Sir John Gage, who departed this life,

October 3d, 1633, and was interred with his ancestors; she was thirdly married to Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth in Suffolk, Knt. [h] but had issue only, by John Gage, viz. five daughters; whereof, Frances, was first married to Sir William Tresham, of Rushton in Northamptonshire, Bart.; and, secondly, to George Gage, Esq.; Penelope, wife of Henry Merry, of Barton in Derbyshire, Esq.; Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Petre, of Cranham in Essex, Knt.; and Anne, to Henry Petre, fifth son of William, Lord Petre: also four sons; first, Sir Thomas, his successor.

Second, John, of Stoneham in Suffolk, who died without issue.

Third, Edward, who, being made heir to his mother's inheritance at *Hengrave* in Suffolk, became seated there, and, having before received the honour of knighthood, was created a Baronet, July 15, 1662, and from him the Baronets of that branch are descended.

Fourth, Henry, who married Henrietta, daughter to Thomas, Lord Jermyn, of Rushbrook, and sister and coheir to Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, who became a nun, and one son, John Gage, of Princethorp in Norfolk, Esq.

Sir Thomas Gage, of *Firle*, the *second Baronet*, eldest son and heir of Sir John, died about the year 1655, and having wedded Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of John Chamberlain of Sherburn in Oxfordshire, Esq. (who surviving him was re-married to Sir Henry Goring, of Burton in Sussex, Bart. where she was buried in 1694) had issue four sons and three daughters, viz.

First, Sir Thomas his successor.

Second, Sir John, of whom presently.

Third, Henry, who died without issue.

Fourth, Joseph, of whom more particularly hereafter, as immediate ancestor to the present Lord Gage.

Sir Thomas Gage's daughters were, Frances, married to Sir Charles Yate, of Buckland in Berkshire, Bart.; Mary, to Anthony Kemp, of Slindon in Sussex, Esq.; and Catherine, to Walter, Lord Aston, of Forfar in Scotland.

h We are told this odd circumstance concerning her marriages; that being at first courted by her three husbands together, who quarrelled about her, she artfully put an end to their dispute by threatening the first aggressor, with her everlasting displeasure; by which means, they, not knowing whom she might choose, laid the quarrel aside; and she told them humourously, if they would keep the peace and have patience, she would have them all in their turns, which happened accordingly, though so very unlikely to turn out.

Sir THOMAS Gage, *third Baronet*, eldest son and successor to his father, died unmarried at Rome, in his travels, November 22, 1660; and in the chapel of the English college there, on a white marble gravestone, is this inscription for him:

D. O. M.
Thomæ Gagio Equiti
Baronetto Anglo, Sussexiensi,
Patre, Honoribus, ac Nominibus,
Matre, Nobilitati pari,
Maria Tankervilla
Alias Chamberlana, nato;
Familiæ non magis
Generis Claritate,
Quam perpetua Fidei Catholicæ
Constantia Principiis
Illustris.
Qui in ipso Ætatis Flore,
Ipsoque in almam Urbem ingressu,
Deo Animam, Corpus Terræ
Inter Cives suos tradidit
XXII Novembris, Anno Domini MDCLX.
Johannes Gagius, Eques
Baronettus, carissimo fratri,
Moerens posuit.

He was succeeded in dignity and estate by his next brother,

Sir JOHN Gage, *fourth Baronet*, who married, first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Middlemore, of Edgebaston in the county of Warwick, Esq.; and on her decease, July 28th, 1686, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir William, and sister of Sir Rowland Stanley, of Hooton in Cheshire, Barts. By the former, he had three sons and seven daughters: whereof only two daughters survived, and at length coheirs to their brothers, viz. Mary, married to Sir John Shelly, of Michel-Grove in Sussex, Bart.; and Bridget, wife of Thomas Bellassis, Viscount Fauconberg, and died November 18th, 1732, being grandmother to the late Earl Fauconberg. Sir John by his last wife had issue one daughter, Mary, wedded to Henry, Lord Teynham, (but she died without issue); likewise three sons, successively Barts. Sir John, the father, dying May 27th, 1699, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, was succeeded in dignity and estate, by

Sir JOHN Gage, *fifth Baronet*, his eldest son, who survived his father but about eight months, dying in January $\frac{1698}{1700}$, aged eight years, and was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir THOMAS Gage, *sixth Baronet*, who, travelling in France, for his farther accomplishment, died there in October 1713, in the twentieth year of his age, and was buried at Blaye, in the province of Guyenne; whereupon the title, and a great estate, devolved upon his only surviving brother,

Sir WILLIAM Gage, *seventh Baronet*, born in the year 1695, who, renouncing the errors of the church of Rome, was elected to the last parliament of King George I. as representative for the town of Seaford in Sussex, for which place he served till his death. On the revival of the most honourable order of the Bath, he was created one of the knights companions thereof, on March 27th, 1725, and installed July 17th following; but dying unmarried, April 23d, 1744, the English title of Baronet descended to Thomas, Viscount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, to whose sons Sir William left the bulk of his estate.

We must therefore now return to

JOSEPH Gage, Esq. *fourth* and youngest son of Sir Thomas Gage the *second* Baronet, who had his mother's inheritance at Sherburn Castle; and her sister, Elizabeth, dying without issue, he inherited the remainder of what she had not sold, whereby the castle of Sherburn became the family seat, but was sold, with the estate belonging thereto, in 1716, to Thomas, Earl of Macclesfield. He also acquired a great estate by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to George Penruddock, of Hampshire, Esq. and at length heir to her brothers (who died childless); and she deceasing, December 5th, 1693, left him two daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Weston, of Sutton in Surrey, Esq.; and Anne, to Richard Arundel Bealing, of Langherne in Cornwall, Esq.: as also two sons; first, Thomas, created Viscount Gage; and, second, Joseph.

Joseph, the second son, acquired an immense fortune by the Missisipi schemes in France in the year 1719, but, by the fall of that bubble the year following, was reduced to poverty, whereupon he retired into Spain, and being of a very enterprising disposition gained himself so much esteem there, that in 1727, he obtained a grant from that crown for working and draining all

[1] Coffin-Plate.

the gold mines in Old Spain, and fishing for all wrecks on the coasts of Spain and the Indies; he was also in 1741, presented by his Catholic Majesty with a silver mine of very great value, to him and his heirs by patent, with the title of Count, or Grandee of the third class; after which, he was constituted general of his Majesty's armies in Sicily; and in March 1743, honoured with the title of a Grandee of Spain of the first class, and commander in chief of the army in Lombardy, being also presented by the King of Naples, with the order of St. Gennaro, and a pension of four thousand ducats a year. He married the Lady Lucy Herbert, fourth daughter of William the first Marquis of Powys.

THOMAS, *Viscount Gage*, the *eldest* son, was, in consideration of his great merit, advanced to the *peerage of Ireland*, "by a prince, the most distinguished of all the princes of Europe for his vast capacity, in distinguishing the real merits of his subjects," being created *Viscount Gage of Castle Island, and Baron Gage of Castlebar*, by privy-seal, dated at St. James's, June 13th, and by letters patent, September 14th, 1720, with the creation fee of twenty marks.

His Lordship, having at very great expense, and with an unremitted assiduity, detected the fradulent sale of the Derwentwater estate (forfeited to the crown upon that Earl's attainder for treason) the house of commons, on March 31st, 1732, ordered their Speaker to give the thanks of that house to his Lordship for that great service, which were conveyed in the following speech:

"MY LORD GAGE,

"The House have come to an unanimous resolution, that the thanks of the House be given to your Lordship, for the great service you have done the public in detecting the fraudulent sale of certain forfeited estates of James, late Earl of Derwentwater; and of a forfeited annuity, issuing out of the same, which were vested in commissioners and trustees to be sold for the public use. And the manner of your Lordship's making this discovery hath shewn your disinterested regard to the public service, as the effect of it may be greatly to the public benefit.

"The applying the forfeited estates to the use of the public being one of the principal reasons for making it thereby impossible they should ever be given back to the unfortunate families they once belonged to, the House of Commons could not, with-

out uneasiness, think of this pretended sale, which has thrown into private hands, no way allied to the estate, so large a share of the profit due to the public, with a very low, and almost the bare appearance only of a consideration for one part, and not so much as even *that* for another.

" But your Lordship's seasonable detection of this injurious transaction will very likely produce justice and restitution to the public; and for this service your Lordship is now receiving a reward, that, I can answer for your Lordship, you esteem the greatest and most honourable you can acquire; and which, my Lord, will not only remain with you, but will derive a lasting honour to those who may come after you.

" An honour, my Lord, the House hath always been most tender of in the way, and for the reason, they confer it upon you; and, if I may use the expression, is a sort of bounty they have ever been most frugal of granting. Few are the instances of it; not that public services have not frequently been performed, but that the thanks of the House of Commons are never given for public services, but what are the most eminent, such as that which your Lordship hath lately done the state.

" I am very conscious how imperfectly I have conveyed the sense of the House to your Lordship; but the having no time to prepare myself for it, must be my excuse. I will only add, that no one could with greater pleasure obey the order of the House on this occasion than I do; which is, to give your Lordship the thanks of the House, for your said service to the public; and I do give your Lordship the thanks of the House accordingly."

In 1721, he was elected to parliament for the borough of Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, which he continually represented till within a few months of his death: he was also verdurer of the forest of Dean in that county; was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, November 25th, 1731, and in 1747, appointed steward of the household to Frederic Prince of Wales.

His Lordship had two wives, first, Benedicta-Maria-Teresa, daughter and sole heir of Benedict Hall, of High Meadow in com. Gloucester, Esq.; secondly, Jane, daughter of ..... Godfrey, widow of Henry Jermyn Bond, of Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, Esq. By the latter, (who survived till October 8th, 1757) he had no issue; but by the former, who died July 25th, 1749, and was buried at Newland in Gloucestershire, had a daughter, Teresa, married to George Tasburgh, of Bodney in Norfolk, Esq. and two sons.

First, William Hall, the second Viscount, and Baron Gage.

Second, Thomas, who was a general in the army, and colonel of the twenty-second regiment of foot, and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America; who died April 2d, 1788, having married, December 8th, 1758, at Mount Kemble in North America, Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, Esq. president of the council of New Jersey, by whom he has had six sons and five daughters; viz. first, Henry, late Viscount; second, William, born at New York, and died young; third, Thomas, who died an infant; fourth John, born at New-York, December 23d, 1767, married, May 20th, 1793, Mary, daughter and heir of John Milbanke, Esq; fifth, Thomas, who died young; sixth, William Hall, born in Park-place, St. James's, Westminster, October 2d, 1777; seventh, Maria-Teresa, born at Montreal, April 4th, 1762, married March 2d, 1792, James, eldest son of Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bart.; eighth, Louisa-Elizabeth, born at New York, December 12th, 1765, married, February 14th, 1794, J. H. Blake, Esq. second son of the late Sir Patrick Blake, Bart.; ninth, Harriot, a twin with John, born at New-York, December 23d, 1767; tenth, Charlotte-Mary, born in Duke-street, St. James's, August 19th, 1773; and, eleventh, Emily, born in Park-place, St. James's, April 25th, 1776, married, August 27th, 1807 Montague, Earl of Abingdon.

His Lordship departed this life, December 21st, 1754, and was buried among his ancestors at Firle, being succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM HALL, *second Viscount Gage*, and FIRST BARON GAGE OF FIRLE, and of HIGH MEADOW; who, in 1744, was elected to parliament for the Cinque Port of Seaford (in the room of Sir William Gage, Bart. and Knight of the Bath); at the general election, in 1754, was again chosen for that place, which he continued to represent till his advancement to the dignity of a *peer of Great Britain* by patent, bearing date October 17th, 1780, by the title of BARON GAGE, OF FIRLE IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

His Lordship was also paymaster of his Majesty's pensions and bounties, and F. R. S.

On November 1st, 1790, his Lordship was created BARON GAGE OF HIGH MEADOW, *com. Gloucester*, with a collateral remainder to the issue male of his late brother, General Gage.

His Lordship was married, February 3d, 1757, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sampson Gideon, Esq. and sister to the pre-

sent Lord Eardley; but her Ladyship died, July 1st, 1783, aged forty-four,[k] without issue.

And his Lordship deceasing October 11th, 1791, was succeeded in all the honours except the Barony of *Gage of Firle*, by his nephew

Henry, *third Viscount Gage*, and SECOND LORD GAGE OF HIGH MEADOW, who was born at Montreal in Canada, March 4th, 1761, and entering into the army, attained before his death the rank of *major-general*.

His Lordship married, January 12th, 1782, Susanna Maria, only daughter and heir of the late Colonel William Skinner, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Peter Warren, K. B.; and dying January 28th, 1808, æt. forty-seven, was succeeded by his son

JOHN HALL, present and *fourth Viscount Gage*, and THIRD LORD GAGE OF HIGH MEADOW, born December 14th, 1791.

*Titles.* Sir John Hall Gage, Baron Gage, of High Meadow, and Baronet, English honours; also Viscount Gage, of Castle Island, and Baron Gage of Castle Bar, in the kingdom of Ireland.

*Creations.* Baronet, March 26th, 1622, 24 Jac. I; Viscount Gage, of Castle Island in the county of Kerry, and Baron Gage, of Castle Bar in the county of Mayo, 14th Sept. 1720, 7 Geo. I.; and Baron Gage, of High Meadow in the county of Gloucester, November 1st, 1790, 31 Geo. III.

*Arms.* Per saltire, azure and argent, a saltire, gules.

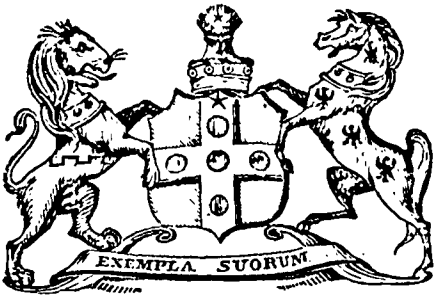
*Crest.* On a wreath, a ram statant, proper, armed and unguled, or.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds, proper, ducally gorged, gules.

*Motto.* COURAGE SANS PEUR.

*Chief Seats.* At High Meadow in the county of Gloucester, and at Firle and Lewes, both in the county of Sussex.

[k] Coffin Plate.




## GRENVILLE, LORD GRENVILLE.

WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, LORD GRENVILLE, is third and youngest brother of the Marquis of Buckingham. He was born October 25, 1759, and educated at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical attainments.

Thence he removed to London to study the law; but soon quitted the bar for the senate, and entered into the political career of his cousin, William Pitt.

His industry and acquirements, added to strong natural parts, soon made him of consequence in the house of commons. He was the able coadjutor of the minister; firm to his post, and in full possession of all his faculties. If he wanted the brilliant eloquence of his relation, he possessed more minuteness of knowledge, and accuracy of detail. The routine of office was almost hereditary in him. He seemed to have imbibed all the ideas and habits of his father, George Grenville, even though he was a child at the death of that persevering statesman.

William W. Grenville was elected SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, January 5th, 1789, on the death of Charles Wolfran Cornwall.

He held the high office only till May 8th, following, being then appointed SECRETARY OF STATE for the *Home* department, which he quitted for the seals of the *Foreign* department, in May, 1791, which latter he held till the secession of his colleague, Pitt, in February 1801.

He filled this important station, during one of the most arduous and gloomy periods of our history, with industry, talent, and skill. It was a function for which his natural and acquired

powers in many respects were well suited. He was skilled in the detail of the politics of Europe; he had studied deeply the law of nations; he was acquainted with modern languages; he could endure fatigue; and had not an avocation or a pleasure to interrupt his attention. He loved business like his father; it was not merely the result of his ambition, but his amusement; the flowers of imagination, or the gaieties of society never seduced him astray. Deeply intent on his calling, his whole soul was wrapped up in it. There was nothing to dissipate his ideas; and he brought his mind to bear on the subject before him with its full force.

On November 25th, 1790, he was created LORD GRENVILLE.

On the death of Mr. Pitt, to whom he had for some time been in opposition, he was appointed PREMIER, and had an act of parliament to enable him to hold the office of auditor of the Exchequer, with that of first lord of the Treasury.

The extraordinary combination of heterogeneous ingredients, which formed this administration, (in which Mr. *Fox* became Lord *Grenville's* secretary of state!) lasted but a little while.

His Lordship married, July 18th, 1792, Anne, sister and at length sole heir of Thomas Pitt, second Lord Camelford, by whom he has no issue.

His Lordship was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford on the death of the Duke of Portland, 1809.

*Title.* William Wyndham Grenville, Lord Grenville of Wotton in Buckinghamshire.

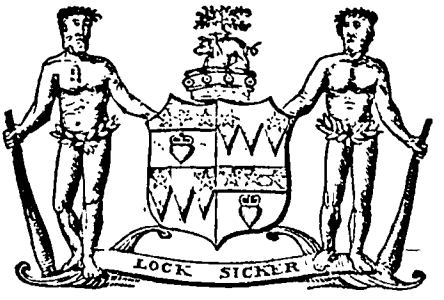
*Creation.* By patent, November 25th, 1790.

*Arms* and *Crest.* The same as the Marquis of Buckingham, with a mullet for difference.

*Supporters.* Same as the Marquis of Buckingham, except that the lion is parti per fess embattled, and each supporter has a collar charged with roundles.

*Motto.* EXEMPLA SUORUM.

*Chief Seat.* Dropmore, Bucks.




# ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, LORD DOUGLAS OF LOCHLEVEN.

*(EARL OF MORTON IN SCOTLAND.)*

THE first of this collateral branch of the illustrious family of Douglas, was

Sir JAMES Douglas, of Louden, Knight, who in the first of King Robert the Bruce, anno 1306, had a grant from that Prince of the lands of Kincavel and Calderclear, and to his heirs.[a] He left issue two sons,

First, Sir WILLIAM Douglas, Lord of Lydsdale, who, for his bravery, was called, *The Flower of Chivalry*, and died without issue, anno 1353, and,

Second, Sir JOHN Douglas, captain of the castle of Lochleven, under King David II. who in the minority of that King strenuously defended that fort against the English, who oftener than once assaulted it, for which service to his country, the historians of that time have not been wanting to transmit such a character of him to posterity, as his merit deserved.

By Agnes Monfode, his wife,[b] he had issue,

First, Sir James Douglas, of Dalkieth, his son and heir.

Second, Sir Henry Douglas, of Lugton and Lochleven, *progenitor to the present Earl of Morton*, and,

Third, Nicholas, of whom the branch of the Douglases of Mains,[c] in the county of Dunbarton.

[a] Charta penes Comitem de Morton.
[b] Ibid. [c] Ibid.

Sir JAMES succeeded his father in his paternal estate, and his uncle the Lord Lydsdale, in the baronies of Dalkieth and Aberdour; and the rest of his fortune, which was of great extent and value, whereby he came to be placed among the first rank of the greater Barons. He married, first, Agnes Dunbar, daughter to the Earl of March, [d] by whom he had,

First, James, his son and heir.

Second, William Douglas, designed of Mordington. [e]

* Likewise three daughters; Janeta, married to Sir John Hamilton, of Cadziou; [f] Agnes, to Sir John Livingston, of Calendar; [g] Margaret, to Philip Arbuthnot, of that ilk; [h] next, Giles, daughter of Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, widow both of Sir David Lindsay, of Crawford, and of Sir Hugh Eglington, of that ilk, [i] by whom he had no issue.

JAMES, *Lord Dalkieth*, his son, married the Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. [k] by whom he had

James, his successor.

And after her death, Janet, daughter of William Lord Borthwick, by whom he had

William Douglas, the first of the house of Whitingham. [l]

Which JAMES married, first, Margaret, daughter of James Earl of Douglas; and after that Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Giffard, of Shireffhall, by whom he had

First, James, thereafter Earl of Morton.

And, second, Henry Douglas, first of Corhead [m] and Lang Niddry.

Which JAMES was, by the special favour of King James II. raised to the dignity of *Earl of Morton*, in parliament, on the 14th of March, 1457. [n] He married the Lady Jane, daughter of King James I. Dowager Countess of Angus, [o] by whom he had

JOHN, his successor, who married Janet, daughter of ..... Crichton, of Cranston Riddle. By her he had,

First, James, his son and heir.

Second, Richard Douglas, Esq.

d Charta penes Comitem de Morton.

e Ibid. f Ibid. ad annum, 1388. g Ibid. 1381.

h Ibid. 1372. i Ibid.

k Charta penes Comitem de Morton, Roberti tertii dilecto filio suo Jacobo Douglas, filio et hæredi Jacobi de Douglas, Domini de Dalkieth et sponsæ suæ Elizabethæ, filiæ nostræ carrissimæ, ad annum 1402.

l Ibid. m Ibid n Ibid.

o Charta in Pub. Arch.

Elizabeth, married to Robert Lord Keith; and Agnes, to Alexander Lord Livingston.

Which JAMES married Catherine, natural daughter of King James IV. by whom he had three daughters;

Margaret, married to James Earl of Arran, thereafter Duke of Chattlerault.

Beatrix, to Robert Lord Maxwell.

Elizabeth, to James Douglas, brother to David Earl of Angus, and son of Sir George Douglas, of Pittendrich.

This Earl having no male issue of his body, made an entail of his estate and honour to Robert Douglas, of Lochleven, a male relation of his own, which was ratified by a charter under the great seal of King James V. anno 1540, [p] But after the death of that King, the Earl having it still in his power to alter that destination any time in his own life, thought fit actually to change the settlement, and to make a new conveyance of his estate and honour to James Douglas, his son-in-law; by virtue of which he came to enjoy both on the death of the old Earl, in 1553.

In 1558, this JAMES, *fourth Earl of Morton*, was one of the peers who entered into a bond of association to promote the reformation of religion, and the year thereafter was sent ambassador to England to treat with Queen Elizabeth, about the maintaining a firm and lasting peace betwixt the two crowns, when he established himself so much in the favour of that Princess, that her friendship was never in any degree diminished toward him till his dying day.

After Queen Mary returned home from France, in 1561, her Majesty made choice of the Earl as one of her privy-council, and in less than a year thereafter, he was sent ambassador to the Queen of England, in which negociation he behaved himself with great prudence and dexterity, insomuch as upon his return he was preferred to be *Lord High Chancellor*; and he continued in the office till, March 20th, 1565, he was deprived, and forced to flee to England, for alleged accession to the murder of David Rizio, the Queen's French secretary: but in a short time thereafter, by the mediation and interposition of the Earl of Bothwell, he obtained his pardon, which he paid dear for afterward; for that Earl thought by this favour to bring the Earl of Morton over to his interest; but he soon found himself mistaken. For though he had all duty and gratitude to him as a friend, yet the wicked Earl

[p] Charta penes Comitem de Morton.

Bothwell did no sooner propose to him the design, and craved his assistance, towards the murder of the Lord Darnley, the Queen's husband, as a piece of service which would be very acceptable to her Majesty; but he conjured him to lay aside the thoughts of so base and unworthy an enterprize, and which would be attended with so much infamy and danger: and when he could not prevail in that point, in testimony he did abhor so detestable a design, he left the court, and retired to the country, when that bloody and barbarous tragedy was to be acted. And I think the Earl of Morton's circumstances at this time cannot but be pitied; for if he had revealed the Earl of Bothwell's design of taking away the King's life, it had cost him his own; and his concealing it then, brought him to die upon a scaffold many years thereafter.

After the murder of King Henry, when the nation, both protestants and papists, began to be alarmed with the Queen's marriage with the Earl of Bothwell, who was thus shrewdly suspected as the murderer of her former husband, and the danger the young Prince was in by such an union, the Earl of Morton was one of the most forward among the nobility, who entered into an association for the preservation of the Prince; and when the Queen resigned the government, to the end her son might be invested in the sovereignty, the *Earl of Morton* took the coronation oath for the infant King, at his inauguration, on July 29th, 1567.

In this new turn of affairs the Earl of Morton's share was so considerable, that as soon as the Earl of Murray had accepted the regency, the Earl of Morton was declared *Chancellor*, upon the removal of the Earl of Huntley, who adhered to the Queen, and made heritable lord high admiral of Scotland, and sheriff-principal of Edinburghshire. [q] He held the chancellor's place till November 24th, 1572; he was by the unanimous choice of the King's party, elected regent, a month after the death of his predecessor in office, the Earl of Mar.

"I shall not," continues Craufurd, "here enter upon the detail of the Earl of Morton's administration during his regency; that would not consist with the brevity of this work; and generally his proceedings are complained of on one side, or commended on the other, as opinions and party lead men to: I shall only take notice, that the first motion he made to resign the government, in 1578, was accepted in a general convention of the nobility, wherein it was agreed to, that the young King

[q] Charta penes Comitem de Morton, ad annum 1570.

should take upon him the administration, when he was not full thirteen years of age; and yet the new court kept fair with the Earl, for they procured a parliament to be called, wherein the late regent obtained a remission and exoneration during his regency, in the most ample manner he himself could devise; and after that he played his game so well, that he was in a short time again made president of the council, and was in great credit with his Majesty;[r] but that being what was not at all acceptable to the other party, who had the young King in their hands, and who were willing to be rid of the Earl of Morton at any rate; for that end Sir John Maitland and Sir Robert Melvil, his professed enemies, brought about his ruin, by pushing on captain James Stewart, the Lord Ochiltree's son, to accuse him as accessory to the murder of the King's father, which the captain did before the council, where the Earl himself was present, on December 31st, 1580; whereupon he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and was thence sent under a strong guard to Dunbarton; from whence he was, on the 1st of June thereafter, brought to his trial at Edinburgh, and being found guilty by his peers, of art and part in the murder of the King's father, in so far as he had concealed and not revealed it when the Earl of Bothwell proposed it to him; he was condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered, which the King was pleased to mitigate so far, that instead of being hanged, he had the favour to be beheaded, which was accordingly executed on him at the Cross of Edinburgh, on June 2d, 1581."

The following is perhaps a more impartial account of this great nobleman.

He makes a memorable figure in the annals of Scotland. He sat out in favour of the reformation, but fluctuated in a state of irresolution, and did not act heartily in the common cause. In 1566, "being inferior to no man in that intriguing age, in all the arts of insinuation and address, he wrought upon Darnley's ruling passion, ambition," and instigated him to the murder of Rizio. The Earl was then lord chancellor, and he "undertook to direct an enterprize, carried on in defiance of all the laws of which he was bound to be the guardian." "The Queen, who scarce had the liberty of choice left, was persuaded to admit Morton and Ruthven into her presence, and to grant them promise of pardon, in whatever terms they should deem necessary for their own se-

[r] Melvil's Memoirs.

curity." But "it soon appeared from the Queen's conduct, that nothing more was intended by this promise than to amuse them, and to gain time." No man so remarkable for wisdom, and even for cunning, as the Earl of Morton, ever engaged in a more unfortunate enterprize. Deserted basely by the King, who now denied his knowledge of the conspiracy by public proclamations; and abandoned ungenerously by Murray and his party, he was obliged to fly from his native country, to resign the highest office, and to part from one of the most opulent fortunes in the kingdom." The Earl, however, and all the other conspirators, soon obtained their pardon, and leave to return to Scotland. The next year he had an opportunity of seizing the casket, which is deemed to contain the evidence of Mary's guilt. The regent Murray having been murdered in 1570, "Morton, the most vigilant and able leader on the King's side, solicited Elizabeth to interpose without delay for the safety of a party so devoted to her interest, and which stood in such need of her assistance." "Morton," continues Robertson, "the ablest, the most ambitious, and the most powerful man of the King's party, held a particular course in the state of factions; and moving only as he was prompted by the court of England, thwarted every measure that tended towards a reconcilement of the factions; and as he served Elizabeth with much fidelity, he derived both power and credit from her avowed protection." In 1572, on the death of Lennox, no competitor for the regency "appeared against Morton. The Queen of England powerfully supported his claim; and, notwithstanding the fears of the people, and the jealousy of the nobles, he was elected *regent*; the fourth, who in the space of five years had held that dangerous office." At this time his surrender of the Earl of Northumberland, to whose friendship he had been much indebted, was deemed an ungrateful and mercenary action. He now laboured to restore peace between the contending parties. He set himself to redress the relics of those evils, which always accompany civil war; and, by his industry and vigour, order and security were re-established in the kingdom. But he lost the reputation due to this important service, by the avarice he discovered in performing it; and his own exactions became more pernicious to the nation, than all the irregularities which he had committed. He soon rendered himself odious to the great nobles. A plot was now formed against him: he discovered it, and resigned the regency, in 1578. "Deserted by his own party, and unable to struggle with the faction, which governed absolutely at court, he

retired to one of his seats, and seemed to enjoy the tranquillity, and to be occupied only in the amusements, of a country life. His mind, however, was deeply disquieted with all the uneasy reflections, which accompany disappointed ambition; and intent on schemes for recovering his former grandeur. Even in this retreat, which the people call the *Lion's Den*, his wealth and abilities rendered him formidable. And the new counsellors were so imprudent as to rouse him by the precipitancy with which they hastened to strip him of all remains of power." He continued to watch the motions of his enemies, and soon found a proper juncture for setting to work the instruments which he had been preparing for the resumption of his former authority. By the intercession of Queen Elizabeth, he was reconciled to his adversaries. The King's new favourites soon attempted to undermine him; and as James had been bred up with an aversion for this nobleman, who endeavoured rather to maintain the authority of a tutor, than to act with the obsequiousness of a minister, they found it no difficult matter to accomplish their design. Morton endeavoured to counteract them; but in vain. Even Queen Elizabeth interposed without effect. He was accused of being accessary to the murder of Darnley; and thrown into prison. "The Earl of Angus, who imputed these violent proceedings not to hatred against Morton alone, but to the ancient enmity between the houses of Stewart and Douglas, and who believed that a conspiracy was now formed for the destruction of the whole name, was ready to take arms in order to rescue his kinsman. But Morton absolutely forbade any such attempt, and declared that he would rather suffer ten thousand deaths, than bring an imputation on his own character, by seeming to decline a trial." All those suspected of favouring him were now turned out of office. He was tried and condemned, after a violent, irregular, and oppressive trial. The King appointed that he should suffer death next day, by being beheaded. "During that awful interval, Morton possessed the utmost composure of mind. He supped cheerfully, slept a part of the night in his usual manner, and employed the rest of his time in religious conferences, and in acts of devotion with some ministers of the city. The clergyman who attended him, dealt freely with his conscience, and pressed his crimes home upon him. What he confessed with regard to the crime for which he suffered, is remarkable, and supplies in some measure the imperfection of our records. He acknowledged that on his return from England, after the death of Rizio, Bothwell

had informed him of the conspiracy against the King, which the Queen, as he told him, knew of, and approved; that he solicited him to concur in the execution of it, which at that time he absolutely declined; that soon after, Bothwell himself, and Archibald Douglas, in his name, renewing their solicitation to the same purpose, he had required a warrant under the Queen's hand, authorizing the attempt, and as that had never been produced, he had refused to be any farther concerned in the matter. "But," continued he, "as I neither consented to this treasonable act, nor assisted in the committing of it, so it was impossible for me to reveal or prevent it. To whom could I make the discovery? The Queen was the author of the enterprize. Darnley was such a changeling, that no secret could safely be communicated to him. Huntley and Bothwell, who bore the chief sway in the kingdom, were themselves the perpetrators of the crime." These circumstances, it must be confessed, go some length towards extenuating Morton's guilt; and, though his apology for the favour he had shewn to Archibald Douglas, whom he knew to be one of the conspirators, be far less satisfactory, no uneasy reflections seem to have disquieted his own mind on that account. When his keepers told him that the guards were attending, and all things in readiness; "I praise my God," said he, "I am ready likewise." Arran commanded these guards, and even in these moments, when the most implacable hatred is apt to relent, the malice of his enemies could not forbear this insult. On the scaffold his behaviour was calm; his countenance and voice unaltered; and, after some time spent in devotion, he suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas. His head was placed on the public jail of Edinburgh; and his body, after lying till sunset on the scaffold, covered with a beggarly cloak, was carried by common porters to the usual burial place of criminals. None of his friends durst accompany it to the grave, or discover their gratitude and respect by any symptoms of sorrow." [s]

Upon the death and forfeiture of the regent, the title of *Earl of Morton* was bestowed upon the *Lord Maxwell*; but his Majesty having recalled and revoked that deed, and being further willing and desirous, that all animosities and grounds of contention among the nobility might be removed, for that end a parliament was called in 1585, wherein his Majesty passed an act of oblivion, whereby every body who had been forfeited during the

[s] Robertson.

troubles in the King's minority was indemnified, except such as had been accessary to his father's murder: and though the Earl of Morton had been convicted of that crime, and suffered for it, yet his Majesty considering, " Bona, fidelia, gratuita Servitia Nobis facta per quondam Comitem de Morton, in Gubernatione et Administratione Nostri Regni; nec non alia debita et egregia Officia Nobis in Nostra Minoritate per ipsum præstita et impensa; considerantes etiam quòd dictus quondam Comes de Morton, nullatenus conscius fuit Artis et Partis dicti Criminis, neque ejusdem Facinoris et Cædis Perpetrationi ullatenus consensit, sed tantummodo predictam Cædem præcognovit, et celavit; quam ob causam præfatus Comes de Morton in Corpore satis superque luit juxta dictam Sententiam Forisfacturæ contra eum latam et promulgatam, unde Legibus et Nostro Honori abunde ex hac Parte satisfactum fuit.[t] Nos igitur, &c."

For these and other reasons, his Majesty was pleased by letters under his great seal, in pursuance of the act of parliament to rehabilitate the *Earl of Morton*, in the most ample manner, thereby enabling his heirs to succeed to his lands and honours; by virtue whereof,

ARCHIBALD, *Earl of Angus*, the Earl's nephew, did succeed as heir of entail to the *Earldom of Morton*, and which he accordingly enjoyed till his death, which happened in 1588.

The estate and title of *Earl of Morton*, then came to WILLIAM Douglas, of Lochleven,[u] as the next heir of entail.[x] This Earl so succeeding, married Agnes, daughter of George Earl of Rothes; by whom he had

ROBERT, his son and heir apparent, who perished going over

t Charta penes Comitem de Morton, data 29 January, 1585.

u Sir HENRY Douglas, of Lugton and Lochleven, third son of Sir John Douglas, by Agnes *Monfode*, married Margory, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart, of Railston, and had issue Sir WILLIAM Douglas, of Lochleven, who by Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David Earl of Crawfurd, was father of Sir HENRY Douglas, of Lochleven, 1446, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Erskine, had issue Sir ROBERT Douglas, of Lochleven, who fell at the battle of Floddon, 1513, leaving by Elizabeth Boswell, Sir ROBERT, of Lochleven, who dying before 1540, had by Margaret Balfour, THOMAS Douglas, father, by Elizabeth Boyd, of Sir Robert Douglas, of Lochleven, who was slain at the battle of Pinkie, 1547, and was father, by Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of John Earl of Marr, of Sir WILLIAM Douglas, of Lochleven, who thus succeeded to the *Earldom of Morton*, 1588, in virtue of the last limitation in the entail made by James, third Earl, in 1567.

x Charta penes Comitem de Morton, ad annum 1589.

to the low countries in 1583,[y] leaving issue by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Lord Glames,[z] a son, William, *seventh Earl*, who succeeded his grandfather.

The Earl's second son was James, commendator of Melross, the third Sir Archibald Douglas of Kirkness, the fourth Sir George Douglas of Killour; likewise five daughters.

Christian, married to Laurence, master of Oliphant, and thereafter to Alexander, first Earl of Hume.

Mary, to Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Findlater, first Lord Deskford.

Euphame, to Sir Thomas Lyon, of Aldbar,[a] lord high treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of King James VI.

Agnes, to Archibald Earl of Argyle.

Elizabeth, to Francis Earl of Errol.

This Earl dying on September 27th, 1606,[b] was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his grandson and heir, *seventh Earl*, who being a nobleman of great parts and reputation, was by King Charles I. called to his council, and thereafter preferred to be *Lord High Treasurer*, anno 1630, upon the surrender of the Earl of Mar;[c] and he continued treasurer till, 1635, he was removed, and the white staff given to the Earl of Traquair; in recompence of which he was constituted captain of his Majesty's guard, and installed a Knight of the Garter.

He married Agnes, daughter of George Earl Marischal, and dying October 7th, 1648,[d] left issue

First, Robert, his successor.

Second, Sir James Douglas, thereafter Earl of Morton.

Third, John, who was killed in the King's service at Carbersdale, in 1650.[e]

Fourth, George Douglas, Esq.

Likewise five daughters.

Anne, married to George Earl of Kinoule.

Margaret, to Archibald Marquis of Argyle.

y Hume's Hist. of Douglas. z Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI.

a Ibid. ad annum 1589.

b Hist. Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, Authore Arch. Symson, Pastore Dalkiethensi, MS. in Bibliotheca Academiæ Glasguensis.

c Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. data 12 April 1630.

d Memoirs of William Earl of Morton, the Treasurer, penes me.

e Memoirs of the family of Morton.

Mary, to Charles Earl of Dunfermling.

Jane, to James Earl of Hume.

Isabel, to Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh; and again to James Marquis of Montrose.

Which ROBERT, *eighth Earl*, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, sister to the Lord Viscount Grandison, and niece to the great Duke of Buckingham, and dying anno 1649, left issue, William, his successor.

Second, Robert, died s. p. 1661.

And two daughters; Anne, married to William Earl Marischal; and Mary, to Sir Donald Macdonald, of Slate, Bart.

Which WILLIAM, *ninth Earl*, married Grisel, daughter of John, first Earl of Middleton, [f] and had a son Charles Lord Dalkeith; but dying without surviving issue, 1681, his estate and honour devolved on

Sir JAMES Douglas, his uncle, *tenth Earl*, who dying August 25th, 1686, [g] left issue by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir James Hay, of Smithfield, four sons.

First, JAMES, his successor, *eleventh Earl*, who was one of the lords of the privy-council in the reign of Queen Anne, and one of the commissioners for the late treaty of union, which commenced in 1707. He died a bachelor, December 10th, 1715.

Second, ROBERT, *the twelfth Earl*, a peer of good parts, of great integrity, and well affected to the crown and protestant interest, as his predecessors were: died unmarried 1730.

Third, GEORGE, *thirteenth Earl*, a member of parliament from the union till he succeeded to the Earldom.

When a younger brother, he betook himself to a military life, and served in the army with great reputation, and was raised to the rank of colonel.

He married, first, Muirhead, daughter of ..... Muirhead, of Linhouse in the county of Midlothian, by whom he had a son, who died in his infancy.

He married, secondly, Frances, daughter of William Adderley, of Halstow in Kent, Esq. by whom he had issue,

First, James, his successor.

Second, William, who died young.

Third, Robert, who went into the army young, and was soon promoted to be a captain of foot. He was elected M. P. for Ork-

[f] Charta in Rotulis Caroli II.

[g] Memoirs of the Earls of Morton.

ney, 1730, and served as a volunteer in the imperial army, 1735. He was afterwards raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, regretted by all who knew him, in 1745. He left a natural son, James Douglas.

The Earl dying in January, 1738, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, *fourteenth Earl,* who was made a Knight of the Thistle 1738; elected one of the sixteen peers from 1739 till his death; and in 1760, was appointed lord register for Scotland.

His Lordship married, first, Agatha, daughter of Mr. Halliburton, of Pictur, and by her had,

First, Charles, died young.

Second, Sholto Charles, the fifteenth Earl.

Third, James; fourth, George; fifth, Robert, all died young.

Sixth, Frances.

Seventh, Mary, who married, in April 1774, Charles Gordon, fourth Earl of Aboyne, and has issue.

He married secondly, July 31st, 1755, Bridget, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton in Rutlandshire, and had issue by her (who died March 3d, 1805.)

Eighth, John, born July 1st, 1756, married the Hon. Frances Lascelles, eldest daughter of Edward, Lord Harewood, and has issue; of which his eldest daughter married, April 21st, 1804, the Hon. Colonel William Stuart, second son of John, late Earl of Galloway, Knight of the Thistle.

Ninth, Bridget, born April 28th, 1758, married, August 4th, 1777, the Hon. William Henry Bouverie, brother of Jacob Pleydell, Earl of Radnor, and has issue.

The Earl deceasing October 12th, 1768, was succeeded by his son,

SHOLTO CHARLES, *the fifteenth Earl,* who married Catherine, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. by whom he had issue one son,

George.

And deceasing September 27th, 1774, was succeeded by his only son,

GEORGE, *the sixteenth Earl,* who was, August 11th, 1791, created a British Peer by the title of BARON DOUGLAS OF LOCHLEVEN.

His Lordship was born 1759.

*Titles.* George Douglas, Earl of Morton, and Lord Douglas of Lochleven.

*Creations.* Earl of Morton, March 14th, 1457, and Lord Douglas of Lochleven.

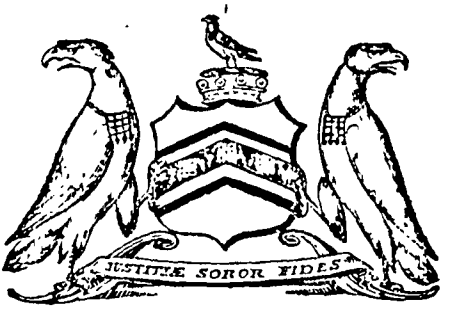
*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a man's heart, gules, crowned with an imperial crown, or; on a chief, azure, three mullets of the first; second and third, argent, three piles, gules, and in chief, two stars of the first.

*Crest.* A sanglier proper, sticking in the cleft of an oak tree, with a lock holding the clefts of the tree together.

*Supporters.* Two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding a club downward in the dexter hand.

*Motto.* LOCK SICKER.

*Chief Seat.* Aberdour, Fifeshire.




## THURLOW, LORD THURLOW.

THIS is probably a local-name derived from a parish in the county of Suffolk. [a]

The Rev. THOMAS THURLOW, rector of Ashfield in Suffolk, left issue by Elizabeth Smith, of Ashfield aforesaid, three sons.

First, Edward, *first peer.*

Second, Thomas Thurlow, D. D. late BISHOP OF DURHAM, who in 1779 was appointed Dean of Rochester; from which he was promoted to the BISHOPRIC OF LINCOLN, 17.., and thence translated in 1787 to the SEE OF DURHAM. He died May 27th, 1791, having married Anne, daughter of William Beer, of Lymington, Hants. By her, who died August 17th, 1791, he left issue, first, Edward, *present peer*; second, Thomas, born September 19th, 1787; third, Amelia; fourth, Elizabeth; fifth, Anne, who married, April 12th, 1804, Charles Godfrey, Esq. of the royal artillery.

Third, John Thurlow, alderman and merchant of Norwich, who died March 11th, 1782, having married Josepha, daughter of John Morse. By her, who died December 10th, 1786, he left issue a son, the Rev. EDWARD-SOUTH Thurlow, prebendary of Norwich, and rector of Houghton-le-Spring, com. Durham; and also a daughter.

EDWARD Thurlow, eldest son, FIRST LORD THURLOW, was born about 1732, and having been educated first at Canterbury school, and afterwards at Caius college, Cambridge, devoted him-

[a] The present family does not appear to claim any alliance with Thurloe, the secretary of state in the time of Cromwell, who bore different arms. There is a parish and lordship of Thurlow in this county, long the seat of the Soame family.

self to the profession of the law, was called to the bar, attained the rank of King's counsel in November, 1761; was appointed SOLICITOR GENERAL in March, 1770; and ATTORNEY GENERAL on June 23d, 1771. He was returned M. P. for Tamworth in Staffordshire in 1768, and 1774.

On June 3d, 1778, he was appointed to succeed Lord Apsley, as LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR of Great Britain; and the same day was raised to the *Peerage* by the title of LORD THURLOW OF ASHFIELD *in Suffolk*. He resigned this high office in April, 1783, when the seals were put into commission; and was re-appointed, when Mr. Pitt was nominated prime minister in December following. He again resigned them in June, 1792; and on the 12th of that month was created LORD THURLOW OF THURLOW *in Suffolk*, with a collateral remainder of this honour to the issue male of his late two brothers, the Bishop of Durham, and John Thurlow of Norwich.

When a commoner, his Lordship was an able coadjutor of Lord North in parliament; and sat on the woolsack during the whole time he held the seals with great dignity. And even after his retirement, till a short period before his death, took an active part, and had great weight in the house of lords.

His Lordship died at an advanced age, September 12th, 1806, without issue male. [b]

The following character is given of him in the *Biographical Peerage*.

"He was a man, of whose talents opinions have been various. His faculties were strong and direct; and the results of his mind decisive. His nervous manner, and imperious temper, gave an artificial strength to what he delivered. Whatever he conceived right, he had no timidity or hesitation in enforcing. A manly tone of sentiment, and a boldness which was admired while it was dreaded, gave him almost irresistible weight when clothed with authority. These qualities, added to a powerful natural sagacity, fitted him to preside over a court of equity with many advantages. He never felt himself fettered by forms and technicalities; but laid the case bare at once, and got at its essence. His head was not formed to be diverted by little difficulties or so-

b There were some doubts whether he was not married in early life to a daughter of Dean Lynch of Canterbury, by whom he had a son Charles, who died a student at Cambridge. He had three daughters by another lady, of whom the eldest married Colonel Samuel Browne, of the York L. I. Volunteers, one of the assistant secretaries to the commander-in-chief.

phistries. On the other hand, he was frequently too impatient, too dogmatical, and too little open to persuasion, and to all the complicated bearings of an entangled cause. His temper was severe, his feelings morose, and his disregard of the world and even its innocent passions and foibles, too general and unsparing. He made little allowance for a difference of habits or pursuits. On the whole, however, he was a man of a superior mind; and in many respects filled his high station with great and deserved reputation."

He was succeeded in the second peerage by his nephew, EDWARD, the *present* and SECOND LORD THURLOW.

His Lordship was born June 11th, 1781, and is eldest son of Thomas Thurlow, late bishop of Durham, who died in 1791. He is patentee of the bankrupts-office, and clerk of the custodies of idiots and lunatics in possession; one of the clerks of the Hanaper, and one of the prothonotaries of the court of Chancery in reversion. He is unmarried.

*Title.* Edward Thurlow, Lord Thurlow of Thurlow, in Suffolk.

*Creation.* By patent, June 12th, 1792.

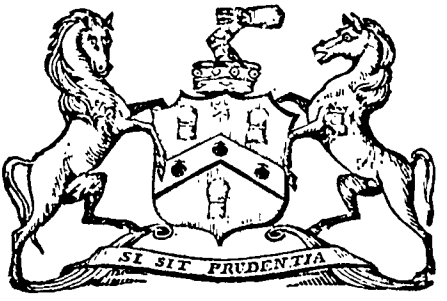
*Arms.* Argent on a chevron cotised, sable, three port-cullises, with chains and rings, argent.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a raven close, proper, with a port-cullis hung round its neck, argent.

*Supporters.* Two eagles reguardant sable, a portcullis hung round each of their necks, argent.

*Motto.* JUSTITIÆ SOROR FIDES.

*Chief Seat.*




## EDEN, LORD AUKLAND.

The first we find of this family, which has been resident for a considerable time in the bishopric of Durham, is,

John Eden, of *Belsis* in Durham, Esq. who had a grant of the arms, which the family now bear, and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Lambton, of Lambton in Durham, Esq. by whom he had issue

Robert Eden, of *West Aukland*, living 1575, who married Jane, daughter and coheir of John Huton, of Hinwick in Durham, and had issue

John Eden, Esq. who died about 1625, leaving issue by Margery daughter of ..... Welbury, of Castle-Eden in Durham, Esq.

Col. Robert Eden, of *West Aukland* and *Windleston*, who died about Christmas 1662, and was buried at St. Helen's Aukland, having married two wives: first, Anne, daughter and coheir of Matthew Bee, of Northumberland, Esq.; secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wray, of Bemish in Durham.

By his first wife he had,

First, John.

Second, Robert, of Branspeth, who married a daughter of ..... Delaval.

Third, Anne, married to William Swinborne, of Newcastle.

By the second he had,

Fourth, Alexius, who married a daughter of ..... Wray, and died without issue.

Fifth, Catherine.

JOHN, the eldest son, died 1675, and was buried in St. Helens Auckland: he married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Laton, of Laton, in Yorkshire, Knight; she died about 1686; by whom he had,

First, Sir Robert, the first Baronet.

Second, John Eden, a merchant, in Newcastle, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Hendmarsh, of Little Bentley, and left issue, a son and two daughters.

Third, Laton Eden, rector of Hartborne in Northumberland, who married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of ....., by whom he had several sons and daughters.

Fourth, William Eden, who died unmarried.

Sir ROBERT Eden, the *first Baronet*, represented the county of Durham in parliament for many years, temp. Car. II. Will. III. and Anne. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Lambton, of the city of Durham, Esq. by whom he had issue eight sons.

First, Sir John, his successor.

Second, Robert, living in 1741, a bachelor.

Third, William, deceased.

Fourth, Thomas, D. D. prebendary of Durham, and rector of Winston, in the bishoprick of Durham, by the donation of the Lord Crew, late bishop of that diocese; he married Dorothy, daughter to the Lord Viscount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and relict of Robert Shafto, of Whitworth, Esq. She died without issue, November, 1734.

Fifth, Lambton, who died an infant.

Sixth, George; seventh, Henry; and eighth Lambton, who all died unmarried.

And several daughters; first, Margaret, who died 1727, unmarried; second, Catherine; third, Elizabeth, married to Matthew Whitfield, of Whitfield in the county of Northumberland, Esq.; fourth, Anne; fifth, Hannah, married to James Mickleton, of the city of Durham, Esq. deceased; and Mary, who died unmarried. Sir Robert died March, 1720, and his relict, July 2d, 1730.

Sir JOHN Eden, *second Baronet*, his eldest son and successor in dignity and estate, represented the county of Durham in several parliaments, in the reigns of Queen Anne, and King George I. He married the daughter of Mark Shafto, of Whitworth, Esq. by whom he had one son.

Sir Robert, his successor.

Sir John died at the Bath, May 2d, 1728: he was succeeded in title and estate by his only son,

Sir Robert Eden, *third Baronet*, who married, May 8th, 1739, Mary, (who died about 1794) youngest daughter to William Davison, late of Bemish in Durham, Esq. by whom he had issue,

First, Sir John, his successor, the present Baronet, born September, 1740.

Second, Sir Robert, late governor of Maryland, created a Baronet, September 10th, 1776, who married Caroline, daughter and coheiress of Lord Baltimore, and died in 1786, leaving issue, Sir Frederick-Morton, the late Baronet, who died 1809, leaving issue.

Third, Catherine, who married, January 23d, 1770, the Rev. John Moore, D. D. late *Archbishop of Canterbury*, by whom she had issue, George, M. A. in holy orders, prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Wrotham, Kent; Charles, M. P. for Woodstock; Robert, M. A. prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Latchingdon, Essex; and John.

Fourth, William, *now Lord Aukland.*

Fifth, Thomas, deputy auditor of Greenwich Hospital, died in May, 1805, leaving issue eight children.

Sixth, Dulcibella, married to Matthew Bell, Esq. and has issue, Dulcibella, married her cousin, the Reverend Robert Moore, M. A.

Seventh, Morton, Knight of the Bath, married Lady Elizabeth Henley, sister to the last Earl of Northington, created an Irish peer in 1799, by the title of *Lord Henley*, and has issue.

Eighth, Mary, married to the Reverend Richard Richardson, M. A. chancellor of St. Paul's, and rector of Elwick and Wittop Gilbert, Durham. There were three sons, who all died unmarried.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Eden, the *present and fourth Baronet*, who, June 26, 1764, married Catherine, daughter of John Thompson, of Kirby-hall, Yorkshire, Esq. This Lady died without issue, March 12th, 1766, aged twenty-three, and was buried at West-Aukland. Sir John married, secondly, April 9th, 1767, Dorothea, sole daughter of Peter Johnson, Esq. recorder of York, by whom he has a numerous family. He long represented the county of Durham in parliament.

WILLIAM Eden, *third* son, and younger brother of the present Baronet, is now LORD AUKLAND. Having been educated at Eton, where he formed an intimacy with Lord Carlisle, and other men of rank, he went to Christ-church, Oxford, and thence to the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar, in 1769. But he made little progress in the lucrative parts of this profession; and seems to have early turned his ambition to politics. Hence he obtained a seat in parliament, and, in 1778, accompanied Lord Carlisle's diplomatic mission to America, and afterwards attended as his chief secretary when that peer went lord lieutenant to Ireland, 1780, 1782. He was sworn of the privy-council of that kingdom; and in 1783, he was also sworn of the privy-council of England.

In December, 1785, he was named envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, which was accomplished, September 26th, 1786; on the 15th of January, 1787, he signed, with the Comte de Vergennes, a farther convention; and, on August 31st following, he concluded and signed with the Comte de Montmorin, a convention for preventing all disputes between the subjects of their respective sovereigns in the East Indies.

In October and November in the same year, his Lordship, in concurrence with the Duke of Dorset, negociated and signed the declarations which were exchanged between the courts of London and Versailles, relative to the revolution which then took place in the United Provinces.

In March, 1788, he went as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain; in November, 1789, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces; and, on the 10th of December, 1790, he concluded and signed the convention between the Emperor Leopold, the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, and the States-General of the United Provinces, relative to the affairs of the Netherlands.

For these services he was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of *Lord Aukland*, November 18th, 1789.

He was farther dignified by a peerage of Great Britain, by the title of LORD AUKLAND OF AUKLAND, *in the county of Durham*, May 23d, 1793.

In 1798, 1799, and 1801, he was appointed joint postmaster-general, and has, at various times, filled other high and lucrative

offices: but is at present in opposition. He is auditor and director of Greenwich Hospital, &c.

His Lordship is a man of literature; a constant debater in parliament; of manners well adapted for diplomacy; and of great industry, and detailed information. About 1776, he published *Four Letters* to Lord Carlisle on Finance, which obtained him some credit;[a] and is since supposed to have written some political pamphlets.

His Lordship married, September 26, 1776, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Minto, Baronet (father of the present Lord Minto), and by her has issue:

First, Eleanor Agnes, born in London, June 9th, 1777; married, June 1st, 1799, Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Second, Catherine-Isabella, born in New York, September 20th, 1778; married, July 22d, 1806, the Rt. Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, and died ..... 1810.

Third, Elizabeth-Charlotte, born in London, March 21st, 1780; married, March 31st, 1801, Lord Francis Godolphin Osborn, brother to the Duke of Leeds.

Fourth, Caroline, born at the Phœnix-Park, Dublin, July 29th, 1781; married, June 17th, 1806, Arthur Vansittart, Esq. late M. P. for Windsor.

Fifth, William-Frederick-Elliott, born in London, January 19th, 1782, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer,[b] was drowned in the Thames early in 1810. He was M. P. for Wookstock.

Sixth, George, born at Beckenham in Kent, August 25th, 1784.

Seventh, Henry, born in Paris, April 28th, 1786, and died June 13th, 1794.

Eighth, Mary-Louisa, born at St. Ildefonso in Spain, September 14th, 1788; married, June 26th, 1806, Andrew Wedderburn, Esq.

Ninth, George-Charles-William-Frederick, born at the Hague, April 23d, 1791; died December 1798.

Tenth, Mary-Dulcibella, born at Beckenham, September 1st, 1793.

*Title.* William Eden, Lord Aukland of Aukland, and Lord Aukland of Ireland.

[a] His chief work is, *On the principles of Penal Law.*

[b] On this vacancy the Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke was appointed to the Tellership.

*Creations.* The English Barony by patent May 23d, 1793; the Irish Barony by patent November 18th, 1789.

*Arms.* Gules, a chevron charged with three escallops between three garbs, or; a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* An arm embowed in mail, grasping a garb.

*Supporters.* Two horses, the dexter guardant.

*Motto.* SI SIT PRUDENTIA.

*Chief Seat.* Eden Farm, Beckenham, Kent.

# FITZPATRICK, LORD UPPER OSSORY.

*(EARL OF UPPER-OSSORY IN IRELAND.)*

THE noble family of FITZPATRICK is said to be descended from Heremon, son of Milesius, King of Spain, and the first Irish monarch of the Milesian race; their descent is deduced by the ancient heralds of this kingdom in a long train of succession from father to son, little worth the reader's notice; and therefore we shall only observe, that they tell us, in the sixty-seventh descent, lived FITZKERVAILL, ancestor to the numerous sept of the Brenans of Idough, in the county of Kilkenny, (which forms a part of the Castlecomer estate, now in possession, in right of his mother, of the Earl of Ormond) and was succeeded by his son FITZKELLI, the father of DONATUS, the father of DONALD, whose son FITZPHADRUAIG, was father of FITZSCANLAN *(More) Macgiolla Phadruaig*, from whom the name of MACGILL PATRICK, now softened into FITZPATRICK, is derived.

To him succeeded his son DONALD, the father of

GEOFFRY, who by O'Meaghir's daughter had

A son of his own name, who married the daughter of Richard (More) Tobin, and had

DONALDUS (Donogh) Prince of the territory of Upper-Ossory in the province of Leinster, who in the year 1027 put out the eyes of his kinsman Teige Macgillo Patrick; married the daughter of the chief O'Brenan of Idough, and died in 1039, leaving

DONALD *Macdonald Macgill Patrick*, Prince of Ossory, who was slain in 1087, and by the daughter of Macmurrogh, lord of the province of Leinster, left

FYNIN (Fyncene, or Florence) his heir, who by the daughter of O'Kerrol, had

A son of his own name, who married a daughter of Edmund Butler, and had

JOHN, or *Shane Macgill Patrick*, who by the daughter of O'Molloy, had

BRYAN,[a] Bernard, or Barnaby (Bernardus) Macgill Patrick, or *Fitzpatrick*, chief of Upper-Ossory, living in the reigns of King Henry VII. and VIII. to the latter of whom, in 1522, he sent an express messenger, to complain of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, L. D. who taking an opportunity to meet the King as he was going to chapel, delivered his embassy in these words: "Sta pedibus, Domine Rex, Dominus meus Gillapatricius me misit ad te, et jussit dicere, quod si non vis castigare Petrum Rufum, ipse faciet Bellum contra te." He married the daughter of O'More, Lord of Leix, and was father of

BARNARD, Barnabas, Barnaby, or Bryan (for so he was indiscriminately named) Macgill Patrick, who, October 8th, 1537, made his submission to the King's commissioners for the settlement of the kingdom, after the rebellion of the Fitzgeralds was suppressed, who had entered into indentures with him, that he should be Baron of Cowchill, or Castleton, and have the lands in *Upper-Ossory* granted to him at the yearly acknowledgement of three pounds to the crown, of which he chose to be created *Baron*, and had that title conferred upon him by patent,[b] bearing date at Dublin, June 11th, 1541, (33 Hen. VIII.) entailing the honour[c] on his issue male;[d] was knighted July 1st, 1543, but was after-

[a] Here is a great deficiency of generations to fill up the interval from Donald Prince of Ossory, 1087.

[b] The Preamble. Sciatis quod nos grata et laudabilia Obsequia, quæ dilectus et fidelis Subditus noster Barnardus Mackylle Patrick Armiger nobis impendit, indiesque impendere non desistit; necnon Circumspectionem et Strenuitatem, ac Fidelitatem ipsius Barnardi intime considerantes, ex certa Scientia et mero motu nostris, de Gratia nostra speciali præfatum Barnardum ad Statum, Gradum, Dignitatem et Honorem Baronis de Uppyre-Ossory in Terra nostra Hiberniæ ereximus, &c.

[c] Rot Pat. de Ao. 32, 33o. Hen. VIII. 1ª. p f. R. 11.

[d] The King also, July 1st, 1543, sent his directions, that a grant should pass to him and his heirs male, of a house and parcel of land near Dublin, not exceeding the value of 10*l.* a year, in pursuance whereof (December 5th) were assigned him the grange of Balgeeth, otherwise Harold's grange, otherwise the grange on the marches; a water-mill and the water-course there, with the ways and paths leading thereto and therefrom, to hold by the service of one knight's fee. Having also the grant of a Thursday market and fairs, with the house of the friars at Aghavoe, (or Aghaboe) and the monastery of Aghmacart, in the Queen's county.

wards taken prisoner and confined in the city of Waterford, until he had made restitution for some preys he had seized in Leix. He married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, widow of Thomas Fitzgerald, second son of the Earl of Desmond, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz. Barnaby (Oge) his heir; Fynin, or Florence, who succeeded his brother; Teige, or Thady, (who in 1546 was sent prisoner to Dublin by his father, and there executed for his crimes); Geoffry; and Grany, married to Edmund, the second Viscount Mountgarret. His second wife was Elizabeth, third daughter of Bryan O'Conor, of Offaley, by his wife Mary, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Kildare; but by her, who survived him, and July 25th, 1551, had a license to go into England, he is said to leave no issue; yet we find mention made in Sir Henry Sidney's state papers, of two other sons, Callagh, and Tirlagh.

Sir Barnaby Fitzpatrick, the *second Lord*, was of full age at his father's death, and enjoyed a large share of esteem from King Edward VI. to whom he was a frequent companion, and so much endeared, that his Majesty was said to *love* none almost but him, which is sufficiently evinced by the many kind letters the young King wrote to him in 1551, and which are still extant, whilst he served as a volunteer in France, under King Henry II. against the Emperor. After his return from that kingdom, he behaved with great bravery against Sir Thomas Wyat, who had raised disturbances in England, and in 1558 was knighted by the Duke of Norfolk at the siege of Leith in Scotland, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign; in whose parliament, held at Dublin, January 12th, 1559, he was present.

The L. D. Sidney, in his relation of the state of the kingdom, sent to the lords of the council from Waterford, December 16th, 1575, makes this honourable mention of him: "Upper-Osserie is so well governed and defended, by the valor and wisedome of the Baron that nowe is as, savinge for suertie of good order here after in succession, it made no matter, if the countrie were never shired, nor her Majesties writt otherwise curraunt than it is; so humblye he keepeth all his people suiect to obedience and good order; and yet united to some shire it shal be, and the Baron hym self verye well agreeinge to yeeld both fyne, rent, and service, as other countries, latelye brought to soch frame doe and shall doe."[d] The L. D. at that time constituted him

[d] Sidney's Letters, vol. i. p 83.

L. L. of the King's and Queen's counties, with divers Irish countries adjoining, which were much better preserved in peace and quiet, than they had been, by his diligence, policy, and careful service: insomuch that the next year the deputy informed the council of England, that the O'Mores and O'Conors did not exceed the number of 100 fighting men, nor of that company, not above four able to lead to any exploit; so much of late had they been bereft of their principal men by the great diligence, policy and pains-taking of the Lord of Upper Ossory, Mr. Crosbye, Mr. Harpoole, and Owen Macugo.[e]

In 1578, the great rebel Rory Oge O'More, who then stood proclaimed, having burnt the towns of Naas, Leighlin-Bridge, and part of Carlow, sent a well instructed spy, June 29th, to entrap the Lord Upper-Ossory, his powerful prosecutor, by informing him, as if in great friendship and secrecy, that Rory had been of late in the county of Kilkenny, and taken a great prey of all sorts of household stuff, which might easily be recovered, and he with his company taken, which he also falsely represented to be few in number. His Lordship neither wholly believing nor mistrusting the intelligence, prepared for the enterprize; but wisely suspecting and providing for the worst, took a strong party of horse and foot, and when he approached the appointed place, sent thirty of his men into the woods to search for Rory, staying with the rest to attend the event. The company no sooner entered the wood, than Rory appeared with near an equal number of attendants, the rest lying in ambush; but as soon as his Lordship's *Kerne* perceived him, they gave him the charge, and one of them thrusting him through the body with his sword, two or three more fell upon him, and gave him such mortal wounds, that he died, June 30th, in the morning; and thus (says the L. D. in his advice hereof to the council of England) ended the life of this rebel, who by the maintenance of his neighbours, and supply of aids from some of his friendly borderers, had so long continuance, to the charge of the Queen, and disquiet of the state; concluding, "And in the mean tyme, I humblye beseach your Lordships effectuallye to thank my Lord of Upper Osserie, who, of his own chardge, and with his owne forces onelye, without her Majesties pay, hath adventured hym selfe in the service, and so happelye hath atchieved it to his greate estimacion and creditt."[f] Nay, so disinterested was his Lordship in this and all his services to the

[e] Sidney's Letters, vol. i. p. 167. [f] Ibid. p. 264.

state, that when the L. D. offered him the 1000 marcs, due by proclamation for Rory's head, he would only accept of 100 *l.* to be divided among his men, for their present reward and future encouragement.

In 1579, he attended the deputy into Munster against James Fitzmaurice, who had arrived there with some Spaniards; in consideration of which he enjoyed a pension in England; received warrants for above 300 *l.* and had a grant of the next presentation and right of patronage to the rectory of Donaghmore in the diocese of Ossory, for any fit person he should nominate: and in 1580, Sir Henry Sidney, in his instructions to his successor Arthur, Lord Grey, how to proceed in his government, thus recommends his Lordship to him: "And nowe, my good Lord and beloved companion, I will sease to wright of any matter, and to treate a little of men; the moste sufficient, moste faithful kinde that ever I founde there, were the Barron of Upper-Ossery, Sir Lucas Dillon, and Sir Nicholas Malbie, these for princepale men both for councell and action; and who ever moste diligentlie and faithfullie discharged that which I comitted to them, and trulie they be men of greate sufficiencie." [g]

In 1560, he married Joan, daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace, Viscount Baltinglas, by his wife Joan, daughter of James, Lord Dunboyne, by whom he had an only daughter Margaret, [h] the first wife to James, Lord Dunboyne (grandson of the aforesaid James), who died February 18th, 1624; and making his will in Dublin, September 9th, 1581, [i] bequeaths divers lands and goods to his lady for life, remainder to his daughter and her children; and (among other legacies) to his brother Florence all his *wyle stoode*, all his armour, shirts of mail, and other furniture of war, saving that which served for both the houses of the Borriedge and Killenye, which, after his wife's decease or marriage, he wills to remain for the furniture of those two castles constantly. He leaves to him likewise half his pewter and brass; all his tythes in Ossory (except those of Aghavoe, bequeathed to his wife) all the plate left him by his father; all his horses; his robes of par-

g Sidney's Letters, vol. i. p 283.

h See examination of witnesses taken February 15th, 1581, before Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor; ad perpetuam Rei memoriam, upon a bill, with certain interrogatories, exhibited by James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, Ao. 27o. Eliz. D.

i Or a deed (says Mr. Lodge), September 9th, 1581, 23° Eliz.

liament; and the whole disposition of such lands as his other brethren possessed, which were but at will, to hold as the same was left himself by his father; they to enjoy it so long as they served him truly and faithfully. His feoffees, after his wife's death, to stand seized of all the estate in the Queen's county, to the use of his daughter Margaret and her heirs, until such time as his brother Fynin, or any other after him, who should be Lord Baron of Upper-Ossory, should pay to her or them the sum of 200*l.* English, and dying September 11th, 1581, (23 Eliz.) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Kelly, surgeon, in Dublin, [k] was succeeded by his brother

FYNIN, or *Florence*, the *third Lord*, December 11th, 1581, being of full age, as was proved by inquisition 24 Eliz.; but had a controversy concerning his legitimacy with Teige Macshane Macgill Patrick, of Ballygihen in the Queen's county, Gent. then a poor blind man, who alledged bastardy against him (no uncommon thing at that time), of which he was acquitted by a decree, dated May 12th, 1607.[1] He sat in Sir John Perrot's parliament

k See deposition bill, wherein the said Kelly deposed as above, and that his Lordship died *in Mind.*

1 Teige Macshane pretended to be his Lordship's nephew by his younger brother Shane, who had also another son, Dermot Macshane, who joined with the rebels, and caused the castle of Ballygihen to be burnt. This allegation his Lordship was so far from allowing, that he charged the said Shane and all his sons with bastardy: which Teige denied, and averred himself to be his heir male lawfully begotten, and born in lawful matrimony by Ellene Butler, daughter of the Lord Viscount Mountgarret. In answer to this, Lord Upper Ossory alledged, that the said Shane first married Onory, daughter of O'Doyne of Iregan, with whom he lived as man and wife a long time, but forsook her and kept the said Ellene Butler, a bastard and supposed daughter to the said Lord Mountgarret, and upon her begot the complainant, his supposed son, in the life-time of the said Onory Doyne his wife. Teige denied this, and averred that Onory was never married in face of holy church to his father Shane, nor was his lawful wife; but that the said Ellene Butler was his lawful wife: and charged that Lord Upper Ossory could no way claim the lands of Ballygihen, &c. in descent, for that Joan ny Carroull was wife, and married in face of holy church to his pretended father Bryan Macgille Patrick, during which intermarriage in the life of the said Joan, Florence was born of the body of Margaret Butler, out of all espousals; and therefore had his father Teige died without heirs (as he did not), for that the said Teige averred himself to be his lawful son and heir, he could no way claim the said lands for that very cause. To this his Lordship rejoined, that he was born in lawful matrimony between the said Bryan and Margaret Butler, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and that Joan ny Carroull was never married to the said Bryan. Upon which, and the examination of witnesses, it appeared, that the chief point in controversy was the bastardy imputed to Teige; which was so

in 1585; was strictly loyal, and faithful in his allegiance to the crown; and in the year 1600 repaired to the Queen, to remind her Majesty of his dutiful conduct and service; and upon his departure made humble suit, that for the better establishment of peace and quiet in the country of Upper-Ossory, and the furtherance of her service, she would vouchsafe to reduce the same into shire-ground, and annex it to the Queen's county; and to grant unto him in fee-farm some privileges and church livings, lying within the limits of his seigniory, not exceeding 20*l.* a year; as namely, the patronage of Aghavoe, the small abbies of Aghavoe and Aghmacart, the parsonages of Attemagh, alias Attanagh, Cowlkirrie, Killenye, and Eirke. Whereupon her Majesty, by privy-seal from Greenwich, July 21st, was pleased to declare, that such was her gracious acceptation of his long approved loyalty and service, especially in those times of tumults, when others had degenerated from their obedience, that in her princely favour and bounty she was pleased, that the said territory of Upper-Ossory should be reduced by patent into shire-ground and annexed to the Queen's county; and further, to grant to him and his heirs the aforesaid premises. [m] He married Catherine, daughter of

sufficiently proved, that the Lord Chancellor and court were satisfied that he was a bastard, and May 12, 1607, adjudged the lands to Lord Upper Ossory. Rot. Pat. 6 Jac. I. ads. p. D. R. 21.

m Accordingly, by patent dated at Westminster, August 16th, 1600, were granted to him and his son John, the honours, castles, lordships, manors and towns of Cowlchill, Formoyle, Grace-Castle, Water-Castle, Tentoure, Castle-Town, Burrishe, Donnaghmore, Flemingstown, &c. in the country of Upper Ossory; together with all the advowsons of churches and other hereditaments whatsoever, which before that time did appertain to him within the said country, to hold to him and his said son John, and the heirs male of their respective bodies; remainder to his sons Geoffry, Barnaby, and Edmund, and their heirs male; remainder to the heirs male of his own body; remainder to those of his father Barnabas, Lord Upper Ossory; remainder to those of Barnabas his grandfather; to hold by the service of an entire knight's fee, a hawk, and 7*l.* Irish, annual rent. By this confirmation of the estate, Teige, his Lordship's eldest son, was deprived of his birthright; but, after his father's death, insisting on his right, great variances ensued to the detriment of the fortune; the arbitration of which being at length by their joint petition referred to King James I. his Majesty to that purpose wrote the following letter, dated at Salisbury, August 7th, 1618.

"Right Trusty, &c.

"Wheare we are informed by the humble petition of our faithful subjects Teige, Lord Baron of Upper Ossory, Barnaby Fitzpatrick, his son and heir apparent, and John Fitzpatrick, second brother to the said Lord Baron, that the determination of the long controversies between them for the barony

Patrick O'More, of Leix in the Queen's county, head of that sept (some call her Joan, daughter of Rory O'More), and dying in the reign of James I. had issue five sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Thady (Teige) his successor.

Second, John, of Castletown, *ancestor to Lord Upper Ossory.*

Third, Geoffry, of Ballyraghin or Ballyharagh, who July 31st, 1629, had a grant of that place and other lands, containing one thousand seven hundred and eighteen acres of arable and pasture land, and two thousand one hundred and thirteen of wood and bog, as a native, in the territory of Upper-Ossory, to be holden *in capite,* and at the rent of 8*l.* English, which were erected into

of Upper Ossory in the Queen's county hath rested, and by and with their consents, by the order of our L. D. and council there, according to our desire and command to that effect; and that a certain proportion of the said barony in the meane, and of the rents and services of the pretending freeholders of the rest of the said barony, were allotted to each of them by the said order; and that most part of the said pretending freeholders have conveyed their lands unto our said subject John Fitzpatrick and his heirs, and that the rest are ready to do the like; and therefore have been humble suitors unto us, that we would be graciously pleased to accept from them several surrenders of the several proportions of the said barony to them severally intended by the said order; and thereupon to grant unto them and their heirs, several letters patent of the said several proportions respectively; which suit being unto us reasonable, and the rather that they have conformed themselves to our pleasure in the difference between them, we are graciously pleased, and do hereby require you to issue commissions to inquire what lands, &c. are within the said several proportions, and upon return thereof, to accept from the said Lord Baron, Barnaby and John, a surrender of all the manors, castles, &c. within the said barony, and to grant the same to the Lord Baron for term of his life, the remainder to the said Barnaby and his heirs, of all such castles, lands, &c. as shall be found to be the proportion of them respectively, and to make a like grant to John of what shall be found to be his proportion, and to his heirs. And our further pleasure is, that all the premises granted to the Lord Upper Ossory shall be created one entire manor, by the name of the manor of Cowlchill, and those granted to John, into the manor of Castletown O'Farralen."

Queen Elizabeth also by another patent, dated April 10th, 1601, in consequence of her said warrant from Greenwich of July 21st, 1600, in consideration of his good, true, faithful, and acceptable services, confirmed to him and his heirs the site and circuit of the monastery of Aghmacarte, with all its appurtenances; a water-mill, the tythes of grain and hay of the rectory of Aghmacarte, with the tythes of the town of Cowlchill; the site and circuit of the Friary of Athbone, otherwise Aghavoe, and the rectories of Cowlkerry and Aghmagh, Eirke, Glashaier, Killynny, and St. Kenny of Aghavoe, in the Queen's county; which grant was confirmed by King James I. May 15th, 1611, to be held of the crown in fee farm, at the rent of 23*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Irish money.

the manor of Ballyraghin, with power to hold one thousand two hundred and seventy-five acres in demesne, and two fairs at Errile on June 1st, and August 4th, with other privileges. He married Mary, daughter of Fergus Ferrall, of Tenelick in the county of Longford, Esq. widow of Sir John O'Reily, and dying at Ballyraghin, August 13th, 1638, had issue by her (who, June 30th, 1615, had a pension of 80*l.* a year granted for life, to be paid out of the crown rents of Ulster) two daughters, Ellice and Catherine, the younger of whom died unmarried, and the elder was first married to Thomas Butler, of Pollardstown in the county of Limerick, Esq. fifth son of James, the second Lord Dunboyne, who dying April 24th, 1637, had issue James; Margaret; Mary; Ellen; and Ellice: she re-married with William Burke also of Pollardstown, younger son of Theobald the first Lord Brittas, who being hanged at Limerick by Ireton in 1653, had issue by her, Theobald, the third Lord Brittas (successor to his uncle John, who died in 1668); Richard; and Honora.

Fourth, Barnaby, or Bryan Fitzpatrick, of Water-Castle, who, by virtue of the commission for the plantation of the Queen's county, dated at Dublin, September 4th, 1626, had a grant November 20th, of the whole estate of the family, as a native, upon the plantation of Upper Ossory.[n]

Fifth, Edmond, of Castle-Fleming, living in 1641, the father of Andreas, or Andrew, of that place, who was engaged in the

[n] Which was computed to contain 7783 acres of arable and pasture lands, and 3957 of wood and bog, with the monastery of Aghmacarte, the tythes of Cowlchill, &c. which were erected into the manor of Cowlchill, with the privilege of holding courts, a Tuesday and Saturday market, and a fair on May 16th, at Shanbally near Cowlchill, and to impark 1000 acres, with free warren and chace. He had also a grant by the same patent, jointly with Thomas Hovenden, Esq. of the castle, towns and lands of Castle-Fleming, then in the tenure of his brother Edmond; and the King further granted to him and the said Hovenden the towns and lands of Cooletrym, Brokery, &c. amounting to 777 acres of arable and pasture, and 665 of wood and bog, which had been lately assigned to them of the natives' lands, to the use of his said brother Edmond and his heirs male; remainder to the use of the noble Thady, otherwise Teige, then Lord of Upper Ossory, and his heirs male; remainder to the use of the heirs male of Florence, late Baron of Upper Ossory; remainder to the right heirs of the said Florence; and the premises were erected into the manor of Castle Fleming. Also, to the said Bryan and Thomas were granted many other lands in the said county, in trust for Daniel Fitzpatrick; John Maccallowe Fitzpatrick; Bryan Fitzpatrick, of Garran; Donell Macshane Fitzpatrick, of Ballytarsney; Dermot Fitzpatrick, of Clonyb; and Dermot Macteige Oge of Akipp.

rebellion. The daughters were, Catherine,[o] married in May, 1592, to James Eustace, of Newland in the county of Kildare, Esq. son and heir to John Eustace of that place, who died January 18th, 1607, leaving his said son (by his wife Ellice Barnewall) then thirty-five years old, and by him, who died October 13th, 1640, had Christopher Eustace, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of Timochoe in the same county, Esq.; and Joan, to John Butler, son and heir to James, Lord Dunboyne.[p]

THADY, or *Teige*, the *fourth Lord of Upper Ossory*, was rated 100 marcs to the subsidy, July 8th, 1615. He received his Majesty's letters, dated at Salisbury, August 7th, 1618, directing his Lordship, his son Bryan, and brother John, to surrender their lands, and pass new patents for the same, which was accordingly performed. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Edmond Butler, of Tullow in the county of Carlow, second son of James, Earl of Ormond, and grand-daughter of Earl Pierce; and dying in December, 1627, was buried in the Abbey of Aghmacarte, the burial place of the family, having issue by her, who died in 1631, and was interred in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, four sons and four daughters, viz. Barnaby, his successor; Dermoid, or Darby (who first married Elan, daughter of Nicholas Shortall, of Claragh in county of Kilkenny, Esq.; and secondly, Ellinor, daughter of Richard Comerford, of Ballybirr in the same county, Esq widow of John Kennedy, of Ballynegarry in Tipperary, Esq.); Tirlagh, or Turlogh (executor to his mother's will, dated September 16th, 1631, whose wife was Onora, daughter of Oliver Grace, of Courtstown in the said county, Esq.); John; Margaret, married to Thomas Hovenden, of Tankerston in the Queen's county, Esq.); Onora; Joan, married to William Butler, of Lynon in Tipperary, Esq.; and Catherine,[q] February 6th, 1637, to Callaghan Fitzgerald, of Cloquhoyle in the Queen's county, Gent.

BRYAN, or *Barnaby*, the *fifth Lord*, a noble young gentleman, took his seat in parliament July 14th, 1634,[r] and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond, but died in the prime of his years, having issue by her (who was living his widow at Water-Castle in the time of the rebellion of 1641, in which re-

[o] Articles, or deed of feoffment, dated May 3d, 1592.
[p] See Cahier, N.
[q] Ulster's Office. [r] Lords Journals, vol. i. p. 2.

bellion she was engaged, sent out all her tenants of Water-Castle, &c. under the command of William Skendy, her bailiff, with some of her younger children, brought the stolen goods into her house and park, and took them to her own use) [s] Bryan, or Barnabas, his heir; Edward; and Derby.

Bryan, the *sixth Lord*, took his seat in the house of peers March 16th, 1639, and after the irruption of the rebellion, engaged therein with the Irish of Ossory, whom about Easter 1642 he accompanied to the siege of Borras, in 1643 to *that* of Ballynakill, with his brother Edward, for which he was indicted of high treason; but after the restoration, his Lordship claiming his seat in parliament, it was referred, May 20th, 1661, to the committee for privileges to consider, whether being indicted of high treason and not outlawed, he should be admitted to sit in the house? [t] On September 20th, the Lord Viscount Massereene reported, that the committee were of opinion, that as he was only indicted and not outlawed, or any ways attainted, he was not deprived from sitting in parliament: with which report the house concurred. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Everard, of Fethard in Tipperary, Knight, and had three sons and two daughters, viz. Bryan, his successor; John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Bryan Cavenagh, of Polymonty in the county of Carlow, and had issue Bryan, Catherine, and Mary; James, who died in England; Ellen and Mary, who both died young.

Bryan, the *seventh Lord of Upper Ossory*, had a pension of 100*l.* a year from King Charles II. which, January 1st, 1687, was continued by King James; in whose army he served as a captain in Clancarthy's regiment, and for his conduct in that station was outlawed in the county of the city of Dublin, May 11th, 1691; but in the act to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainders (passed 6 King William) it was provided, that the same should not extend to confirm the outlawries of Barnaby, late Baron of Upper Ossory, but that the same might be capable of being reversed in such manner, as if that act had never been made. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Pierce, the first Viscount of Ikerrin, by whom he had Bryan, who died at Downpatrick, unmarried, of the small pox in 1687; Keran; Mary; John and Catherine, who died infants. His second wife was Margaret, daughter and heir to James, Lord Dunboyne; and

[s] Lodge Collect. [t] Lords Journals, vol. i. p. 236.

his third Dorothy, daughter of..... Wagstaffe; and departing this life before the year 1696, a clause in her favour was inserted in the act for vesting the forfeited estates in trustees; and she received from King William an estate for ninety-nine years, if she should so long live, in Kilballintallin, Killboy, and other lands in the Queen's county;[u] also, upon her petition, leave was given by the house of commons, February 21st, 1701, for a bill to make the said clause more effectual. To the said Barnaby, or Bryan, Lord Upper Ossory, succeeded Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Esq. his nephew, (son of his brother John) who assumed the title, which was disallowed by the house of lords December 2d, 1697, who found from the report of the committee appointed to inspect the journals, that the said Barnaby, or Bryan, was outlawed May 11th preceding,[x] and died in 1698; which was again ineffectually laid claim to by Lieutenant James Fitzpatrick, who had one son Henry; and the said Henry, in January 1749-50, married Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Farren. And November 15th, 1731, the Earl of Cavan reported from the committee, appointed to consider of the return of the lords, made by the king at arms to the clerk of the house, that they had come to the following resolution, viz. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the honours of the late noble lords undernamed are extinct, and ought to be left out of the list of the peers of this kingdom, Sanderson, Viscount Castletown; Fitzpatrick, Baron of Upper Ossory; Folliott, Baron of Ballyshannon; Gorges, Baron of Dundalk; and Tichbourn, Baron Ferrard. To which the house agreed; and the king at arms was ordered to leave their names out of the lists.[y]

We now proceed with JOHN Fitzpatrick, of *Castletown*, Esq. *second son of Florence, the third Baron, and ancestor to the present Earl of Upper Ossory.* In the reign of King James I. he married Mabel, daughter of..... St. John, of the Queen's county, Esq. by whom he had three sons; Florence, his heir; John, of Bardwell; and James, of Grantstown; who were both engaged in the rebellion of 1641 with their brother Florence,[z] a

u Claims on or before August 10th, 1700. x Lords Journals, vol. i. p. 675.

y Lords Journals, vol. iii. p. 163.

z In virtue of the commission dated September 7th, 1636, for remedy of defective titles, he passed patent August 10th, 1637, to him and his heirs, of the abbey, town and lands of Aghavoe, Grantstown, Castletown, &c. which were created into the manor of Castletown, with usual privileges; provided, among other articles of agreement, that he nor his heirs, nor any of them,

principal commander during that time of confusion. On January 23d, 1641, with about three hundred men, he took Knockinoy, the house of Lieutenant Henry Gilbert, which he rifled to the value of 300*l.* at the same time depriving him of all his rents, cattle, corn, sheep, horses, household goods, and other goods and chattels at Cloonin, Carrigin, Knockinatie, and other places, to his loss of 400*l.* more; his father, Sir William Gilbert, being served in the same manner, about the same time, to the loss of 500*l.* in stock and goods, and 400*l.* a year in rents, of his part of Cloonin and other lands. In 1642, accompanied with the Lord Upper Ossory, Andreas Fitzpatrick of Castle Fleming, Colonel Bryan Fitzpatrick of Rathdownagh, with about six or seven hundred men, he besieged the castle of Borras, whither all the protestants of the barony of Upper Ossory had retired in the beginning of the rebellion for protection, but was obliged by Sir Charles Coote to raise the siege on Easter-day that year; to which however he returned about Lammas, and so reduced the place, that the besieged for a long time fed upon horses, dogs, cats, bean-leaves, potatoe-tops, and cow-hides, being without bread, drink, or salt; and about All-Hallowtide, Colonel Plunket, with about 1000 men, demanded the surrender of the castle in the King's name, saying, that if the warders held the castle to the King's use, he would send in more armed men to assist them; unto which Andrew Brereton, of Killadowle, Queen's county, Gent. (being left by Sir Charles Coote, chief commander of the place) replied, that if he would shew any authority, under the King, for what he required and offered, that he would obey. Whereupon (for want of such authority, as it seems) he departed. And about the last of November Colonel Preston, with about 1500 men, beleaguering the place and playing upon the court-gate with two field-pieces and a small battering piece, and working under ground, the besieged, in regard there were but twenty warders, the castle large, and not a day's ammunition left, were compelled to surrender upon quarter, having their lives and worst clothes only granted to them: for which, August 12th, 1652, he was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settling of Ireland.

should assume or take the name, title or style of Macgille Patrick, or consent to maintain and support the said name, in order to the exaction or payment of any rent, tax, or service; or divide the land, or any parcel thereof according to the Irish custom of *Gavelkind*.

He married Bridget, daughter of ..... Darcy, of Platen in Meath, Esq. by whom he left

JOHN Fitzpatrick, of *Castletown*, Esq. who when the kingdom was reduced by the parliament, had an order dated at Clonmell May 19th, 1652, to receive fourteen days pay for 100 horse, and a month's pay for 1000 foot, to commence from the twenty-fourth of that month, to be raised in such manner and upon such persons, as was directed in the articles, concluded with Sir Walter Dongan and others at Kilkenny, for the raising of one month's pay to those that should lay down arms by virtue of the said articles. Upon the restoration of King Charles II. he preferred a petition to the commissioners of the treasury to be restored to his estate; upon whose report the King, in regard of his many services and sufferings, gave directions for the same to be done; and the commissioners for executing his Majesty's declaration for the settlement of Ireland, did accordingly, before any act of parliament passed for that purpose, by their decree August 1st, 1661, restore to him divers lands in the Queen's county, which decree was allowed and confirmed November 26th, 1662, by the commissioners for executing the act of settlement; by a provisoe in which act he was restored in blood, and enabled to derive his pedigree from any ancestor, lineal or collateral, and the estate, whereof he or his father Florence was possessed before October 22d, 1641, was confirmed to him: upon due consideration had whereof, and of his loyalty and zeal to the King's service, manifested both to his Majesty and his father, not only in Ireland, but also in foreign parts; the King, out of a desire that the estate, so restored, should be secured to him and his heirs, and discharged from all challenges and demands, which might be made to it by his Majesty, or any other claiming under the crown, was pleased by privy-seal, dated at Bath September 14th, 1663, to require the L. L. to have an effectual patent passed of all the premises to him, his heirs and assignes, with all privileges enjoyed thereupon under the King or his father; which was accordingly done February 6th following, at the crown rent of 45 *l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; after which, the King, as a further mark of his favour, ratified the estate to him, with two yearly fairs at Erriel, at the same crown-rent as was paid in the year 1641. But afterwards apprehending, from some general words in the act of explanation (by a clause wherein the estate was again further confirmed to him) that some trouble might be given him in the Exchequer for new quit-rents, he besought the King for a discharge thereof by patent, which

was granted September 1st, 1670; and August 3d, 1673, he had a privy-seal to receive 200*l.* out of the Exchequer.

On August 6th, 1677, he was complimented with the degree of doctor of laws by the Duke of Ormond, chancellor of the university of Oxford; but in 1689 was involved in King James's general act of attainder, and died in 1693. He married Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, sister of James, the first Duke of Ormond, and widow of James Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe, and by her, who died December 6th, 1675, and was buried the 8th, in St. Patrick's church, Dublin, had two sons;

First, Edward.

Second, Richard, *created Lord Gowran.*

And a daughter, Arabella, married to Sir Thomas Wiseman, of East Grinsted in Sussex, Bart. and was mother of Sir Thomas, who died unmarried May 1st, 1733, and of Sir George his successor.

EDWARD Fitzpatrick, Esq. the elder son, at the revolution had the command of a regiment given him, December 31st, 1688; was made colonel of the royal English fusiliers August 1st, 1692, and promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general October 24th, 1694; but was drowned in his passage from England to Ireland November 10th, 1696, and died unmarried.

RICHARD, his brother, *first Lord Gowran,* being bred to the sea service, had the command of a ship of war, in which station he signalized himself by his valour and conduct; and to him and his brother, in consideration of their faithful services, King William, October 12th, 1696, granted the estate of Edmond Morris, forfeited by his being killed at Aghrim, which consisted of the towns and lands of Grantstown, Donoghmore, Rahindornagh, Barnaballmoragh, Lower Derry, Belady, the north-east of Derry-laghen, Cramrosse, Maherribegg, Ballinrawly-Wood called Clanconragh, Mongamore, and others in the Queen's county; to which his Lordship made large additions by purchase and his marriage. And so acceptable was the report of his services to his country, his fidelity to the crown, in promoting the Protestant succession in his Majesty's illustrious family, his integrity, humanity, and other amiable qualities, that King George I. thought him worthy of a place among the peers of Ireland, and by privy-seal, dated at St. James's March 8th, 1714, and by patent[a] at Dublin April

[a] The Preamble. Quandoquidem ea quam tenemus Dignitate ob hoc præcipue delectemur, quod de Patria bene-meritos Honoribus insignire nobis

27th, 1715, created him *Baron Gowran of Gowran*; by which title he took his seat in parliament November 12th following, [b] and two days after was one of the lords appointed to prepare an address, to congratulate his Majesty on his accession to the throne.

In July 1718, his Lordship married Anne, younger daughter and coheir to Sir John Robinson, of Farming-wood in the county of Northampton, Bart. [c] and died June 9th, 1727, leaving issue by her, who deceased November 14th, 1744, [d] two sons;

First, John, his heir.

Second, Richard, who married Anne, daughter of Mr. Usher, of London; and by her, who died in London March 28th, 1759, he had a son born in December, 1755, and three daughters; the elder born March 7th, 1749, the second August 19th, 1751, and the younger September 10th, 1753, who died an infant.

JOHN, the *second Lord Gowran*, and *first Earl of Upper Ossory*, born in 1719, was appointed in January, 1745, master of Farming wood forest, part of the forest of Rockingham, for the term of ninety-nine years; and by privy seal, dated at Kensington August 26th, and by patent [e] October 5th, 1751, was created *Earl of Upper Ossory*, with limitation of the honour to his issue male; his Lordship was chosen in 1754 representative in the British parliament for the county of Bedford. In July, 1744, he married the Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of John, Earl Gower, and deceased September 23d, 1758, leaving issue by her Ladyship (who re-married in February, 1759, with Richard Vernon, Esq. M. P. for Tavistock, and one of the secretaries to John, Duke of Bedford, L. L. of Ireland, and had two daughters, the

inde facta sit copia; proinde fidelem et perquam dilectum nostrum Richardum Fitzpatrick, pervetusta pariter ac generosa stirpe oriundum, ac Majorum famam virtute propria adæquantem, novis Honoribus augere decrevimus; ut qui Re navali olim se Militem intrepidum, nec minus in periclitantis Reipublicæ procellis omni tempore inconcussum se exhibuerit Civem, arduis in posterum Regni Negotiis inter optimates indesinenter invigilet. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. Can. de Ao. 10. I. 1a. p. f.

b Lord's Journals, vol. ii. p. 455.

c He was the son of Sir John Robinson, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet June 22d, 1660, and lieutenant of the Tower from the restoration to his death. His wife was Mary, daughter of Sir William Dudley, of Clopton in Northamptonshire, Bart. by whom he had Mary, married to James, Earl of Weems, and Anne, to Lord Gowran.

d Rot. Ao. 11 Geo. II, 3 p. D.

e Rot. Canc. de Ao. 25o. Geo. II. 2da. p. D.

elder born in August, 1760, and the younger October 11th, 1762) two sons and two daughters, viz.

First, John, Lord Gowran.

Second, Richard, born January 24th, 1748, is a general in the army, and was member in the British parliament for Tavistock, 1784, and is now representative for the county of Bedford. In 1782 he was appointed first secretary to the Duke of Portland, L. L. sworn of the privy-councils in both kingdoms, and in 1783, appointed secretary at war, which he resigned in that year; but was again appointed to the same office by the Grenville administration in 1806.

Lady Mary, married April 20th, 1766, to the Hon. Stephen Fox (eldest son of Henry, Lord Holland, who died July 1st, 1774) and had issue by him, who died December 23d, 1774, three daughters; Caroline, Mary, and Emily-Elizabeth, all deceased; and a son, Henry Richard, born November 21st, 1773, the present Lord Holland.[f]

Lady Louisa, born in 1755, and married in 1779 to William, Earl of Shelburne, first Marquis of Lansdown.

John, the *second and present Earl of Upper Ossory*, and FIRST LORD OSSORY *in England*, born in May 1745, succeeded to the honours on the decease of his father. In 1767 he was chosen to parliament for the county of Bedford, and in 1770 was appointed L. L. and custos rotulorum of that county; March 26th, 1769, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Liddell, Lord Ravensworth, and by her, who had been divorced from the Duke of Grafton, and died in February, 1804, had issue two daughters, viz.

First, Lady Anne, born February 10th, 1774.

Second, Lady Gertrude.[g]

His Lordship was advanced to the *British Peerage* by the title of BARON UPPER OSSORY, August 12th, 1794.

*Titles.* John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory, and Baron Gowran of Gowran; and Baron of Upper Ossory in England.

*Creations.* Baron Gowran of Gowran in the county of Kilkenny, April 27th, 1715, 1 Geo. I.; Earl of Upper Ossory in the Queen's county, October 5th, 1751, 25 Geo. II.; Baron of Upper Ossory in England, August 12th, 1794.

f See vol. vii. g Family Information.

*Arms.* Sable, a saltire, argent, and chief, azure, the latter charged with three fleur-de-lis, or.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a dragon, vert, surmounted of a lion passant, sable.

*Supporters.* Two lions, sable, with ducal crowns, plain, collars and chains, or.

*Motto.* FORTIS SUB FORTE FATESCIT.

*Chief Seats.* Tentore in the Queen's county, sixty miles from Dublin; Farming-wood, Northamptonshire, sixty-two miles from London; and Ampthill, Bedfordshire, thirty-six miles from London.

## PHIPPS, LORD MULGRAVE.

William Phipps, being brought up to the sea, applied himself so assiduously to that profession, that he commanded several different ships.

He was eminently skilled in the mathematics, and became the inventor of that curious machine the diving bell; by this admirable contrivance, in the year 1687, he was enabled to recover, from the wreck of a Spanish galleon, an immense treasure, which had lain buried in deep water forty-four years, returned triumphantly to London, and divided it with the rest of the adventurers. [a]

Being introduced to King James II. June 28th, of the same year, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him: and he was appointed to the government of the Massachusets, and therein continued during the remainder of his life.

Dying February 18th, 1694, he was interred in the parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth in London, where a neat marble monument, with suitable embellishments, and the representation of the above remarkable circumstance in basso relievo, together with the following inscription, was erected to his memory:

Near this place is interred the body
Of Sir William Phipps, Knight, who in the year
1687, by his great industry, discovered among

[a] See Burke's *European Settlements*, vol. ii. p. 168, where it is said that he was a New-England-Man, of obscure birth and education, who having raised a sudden fortune by a lucky expedient, was knighted, and afterwards made governor of the Province.

The rocks, near the banks of Bahama, on
The north side of Hispaniola, a Spanish plate-
Ship, which had been under water 44
Years, out of which he took in gold and
Silver to the value of three hundred
Thousand pounds sterling, and with a
Fidelity equal to his conduct, brought it
All to London, where it was divided
Between himself and the rest of the adventurers; for
Which great service he was knighted by his
Then Majesty King James II and afterwards
By the command of his present Majesty,
And at the request of the principal inhabitants
Of New England, he accepted the Government
Of the Massachusetts, in which he continued to
The time of his death; and discharged his trust
With that zeal for the interest of his country,
And with so little regard to his own private advantage,
That he justly gained the good esteem and affections
Of the greatest and best part of the inhabitants of that
Colony.
He died 18th February, 1694;
And his Lady, to perpetuate his memory,
Hath caused this monument to be erected. [b]

Sir CONSTANTINE Phipps, his son, being bred to the profession of the law, acquired so high a reputation, that he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty in 1710, and at the same time was appointed LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

On January 29th, 1712, he was appointed one of the lords justices; but on the accession of King George I. a change of ministry succeeding, he resigned those high offices in September, 1714, and retiring to the Middle Temple, London, continued in a private station to his death, which happened October 9th, 1723. His widow surviving him till October 30th, 1728, by whom he had issue an only son

WILLIAM Phipps, who February 26th, 1718, married Lady Catherine Annesley, only daughter and heiress to James, Earl of Anglesey (by his wife the Lady Catherine Darnley, a natural

[b] Maitland's Survey of London, vol. ii. p. 1145.

daughter of King James II. who married to her second husband, John Sheffield,[c] Duke of Buckingham, by whom she was mother of the last Duke of that family) and dying February 1st, 1730, left issue by her, who remarried with John Sheldon, of Croydon in Surry, Esq. and survived till January 18th, 1736, one daughter Catherine; and a son and successor

CONSTANTINE, who was created *first Lord Mulgrave, of New-Ross in county of Wexford,* pursuant to privy-seal at St. James's August 8th, and patent at Dublin September 3d, 1767.[d]

On February 26th, 1743, he married Lepell,[e] eldest daughter of John Lord Lord Hervey, of Ickworth, and son of John Earl of Bristol,[f] born in January, 1722-3, and his Lordship deceasing September 13th, 1775, was buried at Croydon in Surrey, having had issue by her, who died in 1780,[g] five sons and one daughter, viz.

First, Constantine-John, second peer.

Second, Charles, born December 10th, 1753, made a captain in the royal navy August 1st, 1776, and died October 20th, 1786.

Third, Henry,[h] born February 14th, 1755, succeeded his brother.

Fourth, Edmund,[i] born April 7th, 1760, formerly in the first regiment of foot-guards; now a major-general and colonel of a battalion of the sixtieth regiment of foot.

Fifth, Augustus,[k] born November 15th, 1762; married, August 14th, 1792, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Peter Thellusson, Esq.

And Henrietta Maria,[l] born March 26th, 1757, married, August 19th, 1776, to Charles Dillon Lee, Lord Viscount Dillon, of Costello-Gallen, and died December 1st, 1782.

CONSTANTINE-JOHN, the *second Irish peer,* and FIRST LORD MULGRAVE, OF MULGRAVE, born May 30th, 1744, was made a captain in the royal navy June 20th, 1765, in which station he made a voyage to discover a north-east passage, of which he gave an account to the world. He was, in Mr. Pitt's administration,

c A natural daughter of this Duke, called Mary Sheffield, was married to Lord Altham, and was mother, as it is contended, to the unfortunate James Annesley, who claimed the titles and estates against the late Earl of Anglesey.

d Rot. Ao. 7 Geo. III. 2. p. d. R. 23, 24.

e Ulster's Office. f Idem.

g Ibid. h Ibid. i Ibid.

k Ibid. l Ibid.

one of the joint paymasters of the forces, a lord of trade, a commissioner of the East India board, a privy counsellor, and member of the British parliament for the borough of Newark. June 20th, 1787, he married Anne-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Cholmondeley, of Howsham and Whitby in county of York, Esq. (by his second wife) and by her Ladyship, who died in childbirth April 22d, 1788, had a daughter, [m]

Anne-Elizabeth Cholmondely, who married, August 25, 1807, major-general John Murray, brother to Sir James Murray Pulteney, Bart.

His Lordship was elevated to the *British Peerage* on June 6, 1790, by the title of LORD MULGRAVE, OF MULGRAVE *in Yorkshire*; but dying without issue male, October 10th, 1792, the British honour became extinct; and he was succeeded in the Irish Barony by his next surviving brother

HENRY, present and *third Lord Mulgrave of New-Ross*; and now by a new patent, SECOND LORD MULGRAVE OF MULGRAVE on August 13th, 1794.

His Lordship being educated to the army, obtained early a commission in the foot-guards; and has risen in regular course to the rank of lieutenant-general, and is colonel of the thirty-first regiment of foot. His Lordship distinguished himself by his services at the taking of Toulon in 1794.

In 1804 his Lordship was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and in 1805, secretary of state for the foreign department; and in 1807, first lord of the admiralty, which he resigned in 1810 for the office of master-general of the ordnance.

His Lordship married, October 20th, 1795, Sophia, daughter of William Maling, of West Hennington in Durham, Esq. by whom he has issue.

First, Henry Constantine, born May 15th, 1797.

Second, Augusta-Maria, born September 3d, 1800.

Third, Charles-Beaumont, born December 27th, 1801.

Fourth, a son, born December 7th, 1808.

*Titles.* Henry Phipps, Lord Baron Mulgrave of New-Ross in the county of Wexford, and Lord Mulgrave of Mulgrave in Yorkshire.

*Creations.* Created September 3d, 1767, 7 Geo. III. Lord

[m] Almon's Peerage, Ulster's Office, Lodge edit. 1754, vol. ii. p. 291, and Gent. Mag. 1788, p. 469.

Mulgrave of New-Ross in Ireland; and on August 13th, 1794, Lord Mulgrave of Mulgrave in Yorkshire.

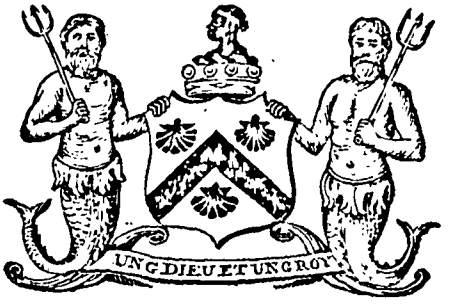
*Arms.* Sable, a trefoil slipt within an orle of mullets, argent.

*Crest.* On a wreath, argent and sable, a lion's gamb erased and erect, sable, holding a trefoil by the stalk, argent.

*Supporters.* Two unicorns ermine, maned, tailed, crined, unguled, and gorged with plain collars, with chains affixed thereto, all Or.

*Motto.* VIRTUTE QUIES.

*Chief Seat.* Mulgrave-Hall in the county of York.




# LYTTELTON, LORD LYTTELTON.

*(LORD WESTCOTE IN IRELAND.)*

THE family of LYTTELTON have been of long standing in the county of Worcester, and had fair possessions in the vale of Evesham, before the 19th of Hen. III. 1234, particularly at *South Lyttelton*, from which place it is probable they took their name, agreeably to the custom of that age.

Mr. Selden was possessed of two grants of land belonging to Evesham abbey, dated the 7th of Hen. II. 1160, to which one John de Luttelton was witness.[a] This is the most ancient that the name of Luttelton, or Lyttelton (as Judge Lyttelton and his descendants have generally written it from King Henry VI's time to the present) is to be met with: now as the land, which passed by these deeds, lay at Lench, near South Lyttelton, it is not unlikely that this John was ancestor to Lyttelton of Frankley.

In an ancient ledger of Worcester priory, mention is made of one Henry de Clive, the son of Swenus de Luttelton, sans date.[b]

Many evidences prove that there were other families of good account, named Lyttelton, in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Bedford, and Bucks, as early as the reign of Hen. III.[c]

THOMAS de Luttelton, about the 19th of Hen. III. married Emma, sole daughter and heir of Sir Simon de Frankley, Knight,

a Vis. Salop c. 20. in the Heralds Office.

b Habington's Survey of Worcestershire, MS. (penes Car. Lyttelton, Carliol. Episc.) in Clive Prior.

c Vis. Salop, ut supra.

which Thomas occurs witness to an instrument between Walter de Cantilupe, bishop of Worcester, and Robert Fitz-Ralph, Knt. touching lands lying in Alve church and Beoley, dated the 33d of Hen. III.[d]

He had issue an only daughter, Emma, first the wife of Augerus de Tatlynton, and afterwards of Nicholas Whetamstede.

Augerus was seated at Tredington, in Worcestershire, distrained the 40th of Hen. III. for not taking upon him the order of knighthood, as he held fifteen *libratas terræ* by knight service.[e] He was the first in the commission to inquire what lands were forfeited in the county of Worcester, by the attainder of the King's enemies, at the battle of Evesham.[f] I don't find when he died; but his wife, having re-married Nicholas Whetamstede, died, seised of Frankley, anno 1298, having in her lifetime been a benefactress to the neighbouring abbey of Halesowen.[g]

Thomas de Luttelton, above-mentioned, married a second wife, viz. Asselm, daughter and sole heir to William Fitzwarin, of Upton in Worcestershire (younger son of Fulc Fitzwarin, Lord Marcher of Wales, temp. Hen. I.) which William was one of the justices itinerant, and judge of the Common Pleas, the 12th of King Hen. III. and sheriff of Worcestershire the year following.[h] I find this Luttelton was a considerable benefactor to the convent of Pershore; many grants of lands lying in Upton-Snodsbury, and Coulesdon, occurring in Pershore ledger, both from him and Asselm, his wife.[i] Also to the abbey of Evesham; for a licence occurs from King Edward I. to John de Luttelton, impowering him to grant three virgates of arable, and eight acres of meadow, lying in South Luttelton, to the said abbey, bearing date at Westminster, the 27th day of May, in the eighth year of his reign. Another licence also occurs from the same King to the abbey of Evesham, to enable them to hold lands in Evesham, Lenchwyke, and Twyford, of the yearly value of ten pounds, *de dono Johan. de Luttelton,* dated at York, the 10th year of the said

[d] Liber Alb. Episc. Wigorn. MS. fol. 67.

[e] MS. Claudius, c. 2. in Bibl. Cotton.

[f] Inquis. post Bellum Evesham, 49 Hen III No 3, in Turre.

[g] Survey of the [illegible] and abbey of Halesowen, MS. by Chr Lord Bp of Carlisle.

[h] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 446, 440

[i] Original in the Augment. Office, Westm. fol. 29

King Edw. I.[k]. He left issue by her three sons, viz. Edmund, Thomas, and John.

EDMUND, the eldest, resided at Coulesdon, and had lands at Naunton in Worcestershire,[l] which continue in a family of Lyttelton, (descended from a cadet of this house) at this day. He took to wife, Lucia, daughter of John de Bois, or Atwood, a man of considerable note at Wolverley in Worcestershire, and died leaving no issue.

JOHN, the youngest, lived a bachelor; and before he died, was a benefactor to Evesham abbey, to which he gave by deed, dated the 8th of Edw. II. a house, with three virgates of land, and eight acres of meadow, situate at Lyttelton, in the vale of Evesham.[m]

THOMAS, the second son, became heir to his brother. He was chosen knight for Worcestershire, the 9th of Edw. II.[n] and in the 34th of Edw. III. was, together with Richard de Lench, and others, commissioned by the King to collect the tenths and fifteenths throughout the said county.[o]

He married Julian, daughter and heir of Robert de Somery, a younger brother of the Baron of Dudley (who served with him in parliament for Worcestershire, in the 9th of Edw. II.) and had issue by her two sons, Thomas and John.

John, *the youngest son*, was in the commission of array with Walter Cokesey, Henry Bruin, Henry Hagely, and Thomas Throckmorton, Esqrs. 1 Hen. IV. on a rumour of a foreign invasion.[p] He had to wife, Beatrix, daughter of Humphrey Frevill, or Frecheville, of a noble family in Warwickshire, by whom he had issue an only daughter, the wife of Jeffery Frere; which Jeffery sat in parliament for the city of Worcester, temp. Rich. II. and Hen. IV.[q]

THOMAS, the *elder* son, recovered the manor of *Frankley*, by a writ of right, on failure of issue to his cousin, Thomas de Tatlynton. He was esquire of the body to three successive Kings, viz. Rich. II. Hen. IV. and Hen. V. and was rewarded with several

k MS. Harley, in Brit. Musæum, No. 3763, fol. cxxi. and cxxii.
l Vis. Salop, ut supra.
m Inq. ad quod damnum, 1 Ed II. No. 73, in Turre.
n Claus. Rot. No. 3, in Turre.
o Pat 34 Ed. III. p. 1, m. 24.
p Pat. 1 Hen. 4 p. 2. m. 35, et 4 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 9.
q From Brown Willis's MS. Collections.

grants of money, timber, &c. from each of them, *pro bono et gratuito servitio*, as expressed in the grants. [r] He sealed with the *cheveron, between three escallops*, as now used by his posterity, but bore a different crest, viz. *a grey-hound's head, collared.* [s] About the close of King Henry the Vth's reign, he served the office of sheriff of Worcestershire, under R. Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, titular and hereditary high sheriff of Worcestershire: and in the 1st year of Henry the VIth he departed this life, leaving issue by Maud, his wife (who survived him, and married Thomas Massey, Esq. and was daughter and sole heir of Richard Quatermain, of Ricote in com. Oxford, by Joan, the daughter and coheir of Robert Grey, of Rotherfield in the same county) an only daughter, named

ELIZABETH, who was his sole heir. This Elizabeth married THOMAS WESTCOTE, Esq. the King's servant in court, a gentleman of Devonshire anciently descended; but she being fair, and of a noble spirit (to use Lord Coke's own words [t]) and having large possessions and inheritances from her ancestors de Luttelton, and from her mother, the daughter and coheir of Quatermain, and other her ancestors, resolved to continue the honour of her name, and therefore provided, by Westcote's assent, before marriage, that her issue inheritable should be called by the name of *Luttelton*.

Mr. *Prince*, in his *Devonshire Worthies*, tells us, that this gentleman was born at Westcote, in the parish of Marwood, near Barnstaple, and flourished anno 1414; that he was of a martial disposition, and addicted himself to feats of arms, which at length brought him to the knowledge of, and endeared him to, those puissant Princes, Kings Henry IV. and V. which, saith our author, is no mean argument of his worth. [u] One John de Westcote, an ancestor of this Thomas, was a canon residentiary of Exeter, in the reign of King Hen. III. and another of the same name and family was rector of St. John Baptist hospital in Exeter, temp. Edw. II. Whether Thomas Westcote, who was abbot of Hertland in Devon, temp. Edw. I. was of this family, I cannot say; but I make no doubt, but Henry de Westcote, who in the Book

r Pat. 21 Rich. II. p. 1. m. 11. ibid. 1 Hen. 5. p. 1. m. 10.

s From a seal annexed to an original deed of this Thomas Luttelton among the evidences at Hagley.

t Coke's Proemium to the first Institut.

u Worthies of Devon. p. 583, et seq.

of Tenures is said to hold lands in Westcote, 8 Edw. I. and John de Westcote, who occurs in the same book as owner of lands in Fremington hundred, 8 Edw. II. were both ancestors of Thomas, who married Elizabeth Luttelton.[x]

On this marriage, Westcote settled at *Frankley* in Worcestershire, and served the office of escheator there, the 29th of Hen. VI. 1450. Soon after which he died, leaving issue four sons, and as many daughters.

First, Thomas, of whom hereafter.

Second, Edmund; third, Guy; fourth, Nicholas: which three last retained the name of Westcote, though often solicited by their mother, to call themselves Luttelton. It is said, she once expostulating with them, whether they thought better of themselves than their elder brother? they answered, "that he had a fair estate to alter his name; and if they might share with him, they would do the like."[y]

Guy married ....., the daughter of ..... Granville, of Gloucestershire (a younger branch of the Granvilles, of Kilkhampton in Cornwall) from whom descended the Westcotes of Somersetshire, and of Raddon in Devonshire.

Nicholas married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Edmund Vernon, of Handsacre in Staffordshire, by Joan, the daughter and sole heir of William Handsacre, of Handsacre, from whom the Westcotes of that county were descended.

Edmund died unmarried.

Of the daughters I find but one married, viz. Anne, the eldest, the wife of Thomas Porter, Esq. of Barston in Warwickshire, where she was buried, A. D. 1506.

It seems probable that some of the children of Guy Westcote, above-mentioned, who settled at Raddon in Devon, assumed the name of Luttelton, and removed into Cornwall; for, in the 5th of Hen. VII. one of that name, bearing the ancient Lyttelton arms, without difference, occurs Lord of Lanhiderick, near Bodmyn; who, by marrying the heiress of Gerard, of Polstoth, got a large estate in that county, and had at the same time no inconsiderable one in Devonshire. On failure of issue, it passed soon after, by marriage, to the Trenances of Lastilian, and they were in possession, *circa ann.* 1622.[z]

[x] From an Heraldical MS. in the hands of Mr. Parmentier, of Exon, anno 1750.

[y] Vis. Salop, ut supra.

[z] Ibid.

Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Westcote, survived him many years, and remarried Thomas Hewster, of Lichfield, Esq. who was chosen knight for Worcestershire, the 9th of Hen. VI. She died at the age of seventy-nine; and, I apprehend, was buried at Halesowen.

THOMAS, her eldest son, who bore his father's christian name, and his mother's surname, *Luttelton*, or *Lyttelton*, as he wrote it, studied at one of the two Universities; afterwards removed to the Inner Temple, where he read learnedly on the statute *De Donis Conditionalibus*. Anno 1454, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law; and afterwards appointed steward of the Marshalsea of the King's household. The year following, he was appointed King's serjeant, and rode justice of the assize in the northern circuit. Anno 1447, 26 Hen. VI. he served the office of high sheriff of Worcestershire; having before been escheator thereof. In 1454, he had a general pardon under the great seal; [a] and two years after, was in commission with Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, and William Birmingham, Esq. to raise forces in the county of Warwick. [b]

On the coming of King Edw. IV. to the crown, he sued out another general pardon. He appears to have been in favour with both Kings, and the latter gave him particular marks of royal favour; for, anno 1464, the fourth year of his reign, he appointed him *one of the judges of the Common Pleas*, and granted him out of the customs of London, Bristol, and Hull, 110 marks yearly, *ultra consuetum fœdum, ut statum suum decentius tenere et expensas sustinere valeret*; and moreover the sum of 106*s.* 10½*d.* for a robe and furrs, and 66*s.* 6*d.* for a summer robe, called *linura*. [c] In the fifteenth year of this King, the Prince of Wales was created a Knight of the Bath, at which time several persons of the first distinction, and in the highest favour at court, were advanced to this honour, as the Earl of Lincoln; Grey, the Queen's son; Bryan, chief justice of the Common Pleas; and Lyttelton, that learned father of the law, as Mr. Habingdon, in his history of that reign, expresses it. [d]

He wrote his famous TREATISE ON TENURES when he was a

[a] Ex Autographo penes Honoratissimum Dom. Geo. Lyttelton, Baronem de Frankley.

[b] Pat. 36 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 7.

[c] Life of Judge Lyttelton, in the General Dictionary, p. 119.

[d] Anstis's Order of the Bath, p. 32, and Hab. Hist. Ed. IV. p. 136.

judge, after the fourteenth year of King Edw. IV. Lord Coke thinks, not long before his death, because it wanted his last hand; notwithstanding he makes this great encomium upon it, "*that it is the ornament of the common law, and the most perfect and absolute work that ever was wrote in any human science.*" To this may be added what Dr. Holland, in his additions to Camden, saith of it, "that the students of the common law are no less beholden to Lyttelton's Tenures, than the civilians are to Justinian's Institutes. [e]"

About this time, some privileges of great consequence were contested between the city and church of Worcester: which disputes arose to that height, that the King interposed, and appointed Sir Thomas Lyttelton, and Mr. Salway, a gentleman of that county, his commissioners, to terminate these differences by award; which affair they performed with that judgment and impartiality, as gave full satisfaction to both the contending parties, and by that means restored peace and amity to the chief town in their county. [f]

Sir Thomas married Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwind, of Ingestre in com. Stafford, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Burley, of Bromscroft castle in com. Salop, Knight, (by his wife, the daughter and heir of ..... Grendon, of Grendon in Staffordshire) with whom he had large possessions. N. B. This Sir W. Burley was of the same house with Sir William Burley, warden of the Cinque Ports, constable of Dover castle, Lord Chamberlain and Knight of the Garter, temp. Rich. II. whose brother Richard was also Knight of the Garter, as was Sir John Burley, their father. By her Sir Thomas Lyttelton had three sons, and two daughters.

First, William.

Second, Richard, to whom the Tenures are addressed, who followed his father's profession. He married [g] Alice, daughter and sole heir of William Winnesbury, of Pillaton-Hall in com. Staff. Esq. and was lineal *ancestor to the present Sir Edward Littleton, of that place, Bart.*

Third, Thomas was seated at *Spechley*, near Worcester, and married Anne, daughter and sole heir of John Botreaux, of Bo-

e Holland's Transl. of Camb. Britannia, in Worcestershire.

f Hab. Survey of Worcestershire, MS in the hands of the late Lord Bp. of Carlisle.

g Visit. of Staffordshire, MS.

treaux castle in Cornwall, Esq. from whom were descended the *Lord Keeper Lyttelton, Baron of Mounslow*, temp. Car. I.; Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. *Speaker of the House of Commons*, temp. Gul. III. and other families of the Lytteltons.

His two daughters, named Ellen and Alice, both died unmarried.

He himself died at Frankley, on August 23d, 1481, aged about sixty, and was interred under an altar tomb, which he erected in his lifetime, on the south side the nave of the cathedral at Worcester; upon the flat part whereof was his portraiture in brass, and these words issuing from his mouth, *Fili Dei miserere mei*; at each end, two shields of brass, one containing the arms of Westcote, the other of Lyttelton, and on the front, four shields; the first, *Argent, a lion rampant, Sab. armed, Gules, debruised with a fess, countercompone, Or and Azure* (impaling) *Argent, two Cheverons, Gules*, Burley and Grendon: second, Burley, as before (impaling) *Barry, of six, Or and Azure*; on *a bend sinister, Gules, three Martlets, Argent*, Grey of Rythin: third, *Argent, two talbots, passant, Gules* (impaling) *Barry of six, Argent and Azure, a bend sinister, Gules*; on *the highest bar an annulet of the third*, Breston, and Grey of Wilton: fourth, *Gules, a fess, azure, between four hands, Or*, Quatermain; impaling Breston, as before. On the flat stone, above the judge's portraiture, were three brass shields, viz. Lyttelton impaling Quatermain; Westcote impaling Lyttelton; and Lyttelton impaling Burley. All these arms, as well as the figures, were torn off the tomb in the last civil war, and nothing left but the following inscription on brass round the verge of the monument, *Hic jacet Corpus Thome Littelton de Frankley, Militis de Balneo, & unus Justiciariorum de Communi Banco, qui obiit 23 Augusti, Ann. Dom.* M. CCCC. LXXXI. After the restoration of King Charles II. it was repaired by Mr. Lyttelton the King's solicitor, who had gilt iron rails placed before it (which were lately removed when the body of the cathedral was new paved) and the several compartments on the front decorated afresh with arms, but erroneously; for the Lyttelton shield was supported by the merman, which was never borne by judge Lyttelton, his eldest son Sir William Lyttelton being the first that used it. In 1765, the modern shields were obliterated, and the old ones restored.

As Sir Thomas Lyttelton's will contains many curious particulars, it may not be amiss to give it the reader faithfully copied from the original remaining in the Prerogative-office.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Lyttelton, Knight, oon of king's justice of the common place, make my testament, and notifie my wille, in the manner and forme that followeth. First, I bequeth my soul to Almighty God, Fader, Sonne, & Hollye Ghost, three persons & oon God, & our Lorde, maker of heven and erth, & of all the worlde; & to our most blessed Lady & virgin, Saynt Mary, moder of our Lord, & Jesu Christ, the only begotten sonne of our saide Lorde God, the fader of heven, and to saint Christopher, the which our saide Lorde did truste to bere on his shoudres, & to all the saints of heven: and my body to be berried in the tombe I lete make for me on the south side of the body of the cathedrall-church of the monastere of our said blessed lady, of Worcester, under an image of St. Christopher, in caas if I die in Worcestershire. Also, I wulle, and specially desire, that immediately after my decesse, myn executors find three gode preests for to singe iii trentals for my soule, so that everish preest, by himself sing oon trental, and that everish such preest have right sufficiently for his labor; also that myn executors find another gode preest for to sing for my soule, fyve masses, and rowe; the offyce of which beginneth, *Humiliavit semel ipsum Dominus Jesu Christus usque ad mortem.* Also I give one hundred shelings by yere, to the priour & covent of the said monastere, out of certain messuages & landes in the cite of Worcester & to their successors, to singe at the altar, hallowed for the worship of St. George & St. Christopher, daily, at vii in the morning, for the soules of my fader and moder, and for the soul of William Burley, my fader-in-lawe, & for the soul of Sir Philip Chetwin & for all soules that I am most bounden to pray, & specially for myn own soule after my decesse; & that everish such monk sing everish Friday, a mass of *Requiem*; & iid. for his troubel, to be paid him by the handes of the sexton; and I wull, that whenever the covent sing the annual *Placebo, & Dirige, & Requiem* for my soul, and that of my ancestors, that they have vi*s.* viii*d.* for thyr disport and recreation. I wull, that the said covent have 100*l.* for performyn this dyvin servyce.

Also I wulle, that the feoffees to myn use, of and in the halfyndele of the manor of Baxterley, & Bentley, in Warwickshire, and in Mosele, in the lordship of Kingsnorton, & in Stone, besyd Keddermyster, in Worcestershire, make a sure estate unto Richard Lyttelton, my sonne, & to the heirs of his bodie, with all chartours, muniments, & evidences concernyng the same.

Also I wulle, that he have the reversion of the manor of Mol-

ston, besyde Clybery, in the county of Shrewsbury. Also I wull, that my saide sonne, Richard, have all my state, title, & interest, that I have in a messuage, in the parish of St. Sepulchres, of London, on the north syde of the saide church, which I holde of the abbot of Leicester, for term of yeres. Also I wull, that the feoffees, to myn use, of & in the manor of Spechley, in Worcestershire, make a sure estate to my sonne, Thomas Lyttelton, and the heirs of his body, with all chartours, &c. concernyng the same, and all other lands, rents, reversions & services, that I have in Spechley, Cuddeley, Bradicot, & White-lady Aston, with the lands & tenements in Weddesbury, in com. Stafford.

I wulle, that my wyf have a bason of silver, in the myddes whereof been myn arms, and an ewer of silver, two great saltsalers, and a kever, weying 93 ounces & ½; a standyng plaine gilt peece, with a plaine gilt kover, weying 24 ounces & ½; six bolles of silver, in the myddes of which been enamelled, for her using, six monthes of the yere. A standing peece, with kever, weying 19 ounces & ½. Two peeces of silver, one covering another, y^e^ which I occupie at London; a powder-boxe of silver; a paxeborde; two cruetts, and a sakering-bell, all of silver. Also I wull, that William Lyttelton, my sonne and heire, shall have a depe washing-bason of silver, weying 41 ounces, and two saltsalers of silver, with a kever to oon of them, weying 31 ounces & ½, with another peece, all over gilt, in the myddes of which be iii eagles, a kover, weying 33 ounces; also a lowe peece of silver, with a kover, embossed in the likeness of roses, weying 29 ounces & ½: also he shall have a dosein of my best spones. Also I wull, that my sonne, Richard, have two littel gilt saltsalers, with gilt cover to oon, now at London; also oon littel standyng peece, with a gilt kover, which hath at the foote a crown, and another on the kover, weying 22 ounces: also a standyng gilt nutt, and the best dosein of the second sort of my spones. Also I wull, that Thomas Lyttelton, my sonne, have two saltsalers of silver, weying 27 ounces; a standyng peece, weying 21 ounces, gilt, & my arms in the myddes of the same; also a boll of silver, embossed with round bosses, outward, weying 11 ounces & 3 quarters; also he shall have a dosein spones, of the third sorte.

Also I bequeth my gode littel mass-book, and gode vestment, with the apparyl to an auter, of the same sorte of vestments which were my moder's, and also a gilt chales, I geve them to the blessed Trinite, to the use & occupation of my chapel of Frankley, in honour of our said most blessed Trinite; inasmuch as the said

chapel of the blessed Trinite, and an aulter thereof, is halowed in the worship of the saide blessed Trinite, for to have masse songen there on Trinite-Sunday, & other high festivals, & other days, to the pleasure & honour of our saide most blessed Trinite. I wull, that a bigger cofer, and locke and key be provyded for the safe keping of these vestments & chales, within the chapel of Frankley, and the lord of Frankley for the time being, have the keping of the said key by himself, or som true and faithful person, so that he se that the saide masse-book, vestment, chales, & apparyl be surely kept, as he wull answer to the blessed Trinite. Also I wull, that my great antiphoner be evermore had, & surely kept, in worship of God, and St. Leonard, to the use and occupation of, and for the chapel-church of St. Leonard, of Frankley.

Also I wulle, that all my utensils of myn household, except silver plate, as beds, matraces, blanquetts, brushes, tables, all pots & chaldrons, & all such things that longith to my kechyn, after the thyrd part geven to my wyfe, be equally devided between my three sonns.

Whereas, I have made certaigne feoffees of my manour of Tixhale, in Staffordshir, for terme of the lif of my wif, the which manour she had a jointour for terme of her lif, with me, neverthelater, my wille is, that my said wif, do not hereafter trouble, vexe, ne disturbe my will & ordenance, that I have and will mak, of & in or for certaigne lands & tenements, within the cite of Worcester; now my will and ordenance is, that she shal have the saide manour of Tixhale, with the reveniz thereof, during her lif, or els that the profitts thereof shall be taken and disposed in alms deeds, for my soul, by myn executor, or by such other as I wull thereto assigne, during her lif.

I wull, that my three sonns, and Sir Xtopher Goldsmyth, parson of Bromsgrove, Sir Robert Cank, parson of Enfield, and Robert Oxclyve, be myn executors; that the three first have 20*l.* in money apeece, toward their increce and profitt, the latter v marks each, of money, trusting in them that they wull do their diligent labor to se that my will be performed; the which, as they know wele the performyng thereof in godely hast and tym, that shall be to the hasty remedie of my soule; and the long tarying thereof, is to the retardation of the meritts of my soule: wherefor I wull, that everych of my saide sonns, to whom my grete specyal trust is, as kind nature wull, for to performe and execute my will aforesaid.

I wulle, that my wif have my best plough, and all apparyl

thereto, and ten of my best plough-oxen, and my best waine; and that William Lyttelton have my second best waine, two ploughs, & ten oxen. Also I wulle, & specially desire, that all the money, debts, goods & catells, that be myn at tym of my deth, over the cost & expensys of myn exequies & funeral, & over that that is bequethed by me in my lif, be sold & disposed for my soule, in alms & charitable deeds, that may be most profitable & merit to my soule. Also I wulle, that all my beests & quick cattel, not afore bequethed, after myn exequies and funeral, be sold by myn executors & to be disposed as they think most expedient for my soule.

I wull & bequeth to the abbot & covent of Hales-Oweyn, a boke of myn, called *Catholicon*, to theyr own use for ever; & another boke of myn, wherein is contaigned, the Constitutions Provincial, and, *De gestis Romanorum*, and other treatis therein, which I wull be laid and bounded with an yron chayn, in som convenient parte within the saide church, at my costs, so that all preests & others, may se & rede it whenne it pleasith them. Also I wull & bequeth to Sir Richard Howson, my preest, 40*s.* in money, and the same to my servant Hawkins. Also I bequeth to dame Jane, my wyf, 20*l.* in money, in recompense of a silver bason, the which was sometym her husband's, Sir Philip Chetwin's; to the said dame Jane, my best habyt, that is to saye, my gown, cloke, & hode. Also to my doughter, Elyn, my second best habyt, in lyke forme. Also to Alice, my second doughter, my third best habyt, in lyke forme. Also I bequeth my glosetsaulter to the priorie of Worcester. Also I bequeth a boke, called *Fasciculus morum*, to the church at Enfield. Also I bequeth a boke, called *Medulla Grammatica*, to the church of Kingsnorton. Also I wulle, that my grete English boke, be sold by myn executors, and the money thereof to be disposed for my soul.

I bequeth to Thomas Lyttelton, my sonne, a little flatte peece of silver, with a kover, all over gilte. Also to Edward Lyttelton, my godsonne, a little standing goblet of silver, with a kover to the same, all over gilte. And I wull, and specially desire my moost betrusted lord, my lord bishop of Worcester, to be overseer of this my will, to be performed, as my moost special trust is in his gode lordship: in witness whereof, to this my will, I have sett my seale, theese being witnesses, Sir Richard Howson, priest, Roger Hawkyns, Thomas Parkess, and others.

Written at Frankley, 22 August, the yere of our Lord Jesu Christ, MCCCCLXXXI.

By inquisition taken after his death, in Worcestershire, he was found to die seised of the manors of Frankley, Spechley, Moseley, and Coulesdon, and of divers messuages and lands in Cuddeley, Bradicote, White Lady Aston, Upton Snodsbury, Crowle, Pinton and Stone, all in the said county.[h] By a like inquisition taken at Whitchurch in Shropshire, the jury find that Sir Reginald Grey, of Wilton, and Fulk Springhose, were seised of the manors of Cressage, in that county, and thereof enfeoffed Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Knight of the Bath; Humphry Salway, and Guy Westcote, Esqrs. *quod manerium valet ultra reprisas*, 20*l.*[i] By another inquisition taken at Stafford, the jury find that the manor of Arley was held by Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Humphry Salway, and Guy Westcote; and that Lyttelton being deceased, the two others were seised thereof by right of survivorship, *et valet ultra reprisas*, 20*l.* They find the same with regard to the manor of Tixhale, *quod valet ultra reprisas*, 40 *marcas*. They find them also seised jointly of twelve houses, in the city of Litchfield, held of the bishop.[k] N. B. Salway and Westcote were feoffees in trust for Sir Thomas Lyttelton and his heirs; a method not long before invented by the lawyers, for the preventing the forfeiture of estates in those times of civil distractions, when attainders were very frequent. Besides these manors and lands which Sir Thomas Lyttelton appears to have had in fee, he held for his life the manor of Sheriff Hales, in com. Stafford, by the grant of Sir William Trussel, Knight, *pro bono et notabili consilio*, as expressed in the grant, dated the 30th of Hen. VI. He had a grant also of the advowson of the vicarage of Bromsgrove, in com. Wigorn, from the dean and chapter of Worcester. He likewise held for the life of Dame Joan, his wife, half the manor of Grendon, with the advowson of the church; the whole manor of Ingestre, with the advowson of the chapel, and divers lands in Rule, Rudge, and Breredon, all in the county of Stafford; also certain lands in Dordon and Warton, in com. Warwick, and lands in Grotwich (forsàn Droitwich) and Mitton, in com. Wigorn, all by grant from Rob. Chetwind, of Aspath in Warwickshire.[l]

h Escaetria in Turre, 21 Ed. IV. No. 55. Wigorn.
i Escaetria, 21 Edw. IV. No. 55, Salop.
k Ibid. Stafford. l Vis. Salop, ut supra.

The Society of the Inner Temple (whereof this great lawyer was a member) had his arms and quarterings painted in the windows of their refectory, which remained till the civil war, as they have at this time a fine picture of him at full length, painted by Cornelius Jansen, from a portrait (as I conjecture) in Frankley or Halesowen church windows. The shield in the Temple hall consisted of the following coats, viz.

Argent, a cheveron, between three escallops, sable. *Lyttelton.*

Argent, a bend cotized, sable, within a bordure, gules, bezantee. *Westcote.*

Or, two lions passant in pale, azure. *Somery.*

Gules, a fess, azure, between four hands, or. *Quatermain.*

Argent, two talbots passant in pale, gules. *Breston.*

Barry of six, argent and azure, a bend, gules. *Grey.*

Gules, a bend, argent, debruised with a fess, or. *Fitz Osborn.*

Argent, a cheveron, between three escallops, sable. *Lyttelton.*

Over all an escutcheon of four coats, viz.

Argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed, gules, debruised with a fess countercompone, or and azure. *Burley.*

Burley and Grey as before, with argent, two cheveronels, gules. *Grendon.*[m]

This Society paid such respect to his memory, that in the year 1639, when Mr. Thomas Lyttelton, a collateral descendant of the Judge, applied for admission to a chamber within the said house, it was then by the whole company of the bench, with one voice, granted that the said Mr. Lyttelton's admission should be freely, without any fine; and that it might be so accepted and expressed as a testimony of that great respect the whole Society doth owe and acknowledge to the name and family of Lyttelton.[n]

Joan, the widow of Sir Thomas, survived him many years, and died on March 22d, 1505, in the eightieth year of her age, leaving a great estate, that came both by her father and mother (who was an heiress) to her eldest son, Sir William. By inquisition taken after her death, she is found to have held the manors of Broomcroft, Baldcote, Merkton, Mounslowe, Henlegh, Tugford, Brocton, Aldon, Thongland, Alfcote, and Alcamstone,

[m] Dugd. Orig. Juridiciales, p. 187.

[n] From the admission books, at the Inner Temple.

besides lands and tenements in Wormcote, Abbedon, Winstantowe, Bromfield, Cokerich, Walton, Rowthal, Halton, Dedylbury, Aston, Bodenhope, and the advowson of Merston chapel, all in the county of Salop, and that Sir William Lyttelton is her heir, aged above sixty. [o]

Which Sir William resided at *Frankley*, and being of rank and authority in his country, raised a considerable force there, and came very opportunely to the aid of King Henry VII. against Lambert Simnel, the Earl of Lincoln, and their adherents, and was engaged in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, where after the victory gained on the 11th of June, he was by the King rewarded with the honour of knighthood. [p] He married to his first wife, Ellyn, widow of Thomas Fielding, Esq. daughter and heir of William Walsh, of Wanslip in com. Leicester, by his wife the daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Byron, of Clayton in Lancashire, by whom he had an only daughter, named

Joan, who became the wife of Sir John Aston, of Heywood in Staffordshire, and carried the manor of *Tixhale* in that county, given her by her father, and that of Wanlip descended to her from her mother, into the Aston family; and Tixhale was the chief seat of the last lineal Lord Aston.

His second wife was Mary, the daughter of William Whittington, of Pauntley in com. Gloucester, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Renefred Arundel, of Lanhern in Cornwall, and sister of John Arundel, bishop of Exeter, who gave this Mary, on her marriage with Lyttelton, the sum of 400 marks for a portion. [q] By her he had issue

An only son, John, and a daughter, named

Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Rouse, of Rouselench in Worcestershire.

In 21 Edw. IV. he seals a deed with the *Merman*, viz. a grant of an annuity to his brother Richard, of Pillaton-Hall. He was undoubtedly a benefactor to the priory church of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire; for there remains at this day a portrait of him, finely painted in a window of the body of the church, with a tabard or surcoat of his arms, and his name inscribed under it. There was likewise a portrait of the same kind, and of Ellyn, his first wife, in the north window of Over-Areley church in Stafford-

[o] Escaetria, in the Rolls chapel, 20 Hen. VII. et Vis. Salop, ut supra.

[p] MS. Claudius, C. 3, in Bibl. Cotton.

[q] From the original among the evidences at Hagley.

shire, remaining in the year 1624, with these words inscribed underneath, viz.

*Orate pro bono statu Willielmi Lyttelton, Arm. & Elyn uxoris ejus, qui fenestram fieri fecerunt.* [r]

He departed this life at Frankley, in December 1507, aged sixty-five; and by will bequeaths his body to the monastery of Hales-Owen, to be interred before the image of the Blessed Virgin, nigh the place and grave where his first wife lay buried; settles on Mary, his wife, the manors of Frankley and Coulesdon, in com. Wigorn; Ridgakur, in com. Salop, and Over-Arley, in com. Stafford; leaves her the greatest part of his personal estate; and farther entitles her to dower in his whole estate, over and above the ample settlement here mentioned: he orders that a priest be provided to pray for his soul during seven years after his decease; and the souls of his father and mother; and the soul of William Burley, his grandfather, and all Christian souls; to say *Placebo et Dirige* the day of his anniversary, with other annual obiit services; for all which he is to have eight marks per ann. the said divine service to be performed in the chapel of St. Leonard, at Frankley, to which he bequeaths his velvet gown for a cope and vestment. He settles all his other lands in trust for his son, and appoints him 20*l.* per ann. towards his exhibition and finding, till he comes of age. Gives five hundred marks in portion to his daughter Elizabeth, if she marries with her mother's consent. He farther orders that his yearly obiit be constantly celebrated in the monastery of Halesowen, and his executors to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* for it. He also wills that John Smith have the keeping of his park at Frankley, during life; and all his servants a year's wages at their departure. Gives 6*s.* 8*d.* to the cathedral church at Worcester; and lastly directs his executors to procure a marble stone, with two images and sculptures according, to be laid over him, and Elyn, his first wife, *when God shall do his mind with him.* [s]

John, his son and heir, endowed his family (saith Mr. Habingdon, in his MS. Antiq. of Worcestershire) with abundance of noble blood, by having in marriage Elizabeth, the daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton in com. Wigorn, by Anne, his wife, the daughter and coheir of Sir William Paston, by Anne, his wife, third sister and coheir to Edmund Beaufort,

r From a MS. entitled, Church Notes of Staffordshire, circa ann. 1690, penes C. Lyttelton, nup. Cariol. Episc.

s From the Register, entitled, A. Dean, qu. 32, in the Prerogative Office.

Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster: in right of whom Lyttelton and his posterity have lawfully quartered the arms of France and England, within a bordure gobonè;[t] and likewise all the arms and quarterings of Talbot and Paston.

By her he had seven sons, and two daughters.

First, John.

Second, Edward, nicknamed Long Edward, who married the Lady Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley in com. Stafford, and widow to Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton in com. Stafford, from whom the Talbots of Salwarp, Worvill, and also the present Earl Talbot, lineally descend.

Third, Gilbert.

Fourth, Anthony, seated at Abbot Salford, in com. Warwick.

Fifth, Roger, seated at Groveley, in King's Norton parish, Worcestershire; from whom, by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of John Stanley, of West-Bromwick, in com. Stafford, are descended the present Lytteltons, of Studley in Warwickshire, and Naunton-Beauchamp in Worcestershire.

Sixth, George, counsellor at law, who died anno 1600, and lieth buried under a splendid monument in Bromsgrove church, com. Wigorn.

Seventh, Thomas.

Of the daughters, Margaret, the eldest, died unmarried; Anne was the wife of Edmund Newport, of Hanley-Williams in Worcestershire, younger son to Thomas Newport, of High Ercal in Shropshire, ancestor to the late Earls of Bradford.

By deed indented, bearing date May 23d, 23 Hen. VIII. he settles on Elizabeth, his wife, the manors of Frankley and Coulesdon, with certain boilliries of salt in Droitwich, all in the county of Worcester; the great manor of Cressage, and certain lands in Halesowen and Rugeacre, in the county of Salop; but adds, "If my heir be married, and has a mind to keep house for the exercise of husbandry, or other hospitality, then I will that he shall have one of the manors of Frankley or Cressage, paying my wife the value in rent."[u]

This John Lyttelton died at Frankley, on May 17th, 1532,

t Collins's Life of John of Gaunt, 8vo. p. 87.

u Ex Autographo penes honoratissimum Dom. Geo. Lyttelton, Baronem de Frankley.

aged thirty-two; and by his last will ordered his body to be interred in the church porch of the parish church of Halesowen; to which church he bequeaths 26*s.* 8*d.* to the mother church of Worcester, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the chapel of Frankley, 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* His soul to Almighty God, to our Lady St. Mary, and all the holy companye of heven. He leaves to his son John his ryng of gold, with the seal of his arms thereon; also a chales, and all the chapel stuffe bequeathed by his grandfather, unto the Trinite of Frankley; sixteen kine, a bull, ten oxen, &c. provided his wife have the rule, use, and governyng of the said stuffe, till he come to the age of twenty-four. He farther leaves to his wife all such chayns of gold, jewels, rings, and all other apparyl belonging to her body; gives all his servants 40*s.* over and above their wages; appoints that his executor pay six pounds per ann. to a preste, to sing dayly for his soul five years after his death; and five pounds per ann. to Edward Street, hys chaplyn, to pray for his soul: gives his daughters 300 marks each for their portion, and 800 marks to be divided among his younger sons, together with the rents and profits of his manor of Sheriffs-Naunton, alias Newenton-Beauchamp; and also of his lands in Coulesdon, Pipulton, and Upton Snodsbury. Yeven the 24th of May, 24 Hen. VIII. [x]

By inquisitions taken after his death, he was found to die seised of the same lands and manors as specified in the inquisitions after the death of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, afore recited; together with certain messuages and gardens, within the city of Worcester; and divers lands and tenements in South Lyttelton and Pirton; and also the wardenship of Elmley castle (all in the county of Worcester) in right of his manor of Naunton. [y]

Sir JOHN, his son and heir, was a minor at his father's death. His wardship the King granted to Sir John Packington, of Hampton Lovett, com. Wigorn. Knight, who married him to Bridget, his daughter and coheir; by which match Mr. Lyttelton greatly increased his fortune, and was the better enabled to rebuild in a magnificent manner his seat at Frankley; also to purchase a very fair estate at Halesowen, and likewise Hagley and Prestwood, for hunting seats.

Anno 1553, Queen Mary granted him for life the office of governor or constable of Dudley castle, in com. Stafford, together

[x] Ex Autographo penes honoratissimum Dom. Dom Geo. Lyttelton, &c.
[y] Escaetria, in the Rolls Chapel, & Vis Salop, ut supra.

with that of ranger of the old and new parks there; also custos of the lodges, with a right of paunage, herbage, and warenage, in the whole manor of Dudley, with a salary of 80*l.* per ann. and farther appointed him high steward of the manors of Birmingham and Berkeswell, in com. Warwick, with a fee of 10*l.* per ann. [z]

The same year he was chosen one of the knights for Worcestershire; and also served the office of high sheriff there, once in that reign, and twice in Queen Elizabeth's. [a] Though a papist, yet he enjoyed places of honour and trust under Queen Elizabeth, being one of the council of the marches of Wales, deputy lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Worcestershire, and in the commission of the peace for that county and Stafford. [b]

Anno 1556, the said Queen Elizabeth knighted him, with other gentlemen of great distinction, at Kenelworth castle, when she honoured her favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, with a visit there. [c]

Anno 1570, a treasonable letter was sent to Sir John Lyttelton, and Sir Thomas Russel, the Queen's lieutenants in the county of Worcester, from the Popish rebels, who had fled to Edinburgh, containing a sort of declaration of their intention to subvert the government and Protestant religion; but how well inclined soever Sir John might be to the restoration of popery, he acted on this occasion like a good subject, and immediately sent the letter to secretary Cecil. [d]

The year preceding the Spanish invasion, I find a list of all the justices of the peace in Worcestershire, together with their valuations, in the subsidy book, conditions and affections in religion, privately communicated by the bishop of Worcester, to Secretary Cecil: the first person which occurs, is Sir John Lyttelton, "custos rotulorum, and accounted wise," valued 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [e]

Sir John died at Frankley, on February 15th, 1589-90, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried, agreeable to his last will, in the parish church of Halesowen. He had issue by Bridget, his wife, six sons, and four daughters.

First, Gilbert.

[z] Ex Chartis Orig penes honoratissimum Dom. Dom. Geo. Lyttelton, &c.

[a] Fuller's Cat. of Sheriffs of Worcestershire.

[b] Vis. Salop, ut supra. [c] MS. Claudius, C. 3, in Bibl. Cotton.

[d] Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 576.

[e] Ibid. vol. iii. p. 174, in the Appendix.

Second, William, who espoused Margaret, sole daughter and heir of William Smyth, of Shirford in com. Warw. Esq. but died before the age of consummation, by a fall from his horse in hunting.

Third, George, settled at Holbeach, in com. Staff. who married his brother's widow, viz. Margaret, above-mentioned.

Fourth, John; fifth, Robert; sixth, Francis, who all three died unmarried.

The daughters were; Elizabeth, the wife of Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton in com. Nottingham, from whom the Lord Middleton is descended; Margaret, married Samuel Marrow, of Berkeswell in com. Warw. Esq.; Amphilis, wife of William Barneby, of Bockleton in Worcestershire, Esq.; and Frances, died unmarried.

By different inquisitions taken after his decease at Worcester, Stafford, and Salop, he was found to die seised of the manor and advowson, with the rectory impropriate, of Over-Areley; the manor of Clent and of Prestwood, with lands in Sudgeley, King's Swinford, and Kinfare, by the service of keeping the hay of Ashwood, all in the county of Stafford; of the manor and advowson of Hagley; the manor and advowson of Old Swinford, and five hamlets thereunto belonging; the manors of Cradeley and Warley-Wigorn, in the parish of Hales-owen; the several manors of Woodcote, Dyers, Timberhangre, with Pinton Fields, all in the parish of Bromsgrove; the manor of Groveley in Cofton-Hacket; lands in Northfield, Salwarp, and Elmbridge; boilliries of salt in Droitwich, together with the great tithes of Wolverley (held by lease of the church of Worcester) all in the county of Worcester. He was likewise found to have died seised of the scite of the late dissolved monastery of Hales Owen, and of the several manors of Hales-Borough, Romsley, Ludley, and Oldbury; together with thirteen townships in the said parish of Hales, with the rectory impropriate of Hales, Warley, St. Kenelm in Kenelmstowe, and advowson of the vicarage of Hales and St. Kenelm's chapel; also of the manor and advowson, with the rectory impropriate of Higley, all in the county of Salop; of divers lands and tenements in Llanyhangel, Kevenlys, Llandowy, Stradenny, and Maentel, all in the county of Radnor. [f]

GILBERT, his son and heir, served in parliament for Worcestershire, 13 and 14 Eliz. and was high sheriff there the 26th of

[f] Orig. Inquis. Rolls, in the hands of Lord Lyttelton.

that reign. He resided chiefly at *Prestwood*, in com. Staff. where his father built a large house, part of which was lately the mansion of William Foley, Esq. It was bought by Sir John Lyttelton, of Sutton, Lord Dudley; but there was great contention between the two families, before the Lytteltons could get quiet possession of it. [g]

In the month of October, 1592, Lord Dudley armed one hundred and forty persons, and came by night to Prestwood, and forcibly carried off 341 sheep, 14 kine, 1 bull, and 8 fat oxen, which they drove to Dudley, and there kept them. Replevins were immediately taken, but not delivered by the bailiffs, for fear of their being cut to pieces. After Lord Dudley had killed and eaten part of them, the remainder were sent towards Coventry, accompanied by sixty armed men, in order to be sold; but his Lordship changing his mind, he raised the inhabitants of Dudley, Sedgley, Kingswinford, and Rowley, to the number of six or seven hundred persons, who brought them back to Dudley castle, where they roasted them all. Upon this violent proceeding, a bill was filed in the Star-chamber against Lord Dudley and his adherents; where, upon full proof of these illegal outrages, a reference was proposed and accepted, and articles were signed the 24th of May, 1595, whereby Lord Dudley agreed to pay one thousand marks to Mr. Lyttelton, and all farther suit to cease. [h]

This Gilbert Lyttelton took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Coningsby, of Nyend-Solers in Shropshire, and of Hampton-Court in com. Hereford, Esq. by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

First, John.

Second, Humphry; third, Gilbert, who both died unmarried.

Anne, his only daughter, was the wife of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford; which Anne lived to a very great age, and died the 30th of January, 1656, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in Eastham church in Worcestershire.

Mr. Lyttelton departed this life on the 1st of June, 1599, at his house in the White Friars, London, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was interred in the parish church of Hales-Owen.

By several inquisitions taken after his death, he was found to die seised of all the manors and lands recited in the foregoing in-

[g] Erdeswick's Staffordshire, p 134.
[h] Orig. papers, in the hands of Lord Lyttelton.

quisitions; also of the manors of Shirford, Fletchamsted, Newbold, Eysinghill, Kirkley, Kingscote, and Stretton-Baskerville; with the advowson also of Stretton, and divers lands and tenements in Cheping-Dercet, Temple-Grafton, Weston under Wethele, Ausley, Billingsley, Cowndon Brinklow, Hyde, and Attelborough, all in the county of Warwick; also of the manor of Hinkley, and lands and tenements in Wigston and Loughborough, in the county of Leicester; and certain lands, &c. in Onely and Barby, in the county of Northampton.[i]

Elizabeth, his widow, survived him near twenty years, and died about the year 1608.

JOHN, his eldest son and heir, sat in parliament for the county of Worcester, the 27th and 28th of Eliz. his father and grandfather then living; and again in the 39th year of the same reign.[k] Being a man much respected for his wit and valour (to use the great Sir Francis Bacon's words, in his account of this gentleman's conduct in Lord Essex's plot[l]) and a Roman Catholic, he was courted by Lord Essex and his friends; and in some measure drawn in by Sir Charles Davers to that conspiracy which cost Essex his head, and Lyttelton his estate, for he was tried and condemned for high treason at the King's-Bench bar, on February 20th, 1600-1. The evidence on which the jury convicted him was very slender to amount to high treason; the utmost that was proved against him, being no more than that he came to Drury-house at the close of a treasonable consultation. He was charged indeed to have designed some mischief and sedition by the great number of horses and quantity of arms he had in his inn, to which he answered: "That his estate was able to maintain good store of horses, and that he always delighted in arms and horses." Being condemned, he said no more, but lifting up his eyes to heaven, "We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge thee to be the Lord."[m]

Sir Walter Ralegh was at that time in great favour and power at court, and was remarkably warm in prosecuting Lord Essex, and his unfortunate adherents, with the utmost rigour. A very large sum of money, privately paid him by Mr. Lyttelton and

i Orig. Inquis. Rolls, in Lord Lyttelton's hands.

k Vis. Salop, ut supra.

l Declaration of the treason and practices of the Earl of Essex, 4to. printed in 1601, by Fr. Bacon.

m Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, in English, p. 620.

Bainham, so far indeed operated upon him, that he saved their lives, but not their estates. [n]

The following most excellent letter, written from the dungeon in Newgate, to Sir Walter, shews the greatness of Lyttelton's spirit, and deserved far better at the hands of Raleigh.

"Sir,

"It is not worthye the vertue and honour you professe to persecute persons fallen into misfortunes. If heretofore you have borne me causelesse displeasure, now of all others is the time leste seasonable to shewe it. Remember, Sir, what it is to be truely noble, and how it agreeth not with generous hartes to delight to trample upon dejected fortunes. It is nowe in your power to do me good or ill offices; if you do me ill, you shall wrong your own reputation; if you do me good, you shall give me cawse to be thankfull. There is allredy betweene your son and me one tye in blood and nature: I could be contente you did now double the knot with offices of love and friendship. To begge your favour in the state I stand, were too much basenesse; to refuse it, were arrogancy and indiscretion: but to require you to do me no harm, is but justice, and that one gentleman of right oweth to another. What construction you will make of this, or what is nowe meete to be don, I must refer to your own judgment, and so I ende.

"J. Lyttelton." [o]

He was removed from Newgate to the King's Bench prison, Southwark, shortly after his conviction, where he lived but a few months, being sick (saith Camden) of an irrecoverable disease at the time of his trial; [p] and dying on the 25th of July, 1601, aged thirty-nine, was interred in the church of St. George, in that borough.

Mr. Habingdon (the Worcestershire antiquary) in a letter to his son, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, dated anno 1630, has these words: "Sir, if you would lay but a stone over your father, and write thereon but John Lyttelton, Esq. the same will sufficiently blaze his exceeding worth."

In Habingdon's account of the Lyttelton family, in his Survey

n Martin's Chron in the Additions by B. R. A. M. also original papers in Lord Lyttelton's custody.

o Ibid. p Annals of Queen Elizabeth.

of Worcestershire, he gives the following character of him: "John Lyttelton, a man of that undaunted spirit, as he trampled over all afflictions; scorning as dust his large revenues; and of that resignation and submission to allmighty God, as he esteemed himself not a man, but a worm, of all which I being an eye witness, doe hope that this heir of the worthy judge hath so acquitted himself at the tribunal of our eternal Judge, that his faults and imperfections being washed away by the blood of Christ, he possesseth never-ending felicitye: and I wish these my poore lines were a tomb of brass to celebrate his memorial." [q].

He left issue by Muriel, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. lord high chancellor of England (temp. Eliz. R.) by Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knight, three sons, and five daughters viz.

First, Thomas.

Second, John, who was captain of horse, and adjutant to the Earl of Southampton, in the Netherlands, where he lost his life in an engagement, anno 1629.

Third, Edward, who died unmarried.

Of the daughters, Elizabeth and Joan died young.

Bridget was the wife of Sir John Tracy, of Fairford and Toddington, in com. Gloucester, great great grandfather to the last Lords Tracy. She lies buried in Fairford church, and appears by her epitaph, written by her daughter, to have been mistress of the learned languages.

Anne, the fourth daughter, was married to Edward Littleton, Esq. afterwards lord keeper, and Baron of Mounslow, in Shropshire. She died the 6th of February, 1623, and was buried in the church of the Inner Temple.

Jane, the fifth, was the wife of Sherington Talbot, of Salwarp, in com. Wigorn, Esq. from whom descended Mr. Ivory Talbot, of Lacock, the Earl of Sussex, and other families of consideration.

On Queen Elizabeth's death, King James I. well weighing how popular a man the Earl of Essex was, and so consequently all those who took part with him were esteemed by the vulgar, unto whom an act of mercy could not but be very grateful, espe-

q MS. (in the possession of Charles Lord Bishop of Carlisle) in his account of the manor of Frankley. Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 177.

r Seymour's Survey of London, vol i. p. 790, and Stow's Survey, p. 762, edit. 1633.

cially at his first coming to the crown, granted back, by letters patent, the whole estate unto Muriel, widow of John Lyttelton, and his children; and, farther, an act of parliament also passed the first year of that reign, for reversing the attainder, and restoring the blood of his issue.

Muriel survived him twenty-eight years, in which time she paid, by savings out of her jointure, the sum of 9000*l.* and upwards, debts which her husband and his father had contracted; and though she exercised a proper frugality, yet was remarkably hospitable and charitable: but the most glorious part of her conduct, was the breeding up her children in the Protestant religion, their ancestors having from the reformation to that time adhered to the old errors of the church of Rome. After a life thus spent in good works, she exchanged it for a better, dying at Hagley-hall, the 10th day of April, 1630, where in the churchyard she lies buried under a plain tomb, *amongst her poor neighbours*; as she expressly directed by her last will.

Sir THOMAS, her eldest son, *first Baronet*, was chosen Knight for Worcestershire, in the two last parliaments of King James I. and three others of King Charles I. Anno 1613, he served the office of high sheriff of Staffordshire. Anno 1618, he was knighted at Whitehall, having a few months before been created a *Baronet*. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the King's party. The county of Worcester being entirely in his Majesty's interest, Sir Thomas had the chief military command there, the King by letter dated the 25th of June, 1642, ordering him to repair immediately to his house in Worcestershire, where he was appointed colonel of all the militia, and commissioner of array jointly with the Lords Dudley and Coventry, Sir John Packington and others.[s] The year following, I find him a member of the Oxford parliament; and the very next year he was taken in arms at Bewdley, by the parliament forces, and streightly confined in the Tower of London.[t] During his imprisonment, his estate was put under sequestration; an order of the 10th of March, 1644-5, passing the house, that Sir Thomas Lyttelton should pay four thousand pounds for his delinquency.[u] About this time also, his fine seat at *Frankley* was burnt to the ground by Prince Rupert, having been garrisoned by the Prince for the King; and he, being obliged to dislodge, took this effectual method, to prevent the

s Original in the hands of Lord Lyttelton.

t Whitlock's Memorial, p. 83.

u Journals of the House of Commons, de hoc anno.

enemy making the like use of it. Sir Thomas obtained his liberty after some years close confinement, but enjoyed it a very short time, dying on the 22d of February, 1649-50, at Newcastle house, in Clerkenwell, and was interred in Worcester cathedral.

He had issue by Catherine, his wife, daughter and sole heir to Sir Thomas Crompton, of Driffield in Yorkshire, by Muriel, sister of Henry, Viscount Falkland, lord deputy of Ireland, twelve sons, and four daughters, viz.

First, John; second, Thomas; third, Horatio; fourth, Henry; fifth, another Henry; sixth, Edward; seventh, Charles; eighth, Constantine; ninth, William; tenth, Arthur; eleventh, Ferdinando; twelfth, George.

The daughters were, Catherine; Mary; Anne; and another Catherine.

John and Thomas, the two eldest, were unfortunately drowned in the river Cherwel, near Magdalen college, Oxford, where in the chapel, under a very fair monument, their remains were interred; on which is inscribed the following epitaph written by their father:

JOHANNES & THOMAS
LYTTELTON
Eximiæ spei adolescentuli,
THOMÆ LYTTELTON, Militis &
Baronetti, ex lectissimâ juxta
Atque mæstissima Domina CATHERINA
Conjuge filii natu majores hic
Obdormiscunt: quos innoxiè
Obambulantes, in campo minorem
Lubricus pes in undam misit,
Majorem pietas sua.
Sic ausum repetere fratrem, &
Felici hoc quasi compendio,
Totam explicantem indolem,
Invicem flagranter complexos,
Una mortis horula absorpsit,
Duro & præpropero fato.
Diem suum obierunt, alter xvii
Alter xiii annos nati,
Maii nono, M.D.CXXXV.
Nescis quâ hora
Vigila.

In Cowley's works we have an elegy on these two unfortunate youths.

Henry, Arthur, and Horatio, died young.

The other Henry was heir to his father.

Edward was killed in a duel at Worcester, and buried in the cathedral near his father.

Constantine married a daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and died in Jamaica, on December 31st, 1662, leaving no issue.

Charles became heir to his brother Henry, *of whom more afterwards.*

William was captain of horse, and gentleman usher to the Queen of Bohemia, and died unmarried.

As did Ferdinando, who was groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York, and having a regiment of horse in the French King's service, lost his life in an engagement upon the Rhine, temp. Car. II.

George, the youngest, was major in Prince George of Denmark's regiment, and married Elizabeth, daughter of the famous Sir Thomas Brown, of Norwich. He died at Windsor, without issue, and was buried in St. George's chapel there, and on his grave-stone has this inscription,[x] "Here lyeth the body of major George Lyttelton, twelfth son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, in the county of Worcester, Knight and Baronet, who departed this life May 31st, anno dom. 1717, aged seventy-seven."

The daughters all died unmarried; two of whom lie buried in Lichfield cathedral, with an inscription on them.

A handsome monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas, and his wife, in Worcester cathedral, with the following epitaph:

Near this place, under
A black stone lies interred
The body of Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON
Of Frankley in the county of
Worcester Knt. and Bart. who died
In the year of our Lord 1650,
Aged fifty-seaven yeares.
And under the same stone also
The body of Dame CATHARINE

[x] Pote's History and Antiq. of Windsor, p. 384.

LYTTELTON, his wife, daughter
And sole heir of Sir THOMAS
CROMPTON, in the county of
York, Knt. who died in the
Year of our Lord 1666,
Aged sixty-seaven yeares.

At the top of the monument is placed a shield, containing the arms of Lyttelton, viz. *argent, a chevron between three escallops, sable,* with the arms of Ulster in a canton, impaling those of Crompton, viz. *gules, a fess between three lions rampant, or.* N. B. the fess should have been wavy, and not plain.

Upon a flat grave-stone, under the monument, (which was lately removed, together with all the other grave stones, in the body and side isles of the cathedral) was this inscription in capital letters:

Let no man slight,
His mortalitie
Anno 1649.[y]

These words were appointed to be hereon inscribed by Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, of Frankley in the county of Worcester, Knt. and Bart. who died the 22d of February, 1649, and was buried under this stone, together with Dame KATHARINE, his wife, who died the 24th of June, 1666, full of years and good works.

Sir Thomas got a very good estate with this lady; but the whole was sold by him and his son, Sir Henry, while they were under imprisonment and sequestration, for adhering to the royal cause. She brought him the manors of Skidby and Ruston, with lands and tenements in Beverley, Ayke, Rippon, Holdenby, Darfield, Thorp, and Slatborn, together with the advowson of Slatborn, also the rectorial tithes of Willesdale, alias Guilsdale; a moiety of a mill in Norton and Sutton, all in the county of York; the rectory impropriate of St. Olaves, in York city; the tithes of

[y] The dates of the year of his death are different, but cut so on the stones.

Barrow, Possenhill, Arlestree, Swynney, Wigwick, Harley, Acton Round, and Paynton, all in the county of Salop; the manor of Hounslow, in Middlesex; the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the vicarage of Laxton, in com. Nottingham; the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the vicarage of All Saints, in Northampton; with divers lands and tenements in Blisworth, com. Northampton; lands and tenements in Kirkby-Kendal, in Westmorland; with the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the said vicarage, and the chantry lands formerly belonging to the said church; lands and tenements in Litherland, Beckenshaw, and Rufford, in Lancashire; with divers buildings in Hare-court, at the Inner Temple, London, called *Crompton's Buildings.*[z] In his last will, dated December 20th, 1644, "Concerning my goods (he says) which by these unhappy wars are of small value, I give my jewels, plate, and chattels of all sorts, to my wife, except .., ..... ; to my nephew, John Tracy, Esq. my ruby ring; to Sherington Talbot, Esq. 20*l.* to my wife 500*l.* to the poor of Halesowen, 10*l.* and of Hagley, five marks, &c."[a]

Sir HENRY, *second Baronet*, the *fifth*, but *eldest surviving* son, succeeded his father in title and estate. Anno 1654, he was seized by warrant from Cromwell, and confined in the Tower, on suspicion of having designs to subvert the government, a large quantity of arms being discovered in a private chamber, at his house at Hagley.[b] He was kept a close prisoner seventeen months; his estate put under sequestration, and the then expensive office of the sheriffalty of Worcestershire laid upon him (anno 1655) during his confinement. A very short time before the restoration took place, he was honoured with the following letter from the King, all written in his own hand; which shews how high a value the King set upon his services:

"Brussels, Jan. 8th, 1660.

"To SIR HENRY LYTTELTON,

"I am well informed how much and how often you have suffered for me, and how much I am beholding to all your relations, and you may be very sure I have the sense of it that I ought to have, of which you shall one day have evidence; in the mean time cherish your health, and prepare for better times which we

[z] From original papers, in Lord Lyttelton's custody.
[a] Ex Autographo in Curia Perogativ.
[b] Thurloe's State Papers.

shall enjoy together. Commend me to all your friends, and be confident you shall always find me to be

"Your affectionate friend

"CHARLES R."[c]

Anno 1660, he was chosen member of parliament for the city of Litchfield; and the same year I find him one of the jury for the trial of the regicides.

He was twice married, viz. first to Philadelphia, daughter and coheir of Thomas Cary, Esq. second son to Robert, Earl of Monmouth, by whom he had no issue. This lady died at Tunbridge Wells, in her attendance on the Queen (to whom she was lady of the bedchamber) the 2d of August, 1663, and was interred in the parish church of Tunbridge, where an elegant monument was erected to her memory, with the following epitaph, written by Dr. Alestree, provost of Eton:

H. S. I.
PHILADELPHIA LYTTELTON
Fortunæ corporis, animæ dotibus
Quantum capit mortalitas
Illustris.
In Thalamis virgo
In urbe matrona
In aulâ demum ipsâ Christiana
Nullibi honestius forma,
Nec pulchrius virtus habitabat;
Inter profligatos iniquissimi temporis mores
Candorem, modestiam, pietatem, fidem,
Profiteri ausa est et colere,
Tanto melior quo malis proprior.
Dolendum interim,
Quod quæ inter ignes, nives
Et morbos incolumitatem retinuit,
Mediis in aquis, flammas
Et vitæ præsidiis, mortem reperit:
Siquidem
Ad Tunbrigienses fontes,
Ardente correptâ febre
Immortalitate digna et Deo matura,

[c] Original, in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle

Ad cœlestem aulam transiit,
Mensis Aug. die 2°. anno 1663.
Ætat. 32.
Serenissimæ Catharinæ Angliæ Reginæ
A Privata Camerâ.
HENRICI LYTTELTON
In agro Wigorn, Baronetti
Uxor.
THOMÆ CARY
ROBERTI Comitis Monumethen. F.
Et
Serenissimo Carolo I^mo a Cubiculo
Filia natu major
Et
Ex semisse hæres.

His second wife was the Hon. Elizabeth Newport, daughter of Francis, Viscount Newport (afterwards Earl of Bradford) by whom also he had no issue. She survived him above thirty years, and became wife to Edward Harvey, of Comb in Surry, Esq.

Sir Henry died at Over-Arley in Staffordshire (where he chiefly resided) the 24th of June, 1693, aged sixty-nine; and was buried in that church, where is a very handsome monument erected to his memory, ornamented with a shield, containing his own arms and supporters, and eleven quarterings, with the following inscription:

> In the vault beneath is interred the body of Sir HENRY LYTTELTON Baronet of Frankley, in the county of Worcester; who died the 24th of June, 1693, aged 69 years. He was first married to Mrs. PHILADELPHIA CARY, one of the daughters and coheirs of Mr. THOMAS CARY, son of the Earl of Monmouth; and after her death to the Hon. Mrs. ELIZABETH NEWPORT, of Bradford in Shropshire; to whose memory this monument is erected by his brother and heir, Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON, Knt. and Bart.
>
> In the chancel of this church lies also buried his brother, Captain WILLIAM LYTTELTON, and his

beloved nephew, HENRY LYTTELTON, eldest son of Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON.

Sir CHARLES, *third Baronet*, brother and heir to Sir Henry, took to arms early in his youth; and, during the civil wars, was in the town of Colchester, when it underwent that severe siege from Cromwell's forces. After the surrender of the town, he escaped into France; but returned to England in the year 1659, just before Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire for the King. How considerable a share he had in that bold and spirited attempt, to restore the King and constitution, appears by the following passage, in Lord Mordaunt's letter to the King, concerning that transaction:

"Calais, Oct. 11th, 1659.

"Charles Lyttelton landed here yesterday, and desires his duty may be humbly presented to your Majesty. I cannot forbear doing him right to assure your Majesty, no person appeared more considerable (Sir George Booth only excepted) than he; and he had undoubtedly carried Shrewsbury, but that one misfortune on another happened, &c."

That design miscarrying, he was taken prisoner, and confined in the Gatehouse, Westminster; but soon obtaining his liberty, he returned to his royal master, and served him in a private capacity with more success than he had been able to do in a public one; for it appears by other letters, in the Ormond Collection (from whence the above was extracted[d]) that he was employed on many secret and important messages, between the King and his friends in England, at that critical conjuncture, just preceding the restoration. How favourably Sir Edward Hyde thought of him, at that time, though he does not vouchsafe to mention him in his history, appears from the following letter of his to the Marquis of Ormond:

"Colonel Whitley tells me, that Charles Lyttelton is gone post to the King, with letters to the King from my Lord Mordaunt. I shall not need to desire you to make very much of Charles Lyttelton, who is a very worthy young man; and, I pray you oblige him to tell you (and call to him from me) the plea-

[d] Carte's Collection of Letters, vol. ii. p. 227.

sant discourse he had with Lord Berkeley, the morning before his departure; and if he be not worth his weight in gold, &c." [e]

Anno 1662, he was knighted, and went soon after to Jamaica, with Lord Windsor, as lieutenant-governor; who quickly leaving that island, on account of ill health, Sir Charles Lyttelton remained sole governor, and built the town of Port Royal, which was almost entirely destroyed by the great earthquake, in 1692. On his return to England, he was appointed colonel of the Duke of York's regiment. Anno 1673, he was made governor of Sheerness and Landguard fort; and had other employments under the crown in the reign of King Charles II. During King James II's reign, he sat in parliament for the borough of Bewdley, and had the command of the Princess of Denmark's regiment, and was brigadier-general till the revolution, when he resigned all his employments, on account of the oaths, and retired to his house at West-Sheene, near Richmond, till his brother Sir Henry's death, when he settled at Hagley, for the remainder of his life.

He was twice married: first, to Catherine, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steton in Yorkshire, Knight, (and widow of Mr. Lister) by whom he had one son, born at sea, in their passage from England to Jamaica; who, together with the mother, died not long after in that island, and were both interred in the church of Spanish Town. A monument was erected there to her memory, on which are inscribed these epitaphs:

M. S.
His jacet CATHARINA LYTTELTON,
Filia D. D. GUL. FAIRFAX, de Steton in comitatu
Eboracensi, Equitis Aurati. Uxor D. D.
CAROLI LYTTELTON, Equitis Aurati,
Et in Jamaica Vice-Gubernatoris;
Obiit Januar. 26.
1662.

Hic situs est HENRICUS LYTTELTON, D. D.
CAROLI LYTTELTON et CATHARINÆ uxoris
Suæ in vicina sepultæ filiolus semestris
Obiit Feb. 1. A. D. 1662.

[e] Carte's Collection of Letters, vol ii. 227.

His second wife was Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Temple, of Frankton in Warwickshire, by Rebecca, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington in Surry, Knt. who brought him five sons, and eight daughters, viz.

Henry and Charles, who died in their infancy.

Another Henry, who was captain of horse, and died unmarried; another Charles, who took to wife Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Saunders, of Beechwood in Hertfordshire, Esq. (and widow of Sir Thomas Sebright, of Besford in Worcestershire, Bart.) by whom he had no issue. He departed this life August 16th, 1712, and was buried at Over-Arley.

Thomas, the *fifth* son, became heir to his father.

Of the daughters, Anne; Elizabeth; Anne-Charlotte, died young; Catherine died unmarried, May 24th, 1742; Cary was the wife of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Elmhurst in Staffordshire, Bart. and died April 18th, 1741; Mary was married to William Plowden, of Plowden in Shropshire,[f] and died January 15th, 1745-6; Anne married Joseph Amphlett, of Clent in Staffordshire, Esq. and died May 25th of May, 1715; and Octavia, the youngest, died unmarried.

Sir Charles[g] lived to a great age, having the perfect enjoyment of his health and senses to his eighty-seventh year. He departed this life at his seat at Hagley, on May 2d, 1716. Dame Anne, his widow, survived him two years, dying on August 27th, 1718, and was buried by her husband in the vault at Over-Arley.

Sir Thomas, *fourth Baronet*, the fifth but only surviving son, succeeded his father in title and estates. He was thrice chosen knight of the shire for Worcestershire, and sat in one parliament for the borough of Camelford in Cornwall. Anno 1727, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, which he resigned anno 1741; and at the same time declined a re-election to parliament on account of ill health and infirmities. He married Christian, maid of honour to Queen Anne, daughter to Sir Richard Temple, of Stow in Bucks, Bart. (by Mary, the daughter and coheir of Henry Knap, of Weston in Oxfordshire, Esq.) and sister the late Lord Viscount Cobham, by whom he had six sons, and as many daughters.

f They had issue a daughter, the wife of Mr. Wright, a banker in Covent Garden. She died in child-bed, March 30th, 1739.

g See a portrait of him in Harding's Edition of the *Memoirs of Grammont*.

First, George, *first peer.*

Second, Thomas, who was page of honour to the Princess Royal Anne, and died unmarried on April 16th, 1729.

Third, Charles, formerly of the Middle Temple, and barrister of law; but entering into holy orders, in August, 1742, became rector of Alvechurch, in com. Wigorn. In December, 1747, appointed one of his late Majesty's chaplains in ordinary; and in May, 1748, promoted to the deanery of the cathedral church of Exeter. On the 21st of March, 1762, he was consecrated BISHOP OF CARLISLE, (on the translation of bishop Osbaldiston to the see of London,) and died possessed of that see, at his house in Clifford-street, December 22d, 1768, unmarried, and was buried at Hagley. He was eminent for his knowledge of English antiquities.

Fourth, Richard, who died in his infancy.

Fifth, Another Richard, first page of honour to Queen Caroline; then successively ensign of the guards; captain of marines; aid-de-camp to the Earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen; deputy quarter-master-general in South Britain, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and lieutenant-general. On the 11th of December, 1756, he was appointed master of the jewel-office, which he resigned in December, 1762, when he was appointed captain-general and commander-in-chief of the island of Minorca. April 19th, 1766, having resigned the government of Minorca, he was appointed governor of the island of Guernsey, &c. In the parliament summoned to meet on the 13th of August, 1747, he was elected member for Brackley; and in the next parliament sat for Poole, in the county of Dorset. On the 27th of December, 1753, he was installed Knight of the Bath, and died October 1st, 1770, without issue. He married Rachael, daughter of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, and widow of Scroop, first Duke of Bridgewater. Her Grace died at her house in Piccadilly, May 22d, 1777.

Sixth, William Henry, third Lord Lyttelton.

Of the daughters, Christian, the eldest, was married to Thomas Pitt, of Boconnock in Cornwall, Esq. She died at Hagley, June the 5th, 1750, and was there buried. She was mother of the first Lord Camelford.

Mary, Penelope, and Amelia, all died unmarried.

Anne, the wife of the late Francis Ayscough, D. D. clerk of the closet to the late Prince of Wales, and first preceptor to his present Majesty, and the late Duke of York, and afterwards dean

of Bristol. She[f] died at her house in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, on March 30th, 1776, aged sixty-four. She was mother of Captain Ayscough, and Lady Cockburn.

Hester, the youngest, married, in 1763, to John Fitzmaurice, Esq. of Springfield, in the county of Limerick, in Ireland.

Sir Thomas died at Hagley, the 14th of September, 1751, aged sixty-six years, and was interred by the remains of his wife (who died the 10th of April, 1748, aged fifty-nine years) in the vault at Hagley, to whose memories an elegant monument is erected in the chancel, with the following inscriptions:

To the Memory of Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, Bart.
Whose sound judgment, inflexible integrity and universal candour,
Recommended him to the Esteem of all Parties.
He was knight of the shire for the county of Worcester in three successive Parliaments,
And one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty fourteen Years,
Where he behaved with Impartiality, Prudence and Honour:
But his ill Health obliging him to withdraw from Business,
He resigned that employment
And lived retired
In the continual Exercise of all the Virtues
Which can enoble a private Life,
Hospitality, Charity, unbounded Benevolence,
But more especially of that most difficult and truly heroical Virtue,
Fortitude in bearing violent Pain,
With which it pleased God to try him in an extraordinary Manner,
And which instead of diminishing the Vigour of his Mind
Gave it additional Strength.
He felt every public and private Calamity,
More than the Intenseness of his own Sufferings,
Which he seem'd to forget,
While he was meditating the Relief
Or advancing the Felicity of others.
To the great Author of all Good his Heart overflow'd with Gratitude,
And his Tongue with Praise,
Even amidst the severest Agonies,

[f] Coffin Plate.

Especially for that divine Grace
Which enabled him to support them,
And for that unimpair'd Understanding
Of which he made the noblest use to his last Moments,
Dying as he had lived,
With unaffected Greatness of Mind,
With modest Dignity,
With calm Resignation,
And humble but confident Hopes in the Mercy of God,
Through the Merits of JESUS CHRIST his Redeemer,
Sept. the 14. Ann. Dom. 1751,
In the 66. Year of his Age.

In the same Vault lies interr'd
The Body of Dame CHRISTIAN,
The Wife of Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, Bart.
Daughter of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart.
Of Stow in the County of Bucks,
A Lady of excellent Piety,
And of a most gentle
And sweet Disposition,
By whom he had twelve Children,
Six Sons and six Daughters.
She was born the 11 of June 1688,
Was married in the Year 1708,
And died, beloved and mourned
By her Family, by her Neighbours,
And by the Poor, Apr. 10, 1748.
To both his most dear
And most honour'd Parents
Sir GEORGE LYTTELTON, Bart.
Raised and inscribed this Stone.

GEORGE, FIRST LORD LYTTELTON, the eldest son and heir to Sir Thomas, sat in several parliaments for the borough of Okehampton in Devon. Anno 1737, he was appointed principal secretary to the Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty; and in 1744, one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury, which resigning in 1754, he was made cofferer to his Majesty's household, and privy-counsellor. Having resigned the office of cofferer, in December, 1755, he was appointed CHANCELLOR and UNDER

TREASURER of his Majesty's Court of EXCHEQUER; and by letters patent, dated the 19th of November, 1757, 31 Geo. II. was created a *Peer of Great Britain*, by the style and title of LORD LYTTELTON, *Baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester.*

He married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh in com. Devon, Esq. by Lucy, his second wife, the daughter of Matthew, Lord Aylmer; and had one son,

Thomas, the second peer, and two daughters;

Lucy, married on the 10th of May, 1767, at St. James's church in Westminster, to the Right Hon. Arthur, Viscount Valentia, of the kingdom of Ireland, now Earl of Mountnorris.

And Mary, who died an infant.

This Lady died the 19th of January, 1746-7, and was buried at Over Arley; but a very elegant monument is erected to her memory in the chancel of the church at Hagley, containing the following inscriptions:

To the
Memory of LUCY LYTTELTON,
Daughter of HUGH FORTESCUE, of Filleigh
In the County of Devon, Esq.
Father to the present Earl of Clinton:
By LUCY his Wife,
The Daughter of MATTHEW Lord AYLMER,
Who departed this Life the 19th of Jan. 1746-7,
Aged twenty-nine,
Having employed the short Term assigned to her here
In the uniform Practice of Religion and Virtue.

Made to engage all Hearts and charm all eyes;
Though meek, magnanimous; though witty, wise;
Polite, as all her Life in Courts had been;
Yet good, as she the World had never seen;
The noble Fire of an exalted Mind
With gentlest female Tenderness combined,
Her Speech was the melodious Voice of Love,
Her Song the warbling of the vernal Grove,
Her Eloquence was sweeter than her Song,
Soft as her Heart, and as her Reason strong.
Her Form each Beauty of her Mind exprest,
Her Mind was Virtue by the Graces drest.

M. S.
LUCIÆ LYTTELTON
Ex antiquissimorum Fortescutorum genere ortæ;
Quæ annos nata viginti novem,
Formæ eximiæ, indolis optimæ, ingenii maximi,
Omnibus bonis artibus, literisque humanioribus,
Supra ætatem & sexum exculti,
Sine superbiâ laude florens,
Morte immaturâ
Vitam piè, pudicè, sanctè actam
In tertio puerperio clausit,
Decimo nono die Januarii,
Anno Domini 1746-7.
Fleta etiam ab ignotis.
Uxori dilectissimo
Quinquennio felicissimo conjugii nondum absoluto
Immensi amoris ac desiderii hoc qualecunque monumentum
Posuit GEORGIUS LYTTELTON,
Adhuc, eheu! superstes,
At in eodem sepulchro ipse olim sepeliendus,
Et per Jesum Christum Salvatorem suum,
Ad vitæ melioris diuturniora guadia
Lacrymis in æternum abstersis,
Se cum illâ resurrecturum confidens.

Lord Lyttelton married to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Rich, Bart. by whom he had no issue. She died September 17th, 1795.

His Lordship, who was also one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, departed this life at Hagley, on August 22d, 1773. The physician who attended his Lordship in his last illness, has given the following account thereof, in a letter[f] dated August 28th: "On Sunday evening the symptoms of his Lordship's disorder, which for a week past had alarmed us, put on a fatal appearance, and his Lordship believed himself to be a dying man. From this time he suffered by restlessness rather than pain; and though his nerves were apparently much fluttered, his mental faculties never seemed stronger when he was thoroughly awake.

"His Lordship's bilious and hepatic complaints seemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event; his long want of sleep,

[f] Addressed to Mrs. Montagu.

whether the consequence of the irritation in the bowels, or which is more probable, of causes of a different kind, accounts for his loss of strength, and for his death very sufficiently.

"Though his Lordship wished his approaching dissolution not to be lingering, he waited for it with resignation. He said, it is a folly, a keeping me in misery now to attempt to prolong life; yet he was easily persuaded for the satisfaction of others, to do or take any thing thought proper for him. On Saturday he had been remarkably better, and we were not without some hopes of his recovery.

"On Sunday, about eleven in the forenoon, his Lordship sent for me, and said he felt a great hurry, and wished to have a little conversation with me in order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountains of that heart, from whence goodness had so long flowed as from a copious spring. Doctor, said he, you shall be my confessor; when I first set out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to shake my belief in the Christian religion. I saw difficulties which staggered me; but I kept my mind open to conviction. The evidences and doctrines of Christianity, studied with attention, made me a most firm and persuaded believer of the Christian religion. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the ground of my future hopes. I have erred and sinned; but have repented, and never indulged any vicious habit. In politics and public life, I have made public good the rule of my conduct. I never gave counsels which I did not at that time think best. I have seen that I was sometimes in the wrong, but did not err designedly. I have endeavoured in private life to do all the good in my power, and never for a moment could indulge malicious or unjust designs upon any person whatsoever.

"At another time, he said, I must leave my soul in the same state it was in before this illness; I find this a very inconvenient time for solicitude about any thing.

"On the evening when the symptoms of death came on, he said, I shall die; but it will not be your fault. When Lord and Lady Valentia came to see his Lordship, he gave them his solemn benediction, and said, be good, be virtuous, my Lord, you must come to this. Thus he continued giving his dying benedictions to all around him. On Monday morning, a lucid interval gave some small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he continued dying, but with very little uneasiness, till Tuesday morning, August 22d, when between seven and eight o'clock he expired, almost without a groan."

His Lordship was buried at Hagley, and the following inscription is cut on the side of his Lady's monument:

This unadorned stone, was placed here,
By the particular desire and
Express directions of the late Right Honourable
George Lord Lyttelton,
Who died August 22d, 1773, aged 64.

"I remember," says Mrs. Montagu in a letter to Lord Kaims, "Sir William Temple says, in one of his Essays, that when he recollects how many excellent men and amiable women of his acquaintance have died before him, he is ashamed to be alive. With much more reason than Sir William Temple, whose merit I dare say was equal at least to that of any of the friends he survived, I feel this very strongly. I have lived in the most intimate connexion with some persons of the highest character in this age; they are gone, and I remain: all that adorned me is taken away, and only a cypress wreath remains. I used to borrow some lustre from them, but now I seem respectable (even in my own eyes) only as the mourner of departed merit. I agree with your Lordship, that I ought not to lament the death of Lord Lyttelton on his account. His virtue could not have been more perfect in this mortal state, nor his character greater than it is with all those whose praise could be an object to a wise and worthy man. He now receives the full reward of those virtues, which here, though they gave him a tranquil cheerfulness amidst many vexations, and the sufferings of sickness, yet could not bring a perfect calm to the wounds his paternal affection suffered. When I consider how unhappy his former, how blessed his present condition, I am ashamed to lament him. The world has lost the best example, modest merit the most zealous protector, mankind its gentlest friend. My loss is unspeakable; but as the friendship of so excellent a man is the best gift of God, and I am sensible I was never deserving of so great a blessing, I ought rather to offer thanks it was bestowed, than repine it was taken away; and only to beg, that by the remembrance of his precepts and example, I may derive the same helps to doing my duty in all relations of life, and social engagements, as I did from his advice. But virtue never speaks with such persuasion as when she borrows the accents of a friend. Moreover, my time in this world will probably be very short, and if it were long, I could not forget to admire so

admirable a pattern of goodness—I ever am, my lord, &c. &c. *Elizabeth Montagu.*"

"On this occasion," says Mrs. Elizabeth Carter,[g] "I trust our excellent friend is rejoicing in his escape from the sufferings of a probationary life. It would be absolutely selfish to wish him back to a world where his trials derived their most painful acuteness from the sensibility of his virtue." "You say Lord Lyttelton 'became a christian[h] from philosophical enquiry.' But upon that enquiry he entered with a mind undisturbed by passion, and unbiassed by prejudice; and, consequently, with a heart full of virtuous dispositions. Had his head been ever so speculative and philosophical; with the pride, and malevolence, and dissoluteness of Bolingbroke, or the pert paradoxical vanity of Hume, with all his enquiries he had remained an unbeliever."

He was succeeded by his son, THOMAS, SECOND LORD LYTTELTON, born January 30th, 1744, "a man of a very different character.

"With great abilities, generally very ill applied; with a strong sense of religion, which he never suffered to influence his conduct, his days were mostly passed in splendid misery; and in the painful change of the most extravagant gaiety, and the deepest despair. The delight, when he pleased, of the first and most select societies, he chose to pass his time, for the most part, with the most profligate and abandoned of both sexes. Solitude was to him the most insupportable torment, and to banish reflection, he flew to company whom he despised and ridiculed. His conduct was a subject of bitter regret both to his father and all his friends."[i]

His Lordship married at Hales Owen in Staffordshire, on June 26th, 1772, Apphia, second daughter of Broome Witts, late of Cheping Norton in Oxfordshire, Esq. and relict of Joseph Peach, late governor of Calcutta in the East Indies.

His Lordship was chief justice in Eyre of his Majesty's forests north of Trent, and high steward of Bewdley. His Lordship died at his seat at Pitt-place, Epsom, November 27th, 1779, s. p. whereby the English Peerage became extinct.

WILLIAM HENRY, *re-created* LORD LYTTELTON, sixth son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, was twice chosen member of parliament for

g See Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Carter, 8vo. vol. i. p. 430.

h How sincere he was in that conviction, may be learnt from all his works, especially that excellent one "On the conversion of St. Paul."

i Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Carter, 8vo.

Bewdley in Worcestershire, viz. in November, 1748, on the decease of William Bowles, Esq.; and at the next general election in 1754.

In January, 1755, he was appointed governor of South Carolina; which resigning in 1760, he was constituted governor of the island of Jamaica; and returning to England in July, 1766, he was on the 10th of October following, appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal.

On July 21st, 1776, he was advanced to the dignity of a *Baron of Ireland*, by the title of *Baron Westcote, of Baltimore in the county of Longford.*

On August 13th, 1794, his Lordship was advanced to the British Peerage by the title of LORD LYTTELTON, *Baron of Frankley in the county of Worcester.*

His Lordship married, in June, 1761, Mary, daughter and coheiress of James Macartney, Esq. of Longford in Ireland, by whom (who died in 1765) he had

Hester, born in Jamaica, March 17th, 1762, married, August 20th, 1783, to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, Wilts, (and has issue Henry-Richard).

And two sons,

First, George-Fulke, born October 27th, 1763.

Second, Charles-Adam, born December 28th, 1764, bred to the sea, and, being a lieutenant of the Robuste ship of war, was killed near the capes of Virginia, in an engagement, March 16th, 1781.

His Lordship married, secondly, February 13th, 1774, Caroline, daughter of John Bristow, Esq. late of Quiddenham in Norfolk, by whom he had issue,

Caroline-Anne, born November 10th, 1774, married, May 4th, 1809, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Anthony in Cornwall.

Edward-Henry, born December 4th, 1775; died June 15th, 1778.

William, born November 10th, 1776; died October 27th, 1777.

John, born September 29th, 1779; died February 10th, 1790.

Meriel, born November 7th, 1780; died March 13th, 1781.

William-Henry, born April 3d, 1782, now M. P. for Worcestershire.

His Lordship dying September 14th, 1808, was succeeded by his eldest son

GEORGE-FULKE, FOURTH LORD LYTTELTON.

His Lordship was born October 27th, 1762.

*Titles.* George-Fulke Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley.

*Creations.* Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, August 13th, 1794; and Baron Westcote in Ireland, July 21st, 1776.

*Arms.* Argent, a cheveron, between three escallops, sable.[i]

*Crest.* On a wreath, a Moor's head in profile, couped proper, with a wreath about the head, argent and sable. N. B. This was truly the crest of Westcote; that of Lyttleton, borne by Thomas de Luttelton, grandfather to the judge (temp. Hen. IV.) being a greyhound's head, collared.

*Supporters.* Two tritons, or mermen, with tridents, all proper.

*Motto.* UNG DIEU, UNG ROY.

*Chief Seats.* Hagley-Hall, in Worcestershire (Frankley-House, the more ancient seat of the family, being burnt in the last civil war).

i In the Vis. of Salop, C. 20, Heralds Office, there is an achievement consisting of 84 coats, which this family had a right to quarter, anno 1624, viz. France and England quarterly within a bordure gobone (for Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) as maternally descended from John of Gaunt, son to King Edward III. Also Somery, Beauchamp, Talbot, Berkeley, Paston, D'Abitot, Lisle, Clare, Holland, Nevil, Grey, and other noble families.

## ELLIS, LORD MENDIP.

*(VISCOUNT CLIFDEN IN IRELAND.)*

THE first person on whom this peerage was conferred was the maternal uncle of the present peer's father, viz.

The late Right Hon. WELBORE ELLIS, who was created BARON OF MENDIP, *in the county of Somerset*, on August 13th, 1794, with a collateral remainder to the issue male of the body of his sister Anne, wife of Henry Agar, Esq. of Gowran, in Ireland.

This venerable peer was a younger son of the Rt. Rev. Dr. WELBORE ELLIS, *Bishop of Meath* in Ireland, from 1731 to 1733, by Diana, daughter of Sir John Briscoe, by Lady Anne Knollys, daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

He was born in 1704, and admitted on the foundation of Westminster school, at the age of fourteen, in 1728; whence he was elected in 1732 to a studentship in Christ church, Oxford. Here he took the degrees of A. B. and A. M.

Soon after quitting the University he came into parliament; and in 1749, was appointed a *Lord of the Admiralty* under Mr. Pelham's administration.

In 1755, he resigned his seat at the admiralty; and became a vice-treasurer of Ireland, which he enjoyed till December, 1762.

In 1763, he was appointed SECRETARY AT WAR, on Mr. George Grenville's appointment to be first lord of the Treasury. He retained this office till the fall of Mr. Grenville's ministry in 1765, when he was re-instated a vice-treasurer of Ireland: but this he only retained till October in the following year.

When Lord North became Premier, in 1770, Mr. Ellis was again appointed a vice-treasurer of Ireland.

He retained this place till 1777, when he was made TREASURER OF THE NAVY.

In February, 1782, he accepted the office of SECRETARY OF STATE for the colonies; but the fall of the Administration quickly afterwards gave him but a short possession of this office; and he never afterwards filled any political situation.

When Mr. Pitt came into power, in December 1783, Mr. Ellis followed the fortune of his friends; and at this period, after an active political life of forty-four years, he saw himself for the first time in opposition.

He continued steadily to support the measures of this party, till the schism, which took place in 1793 on the subject of the French Revolution and the late war; when Mr. Ellis, whose principles and disposition equally led him to disapprove of the French rulers, joined with the Duke of Portland and Mr. Burke in giving countenance to the system of Administration. He was however now too far advanced in years to take an active part in the politics of the day; and on the introduction of the Duke of Portland into the cabinet, he was, with many others of his Grace's friends, created *a Peer* of the realm, by patent dated August 13th, 1794, by the title of LORD MENDIP, as aforesaid.

From this time his Lordship led a life of learned ease and dignified retirement, contenting himself with the society of his private friends, and reaping the fruits of a good education, and a well-spent life. He was of an active and diligent turn of mind; a correct and accurate, though not an eloquent, speaker in parliament; and, notwithstanding his connection with so many administrations, and his long familiarity of office, of spotless integrity. It was his principle in general to support the measures of government; but his political opinions were ever consistent, and his political attachments were firm and unshaken.

His Lordship was an excellent classical scholar; and on every subject a well-informed man; and the library which he left behind is said to have been one of the most numerous and valuable private collections in the kingdom. [a]

His Lordship married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stanhope, K. B. who died August 1st, 1761, without issue. In right of her he enjoyed Pope's villa at Twickenham; which was bought by Sir William after Pope's death, 1744.

[a] From his character in Gent. Mag. vol. lxxii. p. 187—188.

He married, secondly, a sister and heir of the late Right Hon. Hans Stanley; in right of whom he enjoyed, after Mr. Stanley's death, the beautiful seat at Poulton's in the New Forest, Hants. This Lady survived him.

His Lordship died at his house in Brook-street, Hanover-square, February 2d, 1802, æt. eighty-nine, without issue; on which the BARONY OF MENDIP descended to his great nephew Henry Welbore Agar, Viscount Clifden of Ireland.

## FAMILY OF AGAR.

This family derives its descent from

CHARLES AGAR, *of the city of York*, Esq. who married Ellis of the family of Blanchevillestown, in the county of Kilkenny; and by her was father of

JAMES Agar, of *Gowran* in the county of *Kilkenny*, Esq. who acquired a considerable estate, served in parliament for the borough of St. Canice, Kilkenny, died November 30th, 1733, aged sixty-three, and was interred at Gowran, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory. On January 10th, 1692, he married Susanna, daughter of John Alexander, Esq. by whom he had

James, and two other sons, who all died young.

He married, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wemys,[b] of Dane's fort, Knight, and had issue by her, who died

[b] Sir Patrick Wemys, Knt. a native of Scotland, was a captain-lieutenant to the Earl of Ormond in the army of King Charles I.; and November 22d, 1641, entered Drogheda with fifty horse for its defence. He married Mary, sister to Oliver Wheeler, of Grenan in the Queen's county, Esq. and dying in May 1661, was interred 31st of that month in St. Audven's church, Dublin, with his lady, who was interred there on the same day in the preceding year, having had issue, first, Sir James; second, Thomas, who left no issue; third, Morris, who had a son Francis; fourth, Sir Henry; and, fifth, Jonas. Sir JAMES Wemys, Knt. Feb. 5, 1665, married Judith, daughter of Sir William Usher, Knt. clerk of the council, and sister to Christopher Usher, Esq. by which Lady he had only two daughters, Elizabeth, and Judith. He made his will October 1st, 1672, proved November 18th following, and thereby appointed his brother Henry, and his nephew Francis, son of his deceased brother Morris, executors; bequeathed to his wife dame Judith 200*l.* a year, and after the payment of his debts, 50*l.* a year more, in augmentation of her jointure; to his daughter Elizabeth 2000*l.*; and to his daughter Mary 1500*l.* He devised his estate to his brother Henry and his heirs male; and his nephew Francis and his heirs male, by equal moieties to be divided between them, and in case of failure of each of their issue male, the other and his issue male to inherit; remainder to his right heirs. Sir HENRY Wemys of Dunfert, usually called Dane's-Fort in co. of Kilkenny, Knt. succeeded according to the will of his brother, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir

April 18th, 1771, aged one hundred and six, seven children, three of whom died young, and were buried at Gowran: the survivors were, two sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Henry, his heir.

Second, James, of *Ringwood* in county of Kilkenny, member of parliament for the borough of Gowran, who, July 6th, 1741, married Rebecca, only daughter of William, Lord Castle-Durrow, whose son Henry was created Viscount Ashbrook, and lost his life in 1769 in a duel with Henry Flood, Esq. having had issue James, who died in July, 1757; Henry Flower, also deceased; George, heir to his father; and Charles, born May 28th, 1755, Archdeacon of Emly; daughter Mary, baptized July 16th, 1743, married, August 30th, 1760, to Philip Savage, Esq. and is deceased; Ellis-Mayo also deceased; —— GEORGE, who succeeded at Ringwood, was born April 18th, 1754, and represented the borough of Callan in the county of Kilkenny in parliament 1789,

George Blundell, Knt. (from whom descended the Viscounts Blundell, a title now extinct) and had issue two sons and three daughters, viz first, Patrick, his heir; second, Cornet Henry, who died in October 1753, unmarried; daughter Mary, married to James Agar, of Gowran, Esq. as *in text*; Sarah (to Rev. Hartstonge Martin, of Kilkenny, by whom she had Elizabeth, who in 1748 married Christopher Robinson, Esq. one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, and by him, who died in January 1787, had a son, Christopher, in holy orders); and Elizabeth, married in May 1706, to Arthur Webb, of Webbsborough in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. who died September 18th, 1748. PATRICK Wemys, Esq. served many years in parliament for the county of Kilkenny; May 14th, 1702, married a daughter of Sir William Handcock, Knt. recorder of Dublin, and died in 1747, having issue by her, who died in 1740, three sons and seven daughters, viz HENRY, who served in parliament for the borough of Callan, and died suddenly in London, October 12th, 1750, unmarried; PATRICK, (heir to his brother, was made a captain of foot in April 1740, served in parliament for the county of Kilkenny; married, July 1st, 1750, to Catherine, daughter of Francis, twenty-first Lord Athenry, and died in 1762 without issue by his Lady, who remarried with —— Cullen, Esq. a captain in the army;) James, who succeeded at Danes-Fort; daughter Elizabeth, died in November 1744, unmarried; Mary, married to George Hartpole, of Shrule in Queen's County, Esq.; Jane, June 30th, 1748, to Benjamin Stratford, Esq. counsellor at Law; Sarah, in 1744, to George Mansergh, Esq. then an ensign of foot, who died in 1747, and she died in 1748; Hannah, in 1748, to Isaac Drury, of Dublin, Esq.; Alice; and Harriot who, June 6th, 1752, married James Staunton, of Galway, Esq. counsellor at law. JAMES Wemys, Esq third son of Patrick and at length his heir, was a lieutenant in the army, served in parliament for the borough of Callan in 1742, married Jane, daughter of Euseby Stratford, of Queen's county, Esq. elder brother to John, created Earl of Aldborough, and deceased in 1765, having issue by her one son and two daughters. (Prerog. Offic. Collections, and Lodge Edit. 1754, III. 307, n.)

and was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of *Lord Callan*, June 6th, 1790.

Daughter Ellis, created *Countess of Brandon*, 1758, and died without issue 1789; and

Mary, married in 1742 to James Smyth, Esq. younger son of Edward, lord bishop of Down; elected to parliament for the town of Antrim; and after collector of the port of Dublin, by whom she had issue Sir Skeffington Smith, Bart. &c.

Henry Agar, Esq. who succeeded at Gowran, served in parliament in 1731 for the borough of Gowran; May 29th, 1733, married *Anne, only daughter of Doctor Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath*, and died at Gowran November 18th, 1746, having issue by her, who was born August 26th, 1707, re-married with George Dunbar, Esq. and died April 14th, 1761, a daughter Diana and two sons, viz.

First, James, *advanced to the peerage.*

Second, Charles, who received a liberal education in the University of Oxford, entered into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to Hugh, late Duke of Northumberland, whilst L. L. of Ireland; whence he was promoted to the deanery of Kilmore; consecrated *Bishop of Cloyne* March 20th, 1778, and thence translated in 1779 to the *Archiepiscopal see of Cashel*, and hence *translated to Dublin* in 1801. He was also sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council. His Grace was created *Baron of Somerton* June 12th, 1795; *Viscount Somerton* December 21st, 1800; and *Earl of Normanton* in February, 1806, and died 1810. He married a daughter of William Benson, Esq. and hath issue, first, Henry Welbore, *second Earl of Normanton*, born Nov 12th, 1778; second, George-Charles, born August 1st, 1780, a lieutenant in the third foot-guards; third, James, born July 10th, 1781, in holy orders; fourth, Henry-William, born July 5th, 1784, died an infant; fifth, Frances-Anne, married, Dec. 14th, 1798, the late Thomas Ralph, Viscount Hawarden.

James, the *first Viscount Clifden*, was elected to parliament in 1761 for Kilkenny, and for which county he continued to serve till 1770.

He was appointed a commissioner of the revenue in 1770, which place he resigned, and by privy-seal at St. James's June 19th, 1776, and patent[c] at Dublin July 27th following, was advanced to the *peerage of Ireland*, and by the title of *Baron of*

[c] Rot. Ao. 16 Geo III. 3, p. f. R. 24

*Clifden* in the county of Kilkenny; he had his introduction to the house of peers October 14th, 1777.[d]

In 1780 he was created *Viscount Clifden*, with limitations to his issue male, for which honour the privy-seal bears date at St. James's December 18th that year, and the patent[e] at Dublin January 12th, 1781: his Lordship sat by this title in the house of lords October 9th, 1781,[f] was sworn of the privy-council, and July 19th, 1784, was appointed joint postmaster-general of Ireland, with the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby.

His Lordship married, March 20, 1760, Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, Esq. and widow of the Hon. Henry-Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry Earl of Shannon, and had issue by her (who died July 26th, 1802),

First, Henry-Welbore, the second Viscount.

Second, John-Ellis, born December 31st, 1763, in holy orders; married, March 11th, 1792, Harriet Flower, second daughter of William Viscount Ashbrook, and died January 3d, 1797.

Third, Charles-Bagnall, born August 13th, 1765, barrister at law; married, November 15th, 1804, Miss Hunt, of Lanydrick in Cornwall, and has issue a son born December 18th, 1805; and another son born in January, 1808.

Fourth, Emily-Anne, born December 5th, 1765.

His Lordship dying January 1st, 1789, æt. fifty-five, was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY-WELBORE, *second Viscount Clifden*, and now SECOND LORD MENDIP, in which last Barony he succeeded his great uncle, Welbore Lord Mendip, on February 2d, 1802, on whose death he also assumed the name of *Ellis*.

His Lordship was born January 22d, 1761; and married, March 10th, 1792, Lady Caroline Spencer, eldest daughter of George Duke of Marlborough; and has issue

A daughter born October 26th, 1794; and

A son, born July 14th, 1797.

*Titles.* Henry Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip, of Mendip in Somersetshire; Baron and Viscount Clifden of the county of Kilkenny.

*Creations.* Baron Mendip by patent August 13th, 1794; Baron of Clifden in the county of Kilkenny July 27th, 1776; and Viscount of the same January 12th, 1781.

[d] Lords Jour. V. 6. [e] Rot. Ac 21 Geo. III. 2, p. f. R. 5.
[f] Lords Jour. V 227.

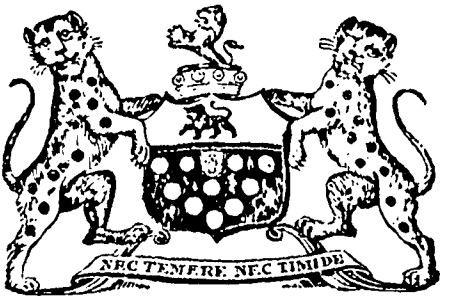
*Arms.* Or, on a cross sable, five crescents.

*Crest.* See the wood-cut.

*Supporters.* Two Greyhounds; the dexter semè of crescents; the sinister semè of crosslets crusely.

*Motto.* NON HÆC SINE NUMINE.

*Chief Seat.* Gowran, Ireland.




## BRIDGEMAN, LORD BRADFORD.

THIS family are descended from JOHN BRIDGEMAN, of Dean Magna in Gloucestershire, Esq. who married Johanna, daughter of William Clarke, of Dean Magna, by whom he had issue,

WILLIAM Bridgeman, of Dean Magna, Esq. who, by Mary, daughter of Richard Bryan, of Dean Parva, had a numerous issue.

Whereof EDWARD, a younger son, was seated in Devonshire.

"JOHN, his son, was born," says *Prince*, in his *Worthies of Devon*, "in the city of Exeter, not far from the palace gate there. His father was Edward Bridgeman, some time high-sheriff of that city and county for the year 1578.

"Having very good natural parts, and being observed to be well disposed towards books and learning, he was carefully kept at school, until he was thought fit to be transplanted thence to the university, which was done accordingly; and he became a member of Magdalen-college in Cambridge; after that, a fellow, and lastly, the master thereof.

"Having commenced master of arts at Cambridge, he was admitted, *ad eundem*, at Oxford, July 4th, 1600. After this, he proceeded doctor of divinity, which is the highest degree a scholar can receive, or the university bestow.

"Being now of noted learning, a pious life, and courteous deportment, he was admitted by King James I. into the number of his domestic chaplains, and became rector of Wigan in Lancashire, in 1615.

"Afterwards he was, by the same King, preferred to the BISHOPRICK OF CHESTER, raised by King Henry VIII. out of the ruins of the abbies and monasteries here in England. He was consecrated at the same time at Lambeth, with Doctor Howson, Bishop of Oxford, and Doctor Searchfield, Bishop of Bristol, viz. on the 9th of May, 1619. Which see being of no great yearly value, he was made, anno 1621, rector of Bangor also, which he held *in commendam*.

"For many years did this learned and pious divine continue the faithful and watchful bishop of this church. In that memorable year, 1641, when the unchristian rabble were encouraged, by no mean pretenders to Christianity, to bawl down protestant bishops, as they came in their barges to the parliament house at Westminster, this reverend prelate was then living; however, whether detained at home by age, or hindered by some other occasion, he was not present in the house, to join in the protestation made by his right reverend brethren, against the proceedings of that parliament. Hence he happily escaped that long and tedious imprisonment, unto which most of them, notwithstanding their great years, and their greater piety and learning, who subscribed it, were confined for eighteen weeks together.

"Such was this prelate's merit, that there is this honourable character of him transmitted to posterity, that he was as ingenious as brave; and a great patron of those gifts in others, he was the happy owner of in himself. He was thirty years *Bishop of Chester*, and every year maintained, more or less, hopeful young men in the university, and preferred good proficients out of it: by the same token, some, in those times, turned him out of his livings, whom he had raised into theirs. He was a good benefactor unto Chester, but a better, under God, to England, in his son, the late honourable Sir Orlando Bridgeman, some time lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; after that, master of the rolls; then lord keeper of the great seal of England, under King Charles II. who was a sufferer in his Majesty's cause, and a great honour to it. His moderation and equity being such, in dispensing the King's laws, that he seemed to carry a chancery in his breast in the Common Pleas; endearing, as well as opening the law to the people.

"This learned and holy prelate, Bishop Bridgeman, lived to enjoy the blessings of a good old age; for after the continuance of about thirty years (as was said before) bishop of the church of

Chester, he fell asleep in the Lord, at his palace at Chester aforesaid, near the year 1649. He lieth interred in his own church there.

"This holy prelate was famous in himself, but more famous in his son, Sir Orlando Bridgeman before-mentioned; a gentleman of great piety, as well as honour and integrity; and was the first Englishman King Charles II. advanced to the degree of a Baronet after his happy restoration."

During the time of the usurpation, the bishop fled to his son's seat at Moreton in Shropshire, his estate being sequestred some years before his death. Mr. Brown Willis, in his *Survey of Cathedrals*, gives this account of him:

"John Bridgeman, S. T. P. rector of Wigan and Bangor in the diocese of Chester, prebendary of Litchfield and Peterborough, became elected *Bishop of Chester*, March 15, 1618." In Prince's Worthies of Devonshire, is some account of his life, (which is before related) he being born at Exeter: though that author, and other writers, are all mistaken as to his death, anno 1648 or 1649, and buried at Chester; whereas he did not die till 1652, as A. Wood tells us; or rather, as I have lately been informed, till 1657 or 1658, when, departing this life at his son's house at Moreton, near Oswestre in Shropshire, he was buried at Kinnersley church, near Moreton aforesaid.

The bishop married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Helyar, canon of Exeter, and archdeacon of Barnstable, (of the ancient family of the Helyars of Somersetshire) and had issue five sons.

First, Sir Orlando, *hereafter mentioned.*

Second, Dove, a prebendary of the cathedral church of Chester, who married the daughter of ..... Bennet, of Cheshire, (she surviving him, afterwards married Dr. John Hacket, bishop of Litchfield) and had issue only one son, Charles Bridgeman, archdeacon of Richmond in Yorkshire, who died unmarried, 1678.

Third, Henry Bridgeman, dean of Chester, being so made, 1660: he was also parson of Bangor in Flintshire, and of Barrow in Cheshire, and made *Bishop of the Isle of Man*, 1671. He married two wives, first, Catherine, daughter of Robert Lever, of Lancashire, Gent. by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Greenhalgh, of Brundlesham in Lancashire, Esq.; his second wife I do not find: he died May, 1682.

Fourth, Sir James Bridgeman, Knight, who married Anne,

daughter of ..... Allen, of Cheshire, Gent. by whom he had James, who died unmarried; Frances, wife of William, Lord Howard, of Escrick; Magdalen, wife of William Wynde, Esq.; and Anne, unmarried, 1682.

Fifth, Richard Bridgeman, a merchant in Amsterdam in Holland, who married Catherine, daughter of Mr. Watson, an English merchant there, by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Dove, Esq. surveyor of the customs; and one son, William Bridgeman, of Westminster, Esq. some time secretary of the admiralty, and one of the clerks of the privy-council, who married Diana, daughter of Mr. Vernatti, an Italian gentleman, and had issue, Orlando Bridgeman, Esq; and Catherine, wife of Orlando Bridgeman, Esq. fourth son of Sir John, hereafter mentioned.

Sir ORLANDO Bridgeman, *first Baronet, eldest* son of the Bishop, was, for his great proficiency in the law, made attorney of the court of wards, temp: Car. I. also attorney to the Prince of Wales, (afterwards King Charles II.); and being greatly confided in by the royal martyr, was one of the commissioners deputed by him to treat with those of the parliament at Uxbridge; and as long as the city of Chester held out for the King, he encouraged and supported the loyalists with several sums of money; and gave several sums to purchase tithes where churches were not, as he thought, sufficiently endowed; and large sums to other charitable uses, and redeeming poor captives from slavery. Upon the restoration of King Charles II. as a farther reward for his merit, he was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer; then lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; and lastly, LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL *of England*, and created a *Baronet*.

Lord Clarendon speaks well of him during the civil wars. "The city of Chester," says he, "was firm to the King, by the virtue of the inhabitants, and interest of the bishop, and cathedral men; but especially by the reputation and dexterity of Mr. O. Bridgeman, son to the bishop, and a lawyer of very good estimation; who not only informed them of their duty, and encouraged them in it, but upon his credit and estate, both which were very good, supplied them with whatsoever was necessary for their defence; so that they were not put to be honest and expensive together." But this praise is qualified by the following passage: "The King confessed he was surprised with the carriage of some persons in the treaty of Uxbridge, from whom he had expected

another kind of behaviour, in matters of the church; and named Sir Orlando Bridgeman, upon whom, he said, he had always looked, being the son of a bishop, as so firm, that he could not be shaken; and, therefore, he was the more amazed to hear what condescensions he had been willing to have made, in what concerned religion; and pressed the chancellor to answer some questions he asked him about that transaction; to the particulars whereof he excused himself from answering, by the protestation they had all taken before the treaty, with his Majesty's approbation: though, indeed, himself had been very much surprised with the first discovery of that temper, in that gentleman, which he had never before suspected: and ever after said, that 'he was a man of excellent parts, and honestly inclined, and would choose much rather to do well than ill; but if it were not safe for him to be steady in those resolutions, he was so much given to find out expedients to satisfy unreasonable men, that he would at last be drawn to yield to any thing, he should be powerfully pressed to do."[a] In 1667, "the seals were given to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, then in great esteem, which he did not maintain long after his advancement. His study and practice lay so entirely in the common law, that he never seemed to apprehend what equity was: nor had he a head made for business, or for such a court. He was a man of great integrity, and very serious impressions of religion on his mind. He had been always on the side of the church: yet he had great tenderness for the nonconformists." In 1672, "lord keeper Bridgeman had lost all credit at court: so they were seeking an occasion to be rid of him, who had, indeed, lost all the reputation he had formerly acquired, by his being advanced to a post of which he was not capable. He refused to put the seal to the declaration for toleration, as judging it contrary to law. So he was dismissed, and the Earl of Shaftsbury was made lord chancellor."

He married, first, Judith, daughter and heir of John Kynaston, of Morton in Shropshire, Esq. (she died at Oxford, in the usurpation, and was buried in the university church.) By her he left issue only one son,

Sir John, his successor.

He married to his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dr.

[a] Clarendon's Life.

Saunders, provost of Oriel college in Oxford, (relict of George Cradock, of Carswell castle in Staffordshire, Esq.) by whom he had issue, two sons and one daughter.

Second, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who being possessed of Ridley in Cheshire, by purchase from the Egertons of that place, (a knightly branch of the Egertons, of Egerton) was created a *Baronet* 25 Car. II. which title is now extinct.

Third, Sir Francis Bridgeman, knighted by King Charles II. November 15th, 1673, who married Susanna, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Barker, of London, Knight, M. D. and died issueless.

Fourth, Charlotte, married to Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk castle in Denbighshire, Bart. by whom he left issue, only one daughter and heir, Charlotte, married to Edward, Earl of Warwick and Holland; and afterwards to the celebrated Joseph Addison.

Sir Orlando died, June 25th, 1674, aged sixty-six, at Teddington in Middlesex, and there lies buried.

Sir JOHN Bridgeman, *second Baronet*, the only son by the first venter, succeeded his father. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of George Cradock, of Carswell castle in Staffordshire, Esq. above-mentioned, by whom he had issue, five sons and seven daughters.

First, Orlando, the eldest; and Thomas, the youngest, both died very young.

Second, Sir John, his successor.

Third, George, who died unmarried; and,

Fourth, Orlando, who married Catherine, daughter of William Bridgeman, of Comb in Suffolk, Esq. and died without issue.

The daughters were, first, Mary, married to Robert Lloyd, of Aston in Shropshire, Esq.; second, Judith, married to Richard Corbet, of Morton-Corbet in Shropshire, Esq.; third, Elizabeth, married to Sowdly Eyton, of Eyton, on the Wildmores, in Shropshire, Esq.; fourth, Dorothy, married to Lisle Hacket, of Moxhull in Warwickshire, Esq.; fifth, Charlotte; sixth, Bridget; and seventh, Penelope.

He died at Castle-Bromwich, August 24th, 1710, æt. eighty, and was buried at Aston in Warwickshire.

Sir JOHN Bridgeman, *third Baronet*, his *second*, but eldest surviving son, married Ursula, daughter and sole heir of Roger

Matthews, of Blodwell in Shropshire, Esq. by whom he had issue, five sons and two daughters.

First, Sir Orlando, his successor.

Second, John, who died in his infancy.

Third, Roger; fourth, John; fifth, George, who died young.

The daughters were Ursula, married to Hugh Williams, Esq. and Judith.

Sir John died July 23d, 1747.

Sir ORLANDO Bridgeman, *fourth Baronet*, his eldest son and heir, succeeded him, and married Anne, daughter of *Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford.*

By this Lady, who died August 19th, 1752, he had issue,

First, John, who died young.

Second, Sir Henry, his successor.

Third, George, who died at Lisbon in December, 1767, unmarried.

Fourth, Mary, who died in her infancy; and,

Fifth, Diana, married John Sawbridge, Esq. of Ollantigh in Kent, and died without issue, January 21st, 1764.

He was chosen representative for the town of Shrewsbury, and dying July 25th, 1764, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir HENRY Bridgeman, *fifth Baronet*, FIRST LORD BRADFORD, born September 7th, 1725, who having sat many years in the parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire, was advanced to the British peerage on August 13th, 1794, by the title of LORD BRADFORD, *of Bradford in Shropshire.*

His Lordship married, July 12th, 1755, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Simpson, Esq. and by her (who died March 6th, 1806) had issue,

First, Henry-Simpson, born April 12th, 1757, who died July 26th, 1782; member of parliament for Wigan, com. Lan. 1780.

Second, Orlando, born January 24th, 1759, who died an infant.

Third, Orlando, the *present Lord.*

Fourth, John, born May 13th, 1763, who, in 1785, took the name and arms of *Simpson*, by act of parliament; married, first, June 3d, 1784, Henrietta-Frances, only daughter of Sir Thomas Worseley, Bart. by whom (who died August 2d, 1791) he had issue, first, Henry, born March 24th, 1785, who died June 7th,

1794; second, Henrietta-Elizabeth Charlotte, who died an infant, in July, 1786; third, Henrietta-Anne-Maria-Charlotte, born April 1788, niece and heir to the late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. married, August 11th, 1806, the Honourable Charles-Anderson Pel' am, eldest son of Lord Yarborough. He married, secondly, November 27th, 1793, Grace, daughter of Samuel Estwicke, Esq. He was elected member of parliament for Wenlock, 1794, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807.

Fifth, George, in holy orders, rector of Wigan in Lancashire, born August 11th, 1765; married, July 28th, 1792, Lucy-Isabella Boyle, daughter of Edmund, seventh Earl of Corke and Orrery (who died September 5th, 1801), by whom he has issue, first, Elizabeth-Isabella, born April 17th, 1793; second, Anne-Charlotte, born June 3d, 1794.

Sixth, Charlotte, born January 28th, 1761; married, May 15th, 1784, to Henry-Creswold Lewis, Esq. of Malvern-Hall, in Warwickshire, and died July 6th, 1802.

Seventh, Anne, born November 29th, 1757, and died December following.

Eighth, Elizabeth-Diana, born June 5th, 1764; married, February 10th, 1794, to George-William Gunning, Esq. only son of Sir Robert Gunning, Bart. Knight of the Bath; has issue a daughter, born May 12th, 1799, and a son, born September, 1800.

John and Orlando, both died infants.

His Lordship died in 1800, and was succeeded by his son, the present and second Peer,

Orlando Bridgeman, second Lord Bradford, and a Baronet: born March 19th, 1762. Married, May 29th, 1788, Lucy-Elizabeth Byng, daughter of George, Viscount Torrington, by whom he has issue,

First, George-Augustus-Frederick-Henry, born October 23d, 1789.

Second, Charles-Orlando.

Third, Lucy-Elizabeth; and,

Fourth, Orlando-Henry, died infants.

Fifth, Henry-Edmund, born September, 1797.

Sixth, a daughter, born September 14th, 1799.

His Lordship, while a commoner, sat in parliament for Wigan in Lancashire, 1784, 1790, 1796.

*Titles.* Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Bradford; and a Baronet.

*Creations.* Lord Bradford by patent, August 13th, 1794; and Baronet 1660.

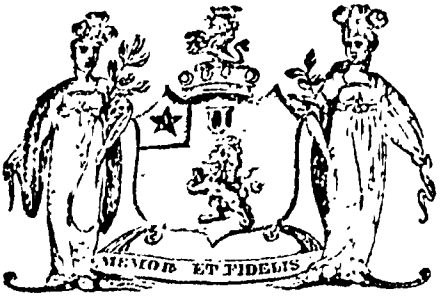
*Arms.* Sable, ten plates, 4, 3, 2, 1, and on a chief, argent, a lion passant, ermines.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a lion issuant, argent, holding a garland of laurels between his paws, or.

*Supporters.* Two leopards reguardant.

*Motto.* NEC TEMERE, NEC TIMIDE.

*Chief Seat.* Weston-Park, Staffordshire.




## PEACHEY, LORD SELSEY.

EDMUND PEACHEY, of Eartham in Sussex, said to be descended from the ancient family of Pechè of Kingsthorpe in Leicestershire, and Sheron-Hall in Derbyshire, was father of

EDWARD Peachey, who died in 1637, having been twice married, and left by Anne Beechee, his second wife, two daughters, Anne and Sarah; and three sons;

First, EDWARD, *eldest* son, died 1678, leaving two sons, and two daughters.

Second, William, *of whom presently.*

Third, John, was twice married, and died May 25th, 1693, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Faringdon, Knt.

WILLIAM, second son, of New-Grove in the parish of Petworth in Sussex, had a confirmation of his armorial bearings granted by Sir Edward Bysshe in 1663, as a branch of the Pechès of Leicestershire, and died in October 1685, having married Mary, daughter and coheir of..... Hall, Esq. of New-Grove in Petworth, by whom he had eight sons.

First, Sir Henry, *of whom presently.*

Second, Edward, died unmarried.

Third, William, an officer in the foot-guards, was slain at the battle of Almanza in Spain.

Fourth, Sir John, *of whom hereafter.*

Fifth, Bulstrode, assumed the name of KNIGHT, on his marriage, June 8th, 1725, with Elizabeth, relict of William Woodward Knight, Esq. of West-Dean in Sussex, who left no issue. He

was thrice elected M. P. for Midhurst in Sussex, and died in Dean-street, Soho, January 14th, 1735-6. He was buried at Chawton in Hampshire, having left his estates to his brother John.

Sixth, George Peachey.

Seventh, Charles Peachey, died in Persia.

Eighth, James Peachey, of Titleworth in Sussex, Esq. who having been formerly a governor in the service of the East India Company, was afterwards M. P. for Leominster in Herefordshire, and dying February 15th, 1771, was buried at Petworth.

Sir HENRY Peachey, *first Baronet*, *eldest* son and heir, represented the county of Sussex, in the parliament summoned to meet July 1708, and was elected member for Midhurst, in the same county, on the death of his brother Bulstrode; he married a daughter of ..... Garret, Esq. by whom he had a son, who died young; and a daughter, married to Gawen Harris Nash, of Petworth, Esq. (to whom she was first wife.)

Sir Henry was advanced to the dignity of a *Baronet*, 9 George II. with remainder, in case of failure of issue male, to John Peachey, of the city of London, Esq. brother of the said Henry, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue, to James Peachey, of Titleworth, in the county of Sussex, Esq. another brother of the said Sir Henry, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten.

Sir Henry dying August 23d, 1737, without issue male, was succeeded, according to the remainder in his patent, by his next surviving brother,

Sir JOHN Peachey, *second Baronet*, who succeeded his brother, Sir Henry, as representative in parliament for Midhurst. He married a daughter of ..... London, Esq. formerly principal gardener in ordinary to her Majesty Queen Anne, by whom he had two sons.

First, Sir John, his successor.

Second, Sir James, successor to his brother, *first peer*.

Also three daughters: Mary, married Michael Sures, of Tring-grove, in Hertfordshire, Esq. (who left her a widow, with one son and two daughters, October 31st, 1740) and Henrietta and Rebecca.

Sir John died, April 12th, 1744, and was succeeded by

Sir JOHN Peachey, *third Baronet*, his *eldest* son, who was chosen to represent the borough of Midhurst, on the death of his father. He married in August 1752, the only daughter of John

Meeres Fagg,[a] of Glenley in Sussex, Esq. and died at West-Dean in Sussex, June 30th, 1765, without issue, leaving his wife surviving, who resided principally at Tunbridge-Wells; and died within these few years.[b] He was succeeded in title by his brother.

Sir JAMES Peachey, *fourth Baronet*, and FIRST LORD SELSEY.

He was groom of the bed-chamber to his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, and was member in several parliaments for Seaford in Sussex.

In 1792, he succeeded the Earl of Cardigan as master of the robes to the King; and on August 13th, 1794, was elevated to the *Peerage*, by the title of LORD SELSEY, *of Selsey* in Sussex.

His Lordship married, August 19th, 1747, Lady Georgina Caroline Scott, daughter of Henry first Earl of Deloraine, by his second wife Mary, only daughter of Captain Charles Howard, and aunt of John, now Earl of Suffolk, and by her had issue,

First, John, *present peer*.

Second, Georgiana, married, April 1st, 1771, to the present Earl of Warwick and Brooke, and died April 1st, 1772.

His Lordship dying February 1st, 1808, was succeeded by his only son,

JOHN PEACHEY, SECOND BARON SELSEY, of Selsey, in Sussex, and a Baronet. Who was born March 10th, 1749; and married, January 19th, 1784, Hester-Elizabeth, daughter of George Jennings, Esq. of Newsells, in Herts, (by Lady Mary, aunt of the late Marquis of Clanricarde), by whom he has three sons and two daughters, viz.

First, James, born September 3d, 1785, late an ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards.

Second, Henry-John, a lieutenant in the royal navy, born September 4th, 1787.

Third, John-William, born December 10th, 1788.

Fourth, Caroline-Mary, born May 24th, 1790.

Fifth, Charlotte-Hester, born October 19th, 1792, and died March 3d, 1793.

His Lordship, while a commoner, represented St. Germains in parliament, 1776; and Shoreham, 1784, 1790.

[a] Son of Thomas Fagg, of Glenley in Westdean aforesaid, who was third son of Sir John Fagg, first Baronet.

[b] She left her own property principally to her relation the Rev. Sir John Fagg, Bart. rector of Chartham in Kent.

*Title.* John Peachey, Lord Selsey, of Selsey in Sussex; and a Baronet.

*Creations.* Lord Selsey by patent, August 13th, 1794; and Baronet 9 Geo. II.

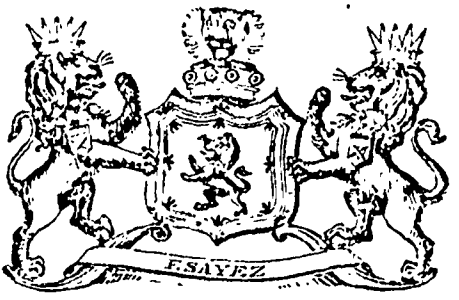
*Arms.* Azure, a lion, rampant, double queued, ermine; on a canton, or, a mullet, pierced, Gules.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a demi-lion, as in the arms, holding in his dexter paw a sword, erect, argent, pomeled and hilted, or.

*Supporters.* See the wood-cut.

*Motto.* NE QUISQUAM SERVIAT ENSES.

*Chief Seat.* At Grove-house, near Petworth in Sussex.




## DUNDAS, LORD DUNDAS.

For the earlier part of his Lordship's pedigree, the reader is referred to the article of Viscount Melville, in vol. vi. of this work.

James Dundas, the eldest son, of James Dundas, by *Christian Stewart*, was returned heir to his father, in sundry lands, in 1431, and 1437. He was witness to King James the Second's charter of confirmation, in favour of the priory of the Charter-house, called *Domus Virtutis*, at Perth, anno 1439. In that King's minority, he was one of the privy-council, with the governor, Sir Alexander Livingston, his father-in-law. He granted a charter of confirmation to the Carmelite Friars, at Queen's-ferry, of sundry acres, in which he obliged them to pray for himself, Euphan, his wife, and their children, &c. dated 1440.

William, Earl of Douglas, having prevailed at court, Sir Alexander Livingstone, the King's governor, his family, with his sons-in-law, James Dundas, and Robert Bruce, were prosecuted, condemned, and imprisoned, and the lands of Dundas [a] were, by parliament, 1449, given to William, Earl of Douglas, their prosecutor, by a charter, February 10th, 1449. This Earl Douglas being cut off by the King's own hand, at Stirling, February 13th,

a Nisbet says, that these lands of Dundas, not being restored to Sir James the heir, but afterwards granted to Archibald Douglas of Liston, Archibald assumed the designation of *Dundas of that Ilk* ever afterwards; and Sir James being dispossessed of them, he and his descendants laid aside that designation, and used only that of *Fingask*.

1452, the King granted a pardon, dated August 27th, 1452, *Alexandro Livingstone, de Callender, Militi, & quondam Jacobo de Dundas de eodem, ex nostris benevolentia, favore et gratia speciale;* and which was, soon after, confirmed in the amplest manner, in parliament.

James Dundas dying (during his confinement in Dunbarton castle) in 1451, the *Barony of Fingask*, the freehold estate of this family, remained in the King's hands from the forfeiture in 1449, until the heir of James succeeded, after his pardon, in 1452.

James Dundas married Euphan, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingston, of Callender, by whom he had,

First, Elizabeth, married to Sir David Gutherie, lord treasurer to King James III.

Second, Margaret, married to Alexander Cockburn, of Langton.

Also one son, ALEXANDER [b] Dundas, of Fingask.

By indenture, dated June 21st, 1455, Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, of Aberdagy, with Alexander Dundas, of Fingask, became bound in security to William, Earl of Errol, to keep him unhurt and skaithed, in the payment of 200*l.* to William of Murray, of Tillibardine, for the marriage right of Blair, of Balthywick.

In a solemn submission, dated July 24th, 1466, between the abbots of Scone and Cupar, the arbiters are, *Dominus Henricus Douglas, de Lochleven; Joannes de Moncrief de eodem*; *Alexander de Dundas, Baro de Fingask, &c.* their seals are appended, one of which is *a lion rampant*, and around the legend is, *Sigillum Alexandri de Dundas, Baro de Fingask.*

Alexander de Dundas, Baron of Fingask, was, with four of his sons, killed at the fatal battle of Flodden, anno 1513, having married Isabel, daughter to Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, by whom he left issue, Alexander, his heir, and Adam de Dundas, of Oxmure; and several other sons, some of whom were slain with him at Flodden: also one daughter, Margaret, married to ..... Law, of Lawbridge in Galloway.

ALEXANDER, his son, succeeded to the barony of Fingask, and procured a charter of confirmation from King James V. of the lands of Coates, in the lordship of Elcho.

[b] Nisbet mentions also another son, Duncan Dundas, lion king at arms, and several times ambassador to England.

By Elizabeth Bruce, his wife, daughter of Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, and sister to the ancestors of the Earl of Elgin, he had issue three sons and two daughters.

First, Archibald, his heir.

Second, Robert; and,

Third, Thomas, of Findhorn.

Margaret, his eldest daughter, married William Kerr, of Ancram; their son was created Earl of Ancram, and his son Marquis of Lothian. She married, after her husband's death, Sir George Douglas, of Mordington, by whom she had Sir George Douglas, who died while ambassador at Denmark; and one daughter, Martha, who was married to Sir James Lockhart, of Lee, by whom there were three sons, and one daughter; Sir William Lockhart, of Lee, ambassador to France, 1650; Sir George Lockhart, of Carnwath, and Sir John Lockhart, of Castle-hill; and Anne, married to George Lockhart, of Torbreicks, whose heir was mother to William, Earl of Aberdeen.

Nicholas Dundas, second daughter of Alexander, married Alexander Colville, lord commendator of Culross, ancestor to the present Lord Colville, of Culross; their eldest daughter, Grizel, married to Sir John Preston, of Valley-field; their second daughter, Jean, married Robert Bruce, of Blair-hall.

Alexander Dundas was killed at the battle of Pinky, September 10th, 1547, and was succeeded by his son

ARCHIBALD, at Perth, January 10th, 1548; William, Lord Ruthven, being then sheriff.

This Archibald was in high esteem with King James the sixth, as a person of singular worth and merit. His Majesty, in a letter to Alexander Blair, of Blathiock, concerning the affairs in Perthshire, recommended him to consult and advise with this Archibald Dundas, of Fingask, as a person in whom he entirely confided; dated September 23d, 1579.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Colville, of Cliesh, ancestor to Lord Colville, of Ochiltree; by her he had three sons;

First, WILLIAM, who, anno 1582, married Margaret, eldest daughter and heir of Sir David Carnegi, of Clouthie, and Elizabeth Ramsay: by the contract of marriage, the baronies of Fingask, Cluthie and Leuchars, are provided to the heirs male, conform to the old infeftments; but there being no issue, he was succeeded by,

Second, ARCHIBALD Dundas, his brother, in the estate of Fingask, who was returned heir to his father, Archibald, at Perth, February 8th, 1606, William, Master of Tullibardine, being then sheriff. He got a charter of confirmation of the barony of Fingask, on his own resignation, in favour of his heirs male, dated 1609, from King James the VIth.

He married Jean, daughter to Sir David Carnegie, father to the Earls of Southesk and Northesk, by his second wife, Euphan, daughter to Sir David Wemyss, by whom he had his son and heir,

Sir John Dundas, and a daughter, Nicholas, married to Fairlie, of Braid, an ancient family in Mid Lothian.

He married, secondly, Giles, daughter to Lawrence Mercer, of Aldie, by whom he had,

Second, Lawrence Dundas, professor of Humanity, in the university of Edinburgh.

This Archibald died 1624.

Sir JOHN Dundas succeeded his father in the barony of Fingask, anno 1624. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles I. at Dunfermline, anno 1633. His loyalty to his sovereign, and his near relation by his mother to the great Marquis of Montrose, induced him to expose his life and fortune in the civil wars, having raised and maintained a troop of horse at his own expense, for his Majesty's service, by which he ruined his estate, which had so long been transmitted to him by a series of worthy ancestors.

He first married Anne, daughter of Sir William Moncrief, of that ilk, by whom he had no issue.

Secondly, Margaret, daughter of George Dundas, of Dundas, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Hamilton, of Innerwick, by whom he had his only son,

JOHN Dundas, who succeeded, anno 1670, and married Magdalen, daughter to Thomas, son of Allardice of that ilk, by Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Burnet, of Leys, by whom he had his only son,

THOMAS Dundas, who succeeded, anno 1724. He lived long respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens in Edinburgh; and having purchased a considerable estate in Stirlingshire, he got a charter under the great seal, erecting his lands into the barony of Fingask, anno 1730, and is returned in the Chancery grandson and heir to Sir John Dundas, of Fingask.

He died, anno 1762, having married Bethea, daughter to John Baillie, of Castlecarry in Stirlingshire, by whom he left two sons; Thomas; and Sir Laurence.

First, THOMAS, the *eldest* son, member of parliament for Orkney and Zetland, married, first, Anne, daughter of the Honourable James Graham, of Airth, judge of the high court of admiralty for Scotland, and by her had no issue. He married, secondly, in 1744, Lady Janet Maitland, daughter of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, by Elizabeth, daughter of James, Earl of Findlater, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had issue (which carries on the family of Fingask), first, Thomas; and, second, Charles, and four daughters; viz. THOMAS, was a general in the army, and married Eleanor-Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, eighth Earl of Home, and, dying at Guadaloupe, June 3d, 1794, left issue, one son, THOMAS, and six daughters, viz. Clementina; Janet; Eleanor; Primrose; Charlotte; Anne Wheatley; and Elizabeth Grey. CHARLES, second son, member of parliament for the county of Berks, married Miss Anne Wheatley, and has issue, Janet. Margaret-Bruce, married A. Gibson, Esq.; Berthia, married George Haldane, Esq.; Janet, married R. Deans, Esq.; and Mary, married James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq.

Second, Sir LAWRENCE Dundas, of Kerse, *first Baronet*, was member of parliament for the city of Edinburgh, 1768. In 1756,[c] he attended his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland from London, and had the charge of supplying all the troops in Scotland, during the Duke's command. In 1747, he was elected member of parliament for the towns of Linlithgow, &c.

In 1748, his Royal Highness ordered him to attend in Flanders, and appointed him *Commissary General* to the army under his command.

In 1759, he engaged in several large and extensive contracts, with the lords of his Majesty's treasury, for the service of the army in Germany, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, where he so prudently ordered the multiplicity of affairs under his direction, that he acquired the regard and esteem of the army, and a large fortune to his family.

After the war, his Majesty, in consideration of the many services he had been employed in for twenty years, was pleased, in

[c] He was in the woollen trade at Edinburgh, 1738-9. *See Gent. Mag.* 1805, p. 608.

November, 1762, to create him *a Baronet of Great Britain*, with remainder to his brother Thomas.

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, by Mary Balfour, daughter to Robert Lord Burleigh, by whom he had

Thomas Dundas, his son and heir; and dying September 21, 1781, was succeeded by his only son,

Sir THOMAS, *second Baronet*, now LORD DUNDAS, who was elevated to the *British Peerage*, by the title of LORD DUNDAS, *of Aske in Yorkshire*, August 13th, 1794.

He is also lord lieutenant and vice-admiral of Orkney and Shetland.

His Lordship married, May 24th, 1764, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, sister of William, Earl Fitzwilliam, and has issue, viz.

First, Lawrence, married to Miss Hale, daughter of General Hale, and has issue, Thomas and Charlotte, and a daughter, born July 2d, 1803. He was elected member of parliament for Richmond, 1790, 1796; and for York, 1802, 1806.

Second, Charles-Lawrence, late member of parliament for Richmond, 1802, 1806, 1807, died in February, 1810, having married Lady Caroline Beauclerk, sister to Aubrey, Duke of St. Albans, and had issue, of whom William, his youngest son, died June 24th, 1805.

Third, William, born in 1777, late in the army, died in 1796.

Fourth, George-Heneage-Lawrence, a captain in the royal navy. Member of parliament for Richmond, 1802.

Fifth, Thomas-Lawrence, in holy orders, rector of Harpole in Northamptonshire.

Sixth, Robert Lawrence, a major in the army, member of parliament for Malton.

Seventh, Margaret, married to Archibald Spears, Esq. and has issue.

Eighth, Charlotte, married, July 8th, 1806, Charles-William, Viscount Milton, only son of William, Earl Fitzwilliam.

Ninth, Frances-Laura, married, January 24th, 1805, Robert Chaloner, Esq. of Gisborough in Yorkshire.

Tenth, Mary, married, April 9th, 1808, the Rev. William Wharton.

Eleventh, Isabella.

While a commoner, his Lordship represented in parliament the county of Sterling, 1768, 1774, 1780, 1784, 1790.

*Title.* Thomas Dundas, Lord Dundas, and a Baronet.

*Creation.* Lord Dundas by patent, August 13th, 1794; and Baronet, November, 1762.

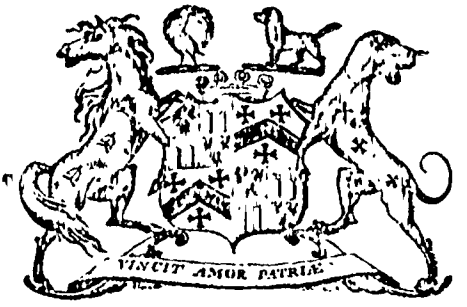
*Arms.* Argent, a lion rampant, gules.

*Crest.* A lion's head, full faced, looking over an oak bush, crowned with an antique ducal crown.

*Supporters.* Two lions crowned; each charged with a shield on the shoulder, of which the dexter contains the arms of Bruce, and the sinister the arms of .....

*Motto.* ESSAYEZ.

*Chief Seats.* Aske-hall, in Yorkshire; Kerse, in Sterlingshire; Clackmannan, and the Orkneys.




# PELHAM, LORD YARBOROUGH.

Sir William Pelham, *third son of Sir William Pelham, of Laughton in Sussex, ancestor to the* Earl of Chichester, (for whom see vol v.) by *Mary, his* second *wife, daughter to William Lord Sands of the Vine,* was one of the most famous men of his time, being from his youth in the service of his country; and having, by his courage and conduct, gained the reputation of an experienced martial officer, had the command of the pioneers in the army under the Duke of Norfolk, sent to the assistance of the Scots, against the French, in March 1560, the second year of Queen Elizabeth. Also on the forces approaching Leith, he was one of those appointed to confer with the Queen-regent at Edinburgh,[a] and when the town of Leith was invested, having the chief direction of the siege, caused a square fort to be built, called Mount-Pelham, with a bulwark at every corner, and twelve battering pieces planted at places convenient, to batter the south side of the town. This siege continued until a peace was concluded, and all the French, except sixteen left in Inch-Keith, were obliged to leave the kingdom. In September, 1562, embarking with Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, general of the army, sent to the assistance of the protestants in France, he was at the taking of Caen,[b] in Normandy, and in the year 1563,[c] was wounded in the defence of Newhaven, which endured a long siege, and held out till Queen Elizabeth expressed, with tears, the commiseration of the sad state they were reduced to, and by proclamation (wherein she commended the valour of her commanders and

a Stow's Annals, edit. 1614, p. 641.
b Ibid. p. 653. c Ibid. p. 654.

soldiers) declared, she would no longer expose her bravest men to the fury of two enemies, the plague and the sword. And thereupon[d] her Majesty gave orders to the Earl of Warwick to capitulate on honourable terms, who immediately sent Mr. Pelham to the Mareschal Montmorency, constable of France, to agree upon articles of surrender; and when they were signed, he was one of the four hostages for the performance of them.

After this he was sent into Ireland, and, for his services against the rebels, was knighted, 1579, by the lord deputy, Sir William Drury;[e] who deceasing September 30th, the same year, Sir William Pelham was by the council, on October 11th following, chosen *Justicier of Ireland*, with the authority[f] of lord deputy, until a lord deputy was created: and thereupon he knighted,[g] the same day, the lord chancellor Gerrard, and young Edward Fitton, son of Sir Edward Fitton, president of Connaught, who had performed great services against the rebels.

During the time of his government, he shewed an earnest application to business, and the affairs of the kingdom. He constrained the Baron[h] of Lixnaw to yield; besieged Carrigfoir in Kerry, (kept by Julio an Italian, with some Spaniards and Irish) which he took by storm, putting the Spaniards[i] to the sword, and with them, Julio himself, and hanging the Irish. But the Earl of Desmond, chief of the family of Fitzgerald, and who had been long in rebellion, gave him most trouble; for being assisted by many of the chief papists, he wrote to the lord justice, "That he, and his brethren, were entered into a league for the defence of the Catholic faith, under the protection of the Pope, and the King of Spain, and advised him to join with them." The lord justice smiled at his presumption, and by his vigilance, conduct, and courage, dispossessed that lord of all his castles; forcing him, and his followers, to lurk in places of secrecy. He continued *lord justice of Ireland*, until September 14th, 1580, when[k] he surrendered the sword to Arthur, Lord Grey, of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and then embarked for England.

Our historians give this character of him, "That in council he was wary and circumspect, was a strict observer of justice, and

[d] Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth in Hist. Eng. vol. ii. p. 392.
[e] Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 358. [f] Camden, ibid. p. 466.
[g] Cox, p. 359.
[h] Borlace's Account of the Reduction of Ireland, p. 134.
[i] Camden, p. 360 [k] Cox, p. 366.

by wholesome severities, kept those in awe that had not the will to be quiet,[l] sitting in person in the courts of justice, to see the laws duly executed; and he reconciled many differences, between some of the most potent families of the kingdom of Ireland, who had long contended one with another."

The Queen was so well satisfied with his services in Ireland, that she constituted him master of the ordnance,[m] and swore him of her privy-council: and in the year 1585, when the States Deputies had earnestly besought her Majesty to accept of the government of the United Provinces, and receive the people thereof, who were most unjustly oppressed, into her protection and perpetual vassalage, and her Majesty thereupon had appointed Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, general of her forces, Sir William Pelham was likewise[n] constituted FIELD-MARSHAL.

In 1586, having the command of the English horse, he[o] ranged all over Brabant, taking in several places, and performed many gallant acts, which are particularly related in *Stow's Annals*, from page 733, to 741. At the siege of Dowsborough he narrowly escaped with life, from the rebounding of a bullet, which hit him on the belly, pierced his buff jerkin and doublet, and wounded him. It was likewise owing to his particular conduct and courage, that Daventry was secured.

At length, after many signal services, he died at Flushing, on November 24th, 1587,[p] leaving

William, his son and heir, twenty years of age, on April 1st, preceding his death.

I find this character of him among the worthies of that age:[q] "Sir William Pelham had a strong memory, whereof he built his experience, there being no town, fort, or passage, either in Ireland or Holland, but he retained by that strong faculty, which was much his nature, more his art. Three things were observed in his converse, that his friends were either valiant, ingenious, or wise, being soldiers, scholars and statesmen; and four things he was very intent upon, during his government in Ireland; the priests, the pulpit, and the press; secondly, the nobility; thirdly, the ports; fourthly, the foreigners; which he pursued with such activity, that, during his government, the kingdom was in a better condition than it had been for sixty years before."

l Ibid. p. 360, & seq.
m Jekyl's Liber Baronett. MS.
n Stow, p 711
o Camden, p 511.
p Cole's Esc. lib iii. p. 231.
q State Worthies, p. 599, &c.

His last testament bears[r] date June 27th, 1586, being, as he mentions, commanded by the Queen to serve in the Low-countries. He wills his body to be buried in such place as shall seem good to his executors. He settles his lands in trust (according to letters patents, dated June 5th, the same year) on Roger Manners, Henry Bromley, Robert Dormer, and Thomas Pelham, Esquires: viz. "The scite of the priory of Newsted, with the rights and members thereof, in common line; his manor of Cadney and Howseham, called Belloews-manor in the said county; his manor called St. John's manor; as also his manor called Grace-Dieu manor, in Great-Lymber, or Little-Lymber, in the said county; his manors of Awdley, BROKELSBYE, the parsonage of Killingholme, two parts of the scite of the late monastery of Newsham, and two parts of the demesne lands there, with divers lands and rents in Halton, Killingholme, Ultebie, Hotofte, Kelebie, Nettleton, Habroughe, Rothewell, Croxton, Acrehouse, and Brokelsbye, in the said county of Lincoln. He bequeaths to dame Dorothy Pelham, his wife, all his goods and chattels whatsoever, remaining in his mansion at EYTHROP, or elsewhere in com. Bucks, as also her jointure according to covenants, bearing date the 10th day of September, in 18 Eliz. amounting to the yearly value of 800 marks, without lett of William Pelham, his son and heir; to whom he bequeaths all his goods, chattels, household stuff, plate and jewels, remaining at his house at NEWSTED. He bequeaths to his daughter, Anne Pelham, 2000*l.* to his son, Peregrine Pelham, and his heirs, two parts of his manor of Wickham, with the rights, &c. thereto belonging; and two parts of his lands lying in Acrehouse, Nettleton, Rothewell, Normanbie, Claxbie, Kelebie, and Croxton in the county of Lincoln. The residue of his goods, plate, jewels, and debts, he bequeaths to his son, William Pelham, that he may be the better able to discharge the legacy to his said daughter Anne. He appoints executors, his well beloved wife, dame Dorothy Pelham, and his said son, William Pelham, and desires his very good Lords, Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Lord Chancellor of England, and Sir William Cecil, Knt. Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, to be supervisors, hoping, by their good Lordships aid and furtherance, the same will be the better accomplished and performed; and in token of his good will, bequeaths one bason and ewer to each of

[r] Ex Regist. vocat. Rutland, Not. 72, qu. 12. in Cur. prærog. Cant.

them, of the value of 25 *l.* apiece, to be delivered, by his executors, within one year after his decease."

This Dame Dorothy, his second wife, was daughter of Anthony Catesby, of Whiston in com. Northamp.[a] and widow of Sir Robert Dormer, of Ascot, in the county of Bucks, Knt.; but by his first wife Eleanor, daughter to Henry Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland, he had

Sir WILLIAM, *his son and heir* before mentioned in his testament, who was knighted, and married Anne, eldest daughter to Charles, Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Sir William Pelham had issue by Anne Willoughby seven sons, and a daughter, viz.

First, Sir William, *of whom presently.*

Second, Charles Pelham, of Manton, who died January 24th, 1671, and was buried at Manton, leaving no issue by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Tyrwhit, of Stainfield, Bart. She died February 23d, 1657, and was buried at Manton.

Third, Henry Pelham, living 1642 and 1647.

Fourth, Herbert.

Fifth, Edmund, living 1642.

Sixth, Roger, living 1642 and 1647.

Seventh, Willoughby Pelham.

Sir WILLIAM Pelham, of *Brocklesby com. Lincoln*, eldest son, died August 1st, 1644. His will was dated July 23d, 1642, and proved February 16th, 1647-8. He married Frances daughter of Edward Conway, Viscount Conway, who died before 1642; and by whom he had five sons, and seven daughters: viz.

First, William Pelham, died young.

Second, EDWARD Pelham, of Brocklesby, Esq. æt. twenty-four, 1647, who died s. p. having married Diana, daughter of Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, which Lady was æt. sixteen, in 1647.

Third, William Pelham, killed at Newark in the civil wars.

Fourth, Charles, *of whom presently.*

Fifth, George, æt. twelve, 1642, died unmarried.

Sixth, Anne, married Sir George Wynne, of Nostell com. York, Bart.

Seventh, Frances, wife of Sir Matthew Appleyard, of Berstwick-Garth, com. York.

Eighth, Dorothy.

[a] Ex Stemmate.

Ninth, Eleanor, wife of ..... Alured, Esq.

Tenth, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Wynne, of Nostell, Bart.

Eleventh, Catherine, married, first, ..... Heslop, of Northumberland; and secondly, John Stanhope, of Grimston, com. York, Esq.

Twelfth, Margaret Pelham.

CHARLES Pelham, of Brocklesby, Esq. *fourth son*, was buried at Brocklesby February 17th, 1691, having had three wives, viz. first, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Hussey, of Dodington, com. Lincoln, Bart. by whom he had a son William, and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, who all died unmarried.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, of Halland, com. Sussex, who died s. p.

He married, thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Wharton, of Beverley, com. York, Esq. and sister and coheir to Sir Michael Wharton, Knt. She was buried at Brocklesby, February 26th, 1725. By her he had issue three sons and four daughters, viz.

First, Charles, *of whom presently*.

Second, Michael, baptised at Brocklesby March 25th, 1684, buried there May 12th, 1718.

Third, Henry, died an infant.

Fourth, Mary, married Francis Anderson, *of whom hereafter*.

Fifth, Frances, baptised at Brocklesby, May 3d, 1676, and died in June, 1703, having married Samuel Reynolds, Esq. by whom she had issue, first, a daughter, who died an infant; second, Charles Reynolds, Esq. who married at Broughton, com. Lincoln, on June 28th, 1719, his cousin Charlotte, daughter of Francis Anderson, by Mary Pelham, but died s. p.; third, Samuel Reynolds, living 1727.

Sixth, Susanna, baptised at Brocklesby, June 20th, 1675.

Seventh, Charlotte, baptised April 27th, 1678, and buried January 10th, 1697, at Brocklesby.

Eighth, Elizabeth, baptised September 1st, 1680, married John Stringer, of Sutton-upon-Lound, com. Notts, Esq. by whom she had a sole daughter and heir Anne, married to John Earl Fitzwilliam, and dying September 13th, 1726, was grandmother of the present Earl.

Ninth, Eleanor, baptised July 1st, 1681, buried January 18th, 1681.

Tenth, Catherine, baptised December 21st, 1682, buried February 1st, 1683.

Eleventh, Margaret, baptized May 20th, 1685, dated at Manby, February 24th, 1732.

CHARLES Pelham, of Brocklesby, Esq. *eldest* and only surviving son, married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir William Gore, of Horkstow com. Lincoln, Knt. and by her had several children, who all died infants. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Robert Vyner, of Gotby com. Lincoln, Esq. but died without surviving issue February 6th, 1763, æt. eighty-four, and was buried at Brocklesby. He left his estate to his great nephew Charles Anderson, Esq. who in compliance with his will, assumed the name of *Pelham*, and is now Lord Yarborough.

MARY Pelham, his sister, as above-mentioned (who was baptised at Brocklesby April 21st, 1677), married at Broughton com. Lincoln, on May 17th, 1708, Francis Anderson, of Manby in the parish of Broughton com. Lincoln, Esq. descended from the Andersons of Eyworth and Stratton in Bedfordshire.

## ANDERSON FAMILY.

This family is descended from THOMAS ANDERSON who came out of Scotland, lived in Northumberland, and afterwards came into Lincolnshire. He had two sons,

First, THOMAS Anderson, of Broughton and Casthrop com. Lincoln, who, by Helena, daughter of George Dallison, of Laxton, had issue, first, Roger, father of Robert, who was unmarried 1634, and William; second, Robert, of Casthrop, living 1634, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Earl of Stragglethorp, com. Lincoln, had Frances, daughter and heir, aged twelve in 1634; third, Edmond, of Thornholme com. Lincoln, living 1634, who by Frances, daughter of ..... Disney, of Thomby com. Lincoln, had Francis, aged thirteen in 1634, and William, aged eight in 1634; fourth, Sir William Anderson, Knt. living in Dublin 1634.

Second, Sir EDMUND Anderson, Knt. LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the Common Pleas, which high station he filled with honour for twenty-three years; his REPORTS being still of celebrity among lawyers. He first studied at Lincoln College, Oxford, and then at the Inner Temple, where by his industry he acquired great knowledge of his profession. In 19 Eliz. he was appointed a serjeant at law; and in 1582, was *Chief Justice* in the room of Sir James Dyer deceased. In 1583 he was knighted, and was

then esteemed a zealous promoter of the established discipline of the church of England. He died August 1st, 1605, æt. seventy-five, and was buried at Eyworth in Bedfordshire, having married Magdalen, daughter of Christopher Smith, Esq.: she died January 9th, 1622, and was buried at Eyworth. By her he had, besides two daughters, who died young, two sons and four daughters, viz.

First, EDMOND Anderson, Esq. died s. p. having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Inkpen, Esq.

Second, Sir Francis, *of whom presently.*

Third, William Anderson, of Broughton com. Lincoln, Esq. who had no issue by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Darnell, of Stichford com. Lincoln, Knight; but by his first wife, Joan, daughter of Thomas Essex, of Lamborne com. Berks, Esq. had Sir EDMOND Anderson, his heir, aged twenty-six years in 1634, who was created a *Baronet* December 11th, 1668; and by Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Wood, of Airfield com. York, left issue male, from whom descended Sir William Anderson, sixth Baronet, who died at Richmond in April, 1772.

Margaret, eldest surviving daughter, married Sir Thomas Monson, of Burton com. Lincoln, Bart. She died August 3d, 1630, and was buried at South Carlton, com. Lincoln.

Catherine, second daughter, married Sir George Booth, of Dunham-Massie, com. Chester, Knt.

Griselda, third daughter, married Sir John Sheffield, Knight, second son, and at length heir apparent, to Edmund Lord Sheffield, K. G. which Sir John was drowned in his father's lifetime, but left issue by the said Griselda, from whom were descended the Dukes of Buckinghamshire.

Elizabeth, fourth daughter, married Sir Hatton Fermor, of Easton-Neston com. Northampton, Knight.

Sir FRANCIS Anderson, of *Eyworth and Stratton com. Bedford,* Knight, second son and at length heir, married, first, Judith, third daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1598, and had issue by her two sons; viz.

First, EDMOND Anderson, Esq. of Eyworth and Stratton, who died April 4th, 1638, having married Alice, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Constable, of Dromanly com. York, Knight, by whom he had Dorothy, his sole daughter and heir, married to Sir John Cotton, of Connington com. Huntingdon, Bart.

Second, Stephen, *of whom presently.*

Sir Francis married, secondly, Audrey, eldest daughter of Sir John Boteler, of Hatfield-Woodhall, com. Hertford, Bart. afterwards created Lord Boteler, of Bramfield, who surviving him remarried Francis Leigh, Earl of Chichester, by whom she had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. By Sir Francis Anderson she had issue

Sir John Anderson, of St. Ives, com. Huntingdon, created a *Baronet* January 3d, 1628, who died without issue.

Also a daughter Mary, who died young.

Sir Francis died December 22d, 1616, and was buried at Eyworth.

STEPHEN Anderson, of Broughton and Eyworth, Esq. before mentioned, his *second* son, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, of Ombersley com. Worcester, Knight. She was buried at Eyworth, March 8th, 1656. By her he had issue five sons and seven daughters; viz.

First, Sir Stephen Anderson, Bart. *of whom presently.*

Second, Edward, died an infant.

Third, Francis, *of whom hereafter as ancestor to Lord Yarborough.*

Fourth, Edmond.

Fifth, Edwin.

Sixth, Catherine, died an infant.

Seventh, Penelope, married Sir William Glyn, of Bisseter com. Oxford, Bart.

Eighth, Mary, died young; ninth, Catherine; tenth, Elizabeth; eleventh, Frances, all died unmarried.

Twelfth, Judith, married John Lister, of Bawtry com. York, Esq.

Sir STEPHEN Anderson, *eldest* son, of *Eyworth*, was created a Baronet July 13th, 1664, and died January 9th, 1707, having had two wives: first, Mary, daughter of Sir John Glynn, Knight, serjeant at law. She died February 25th, 1667, and was buried at Eyworth, leaving an only daughter, Anne, married to Sir Willoughby Hickman, of Gainsborough com. Lincoln. Sir Stephen married, secondly, Judith, daughter of Sir John Lawrence, Knt. Lord Mayor of London 1665, by Dame Abigail, his first wife. She was buried in the family vault in the parish church of St. Helen's, London. By her he had issue three daughters and a son; viz. Abigail, who died unmarried 1733; Penelope, who died unmarried 1720; Catherine, who died unmarried, and was buried at Eyworth, April 17th, 1705; and Sir STEPHEN Anderson, of

Eyworth and Broughton aforesaid, *second Baronet*, who died October 21st, 1741, and was buried at Eyworth, having married Anne, only daughter of Sir Martin Lumley, of Bardfield com. Essex, Bart. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Jonathan Dawes, Knight, alderman of London. She died October 27th, 1719, and was buried at Eyworth. By her he had issue, first, Sir Stephen, of whom presently; second, Edmond, of Magdalen college, Cambridge, died unmarried in 1776, and was buried at Eyworth; third, Henry, died young; fourth, Jonathan, died unmarried, and was buried at Eyworth, April 11th, 1735; fifth, Henry Anderson, of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, unmarried 1742, was buried at Eyworth, April 5th, 1761; sixth, Anne, married the Rev. Anthony Ellys, D. D. rector of St. Olave in the Old Jewry, London, and prebendary of the cathedral of Gloucester, living 1742; seventh, Elizabeth, died unmarried and was buried at Eyworth, June 11th, 1720; eighth, Judith, died unmarried, Jan. 22d, 1740; ninth, Mary, married Justinian Isham, Esq. son and heir of John Isham, Esq. second son of Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport com. Northampton, Bart.; tenth, Frances, married Edward Radcliffe, of London, Turkey merchant, grandson of Sir Ralph Radcliffe, of Hitchin com. Herts, Knight; eleventh, Catherine, died aged two days, October 26th, 1719. Sir Stephen Anderson, *third and last Baronet*, died in February 1773, and was buried at Eyworth, having married Elizabeth, only daughter of Miles Barne, of London, merchant, descended from an ancient and knightly family of that name in Middlesex and Kent. She was buried at Eyworth, April 21st, 1769. By her he had an only son, Stephen Anderson, who died young.

Francis Anderson, third son of Stephen Anderson and Catherine Sandys, and younger brother of the first Baronet, was settled at *Manby* com. Lincoln, and dying April 15, 1706, æt. sixty-three, was buried at Broughton. His will was dated February 27th, 1705, and proved June 20th, 1706. He married, in January, 1674, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of John Lodington, of Fonaby in the parish of Rund com. Linc. Esq. She died June 2d, 1694, and was buried at Broughton. By her he had issue four sons; viz.

First, Francis Anderson, *of whom presently.*

Second, Stephen Anderson, born at Manby in the parish of Broughton, July 20th, 1677, living 1705.

Third, John, born May 30th, 1683, living 1705.

Fourth, Edmond, born March 18th, 168$\frac{4}{5}$, living 1705.

Francis Anderson, of Manby, Esq. *eldest* son, died September 29th, 1747, æt. seventy-two, and was buried at Broughton, having married at Broughton on May 17th, 1708, Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, Esq. and Elizabeth Wharton: which Mary was born at Brocklesby, April 21st, 1677; and dying February 10th, 173⅔, was buried at Broughton, having had issue two sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Francis, *of whom presently*.

Second, Charles Anderson, baptised at Broughton, December 12th, 1712, died January 28th, 1780, and was buried there.

Third, Eliza-Maria, born May 3d, 1710, married at Broughton com. Lincoln, November 27th, 1729, Thomas Whichcot, of Harpswell, Esq. and dying 1732, was buried at Harpswell, leaving two daughters; Frances-Maria, baptised at Broughton August 26th, 1730, married Dr. Fountain, Dean of York, whose daughter [t] by her was the first wife of William Tatton (afterwards Egerton), Esq. of Withenshaw, and Tatton in Cheshire, and left a son William, who died member of parliament for Beverley, 1799, without issue; Catherine Whichcot, the other daughter, was baptised at Broughton, September 5th, 1731.

Fourth, Charlotte Anderson, the other daughter, baptised at Broughton June 28th, 1719, married her cousin, Charles Reynolds, of the Inner Temple, Esq. but died s. p.

Francis Anderson, of Manby, Esq. *eldest* son and heir, was baptised at Broughton July 29th, 1711, and died October 23d, 1758, æt. forty-seven, and was buried there. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Carter, of Basavern near Denbigh, Esq. who on May 5th, 1768, remarried Robert Vyner, Esq. of Gotby com. Lincoln, member of parliament for Thirske com. York; and having had issue by him, was living 1794. By her first husband she had issue,

First, Charles Anderson (Pelham), *present peer*.

Second, Francis Evelyn Anderson, Esq. a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay of the eighty-fifth foot, born at Broughton April 8th, 1752; formerly member of parliament for Beverley. He married Caroline, daughter of General James Johnston, but had no issue in 1795.

Third, Frances-Maria, born May 24th, 1750; died January 31st, 1761, and was buried at Broughton.

[t] See an epitaph on her in *Mason's Poems*.

Fourth, Harriot, born at Broughton June 9th, 1753, married to Paul Moss.

CHARLES Anderson, now LORD YARBOROUGH, *eldest* son, took the surname and arms of PELHAM in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Charles Pelham, Esq. late of Brockelsby aforesaid, deceased. He was baptised at Broughton, February 20th, 1748-9, and elected member of parliament for Beverley, 1768; and for the county of Lincoln in 1774, 1780, 1784, 1790.

He was elevated to the peerage August 13th, 1794, by patent, by the title of BARON YARBOROUGH, *of Yarborough in the county of Lincoln,* to him and the heirs male of his body.

His Lordship married at Chelsea in Middlesex, on July 21st, 1770, Sophia, only daughter of George Aufrere, Esq. of Chelsea. And by her, who died January 25th, 1786, and was buried at Brocklesby, had issue,

First, Charles Anderson Pelham.

Second, George Anderson Pelham, born September 5th, 1785, a lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards.

Third, Sophia, born at Chelsea October 3d, 1775, married November 5th, 1802, Dudley North, of Glemham-Hall, Suffolk, Esq.

Fourth, Caroline, born January 18th, 1777, married, October 11th, 1797, Robert Carey Elwes, Esq. and has issue.

Fifth, Lucy, born February 27th 1778, married, June 1st, 1804, William Tennant, of Aston-hall com. Stafford, Esq. and has issue.

Sixth, Maria-Charlotte, born July 6th, 1780, married, June 19th, 1802, Thomas Heneage, Esq.

Seventh, Arabella, born January 20th, 1783.

Eighth, Georgiana-Anne, born at Tunbridge-Wells July 14th, 1784.

CHARLES Anderson Pelham, eldest son, born at Brocklesby, August 18th, 1781, married, August 11th, 1806, the only child of the Honourable John Bridgman Simpson (brother to Lord Bradford), by his first wife, the sister and heir of the late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. by whom he has a daughter born in July, 1807. He was elected member of parliament for the county of Lincoln, 1807.

*Title.* Charles Anderson Pelham, Lord Yarborough, of Yarborough in Lincolnshire.

*Creation.* By patent August 13th, 1794.

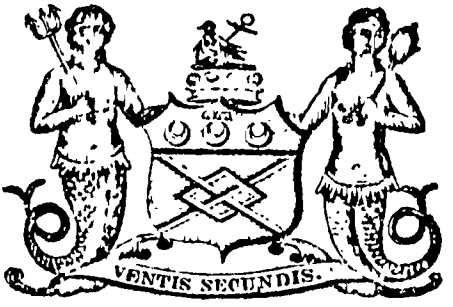
*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth Pelham, the same as the Earl of Chichester; second and third Anderson, argent, a chevron between three cross crosslets, sable.

*Crest.* The crests of Pelham and Anderson, the latter a talbot.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, a horse reguardant, semè of bows bent; on the sinister, a talbot reguardant semè of cross crosslets.

*Motto.* VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ.

*Chief Seat.* Brocklesby-Hall, Lincolnshire.




## HOOD, LORD HOOD.

SUSANNAH, late wife of the present Admiral, SAMUEL VISCOUNT HOOD, was created BARONESS HOOD *of Catherington* in Hampshire, with remainder to the issue male of her body by Viscount Hood, on March 27th, 1795; and dying May 25th, 1806, was succeeded by her only son

HENRY, SECOND LORD HOOD OF CATHERINGTON. His Lordship was born August 25th, 1753; and married, September 10th, 1774, Jane, only daughter and heiress of Francis Wheeler, Esq. of Whitley in Hampshire, grandson of Admiral Sir Francis Wheeler, Knight, third son of Sir Charles Wheeler, Bart. and has had issue,

First, Louisa.

Second, Charlotte, both died infants.

Third, Susannah, born in June, 1779; married, April 16th, 1805, Francis Mason, Esq. of the royal navy.

Fourth, Elizabeth, died young.

Fifth, Francis Wheeler, a captain in the third regiment of foot-guards, born October 4th, 1781; married, October 11th, 1804, Caroline, daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. and has issue a son, born November 19th, 1807.

Sixth, Selina, born November 10th, 1782.

Seventh, Samuel, presumptive heir to the Irish *Barony of Bridport*, born December 7th, 1788, was married at Mary-le-bone church on Tuesday, July 3d, 1810, by the Bishop of Salisbury, to Lady Charlotte Nelson, only surviving child of the present William Earl Nelson.

*Title.* Henry Hood, Lord Hood of Catherington, in Hampshire.

*Creation.* By patent March 27th, 1795.

*Arms.* See Viscount Hood in vol. v. with a label for difference.

*Crest, Supporters, and Motto.* See the same.

*Chief Seat.* Catherington-House, Hants.

# STUART, LORD STUART OF CASTLE STUART.

*(EARL OF MURRAY IN SCOTLAND.)*

From the time of King James III. the *Earldom of Murray* continued in the crown, and there remained till the reign of King James V. that that Prince, by letters patent bearing date on the 20th of June, 1501, [a] gave it to

James Stuart his *natural* son, whom he had by Jane Kennedy, the Lord Kennedy's daughter, his paramour.

This James, *Earl of Murray*, married Isabel, daughter to the Earl of Argyle, and dying June 12, 1544, left only one daughter, Mary, married to John Master of Buchan, so the Earldom of Murray went back again to the crown; and being in the sovereign's disposal, Queen Mary, on February 18th, 1548, [b] gave it to *George Earl of Huntly*: but her Majesty recalling that deed, she was afterwards graciously pleased to bestow the *Earldom of Murray* upon

James Stuart, *Prior of St. Andrew's*. This James, next *Earl of Murray*, was the natural son of King James V. by Margaret, daughter of John Lord Erskine. Being by the care of his father, as all the rest of his illegitimate sons were, bred to the church; he was when very young provided to the priory of St. Andrew's, anno 1539, then void by the promotion of Patrick Hepburn, to the episcopal see of Murray; but by reason of his nonage, Dr. Alexander Miln, abbot of Cambuskenneth, and president of the college of justice, was appointed administrator of the

[a] Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. [b] Ibid. in Rotulis Mariæ R.

benefice,[c] both with respect to the spiritual and temporal discharge of the function.

By reason of the prior's youth, I have met with nothing memorable of him, (till the beginning of the reformation,) he was among the first who embraced the protestant reformed religion, though he was far from giving any countenance to the popular reformation; as is manifest from the many and frequent addresses he and others of the protestant nobility made to the Queen Regent, that she would please to concur by her authority in reforming of the church.

But the Queen peremptorily refusing not only to comply with their supplications, but having also violated some articles of pacification, she had very solemnly entered into with the protestant lords, of which the prior of St. Andrew's himself stood guarantee; he thereupon left her, and joined himself with the lords of the congregation, as they were called; whereupon the prior, the Lord James, was summoned before the council; but he did not think fit to answer the charge otherwise, than to return this answer to the messenger, "That her Majesty had broken the conditions with the lords of the congregation, which, by warrant from herself, he had made and entered into with them; he would have no more meddling in such dishonest courses, and would do the best to repair things he could." This answer gave occasion to the Queen to signify to the prior, "that she suspected that religion was the least thing he or his party had in their thoughts; and that she did not doubt, but that under the covert and pretext of religion, he intended to make an attempt upon the crown. The prior in the mean time disowned the charge, and thought himself obliged, for his further vindication, to make a very solemn protestation, that he had no other view or design in what he had done, than the advancement of the true reformed religion, and the preservation of the liberties of his country, which he could not but bewail he saw so signally invaded by her, at least by those who pretended to act by, and derive their authority from her; after which he was so hearty a promoter of the reformation, that he became the head of the protestant party.

When Queen Mary became a widow by the death of King Francis II. the prior of St. Andrew's was sent by the protestant nobility, to invite the Queen home; and soon after her arrival, her Majesty having named a new privy-council, the Lord James,

[c] Charta in Pub. Arch.

her brother, was appointed one of the number, and not long after he was sent with a commission of lieutenantcy to the borders, to suppress an insurrection that was threatened in those parts; and he discharged the trust reposed in him with such courage and fidelity, that upon his return the Queen was graciously pleased to bestow upon her brother the *Earldom of Mar*, then in the crown; but the *Lord Erskine* being found to have right to the *Earldom of Mar*, that lord was by way of justice restored to that honour, in lieu whereof the Prior of St. Andrew's was made *Earl of Murray*, February 10th, 1562.[d]

After this the Earl continued in the greatest favour with the Queen, without any interruption, till in the year 1565 her Majesty declaring her resolution to marry the Lord Darnley, my Lord Murray and many others opposed the match, upon pretext of the danger that might arise to religion and to the state by that union, forasmuch as it had not been practised at any time, to impose a king upon the nation without the advice and consent of parliament; and in order to put a more effectual stop thereto, they made, says Sir James Melvil, an essay to take the Lord Darnley in the Queen's company at the Raid of Baith, and, as they alleged, to have sent him to England: but failing in their enterprise, they were so closely pursued by the Queen's troops, that they thought it the safest course for them to flee to England, where they met but with a very cold reception from Queen Elizabeth, though she had very much encouraged them underhand to enter into those measures, to disturb the peace and tranquillity of Scotland, and to sully the glory of Queen Mary's reign.

After the Queen's marriage with the Lord Darnley, a parliament was called, before which the Earl of Murray and his associates were summoned to answer a charge of high-treason, which was prepared against them; and the Earl would have undoubtedly been denounced rebel, and forfeited, had not the murder of David Rizio prevented it, which happened three days before the sitting down of the parliament. At the day appointed the Earl of Murray returned home, and went straight to the parliament house, and took instruments that he was ready to answer the summons of treason; but such was the confusion of affairs, that no evidence came against him, and the Queen believing him innocent of Rizio's murder, was pleased to give him a gracious pardon, restore him to her wonted favour, and to place an unsuspected confidence

[d] Charta in Pub. Arch.

in him; but the broils of the country still increasing more and more, especially after the murder of the Lord Darnley, he obtained the Queen's leave to travel, which he did, first into England, and thence into France, where he remained till the Queen had made a resignation of the government, and the Prince, King James VI. her son, set upon the throne, when he was called home to be REGENT *to the young King*; to which office he was chosen by those of the nobility who adhered to the Prince in his absence, on August 22d, 1567. In December after he called a parliament, wherein the Pope's authority was abolished, and the true protestant religion received a new sanction; after having settled the government, and seeming secure in it, he was, on January 23d, 1570, unexpectedly, as he was riding through the street of Linlithgow, far from apprehending any danger, shot from a window with a musket, in the lower part of his belly, by James Hamilton, of Bothwel-haugh, in revenge of a private injury the Regent had done him, and in the instant falling from his horse, died the same evening. Few days after his body was removed to Edinburgh, and with great funeral solemnity interred in St. Giles's church, where a monument was erected over his grave, with this inscription upon it:

Pietas sine Vindice luget:
Jus exarmatum est.
23 Januarii, 1570.
JACOBO STEWARTO,
Moraviæ Comiti,
SCOTIÆ Proregi,
Viro, Ætatis suæ longe optimo, ab Inimicis omnis
Memoriæ deterrimis, ex insidiis extincto, ceu Patri
communi, Patria mœrens posuit.

As to the Regent's character, Mr. Buchanan, his old tutor and faithful friend, draws a very fair and bright one of him; and some later writers, whose pens perhaps have been directed as much by malice as truth, have endeavoured to give the world a very ill impression of him; and I observe, that generally men pass their judgments upon him according to the party they are of; for these reasons I shall not take his character from any party writer, either of the one or the other side. And therefore shall rather choose to recite that given by Bishop Spotiswood, than add any of my own. "His death," says that reverend author, "was by all men

greatly lamented, especially by the commons, who loved him as their father, whilst he lived, and now mourned grievously at his death: the great things he had wrought in his life (having in the space of one year and little more, quieted the state which he found broken and disordered) made his very enemies speak of him with praise and commendation: above all his virtues, which were not a few, he shined in piety toward God, ordering himself and his family in such sort, as it did more resemble a church than a court; for therein, besides the exercise of devotion, which he never omitted, there was no wickedness to be seen, nay not an unseemly wanton word to be heard, a man truly good, and worthy to be ranked among the best governors that this kingdom hath enjoyed; and therefore to this day is honoured with the title of, *The Good Regent.*"

So far this account is taken from Crauford. I shall now transcribe, from the first volume of *Robertson's History*, the interesting account of the dismal close of his miserable days.

"Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh, was the person who murdered the Regent, Jan. 23, 1570. He had been condemned to death soon after the battle of Langside, and owed his life to the Regent's clemency. But part of his estate had been bestowed upon one of the Regent's favourites, who seized his house and turned out his wife naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deeper impression on him, than the benefit he had received, and at that moment he vowed to be revenged upon the Regent. Party rage strengthened and inflamed his private resentment. His kinsmen, the Hamiltons, applauded the enterprize. The maxims of that age justified the most desperate course he could take to obtain vengeance. He followed the Regent for some time, and watched for an opportunity to strike the blow. He resolved at last to wait till his enemy should arrive at Linlithgow, through which he was to pass in his way from Stirling to Edinburgh. He took his stand in a wooden gallery, which had a window towards the street; spread a feather bed on the floor, to hinder the noise of his feet from being heard; hung up a black cloth behind him, that his shadow might not be observed from without; and, after all this preparation, calmly expected the Regent's approach, who had lodged during the night in a house not far distant. Some indistinct information of the danger that threatened him, had been conveyed to the Regent, and he paid so much regard to it, that he resolved to return by the same gate through which he had entered, and to fetch a compass

round the town; but as the crowd about the gate was great, and he himself unacquainted with fear, he proceeded directly along the street; and the throng of the people obliging him to move very slowly, gave the assassin time to take so true an aim, that he shot him, with a single bullet, through the lower part of his belly, and killed the horse of a gentleman who rode on his other side. His followers instantly endeavoured to break into the house whence the blow had come, but they found the door strongly barricaded; and before it could be forced open, Hamilton had mounted a fleet horse, which stood ready for him at a back passage, and was got far beyond their reach. The Regent died the same night of his wound.

"There is no person in that age, about whom historians have been more divided, or whose character has been drawn with such opposite colours. Personal intrepidity, military skill, sagacity and vigour in the administration of civil affairs, are virtues, which even his enemies allow him to have possessed, in an eminent degree. His moral qualities are more dubious, and ought neither to be praised, nor censured, without great reserve, and many distinctions. In a fierce age he was capable of using victory with humanity, and of treating the vanquished with moderation. A patron of learning, which, among martial nobles, was either unknown or despised; zealous for religion, to a degree, which distinguished him, even at a time, when professions of that kind were not uncommon, his confidence in his friends was extreme, and inferior only to his liberality towards them, which knew no bounds. A disinterested passion for the liberty of his country, prompted him to oppose the pernicious system, which the Princes of Lorrain had obliged the Queen-mother to pursue. On Mary's return to Scotland, he served her with a zeal and affection, to which he sacrificed the friendship of those, who were most attached to his person. But, on the other hand, his ambition was immoderate; and events happened, that opened to him vast prospects, which allured his enterprising genius, and led him to actions, inconsistent with the duty of a subject. His treatment of the Queen, to whose bounty he was so much indebted, was unbrotherly and ungrateful. The dependance on Elizabeth, under which he brought Scotland, was disgraceful to the nation. He deceived and betrayed Norfolk, with a baseness unworthy of a man of honour. His elevation to such unexpected dignity, inspired him with new passions, with haughtiness and reserve; and instead of his natural manner, which was blunt and open, he affected the arts of dissimulation and re-

finement. Fond, towards the end of his life, of flattery, and impatient of advice, his creatures, by soothing his vanity, led him astray, while his ancient friends stood at a distance, and predicted his approaching fall. But, amidst the turbulence and confusion of that factious period, he dispensed justice with so much impartiality, he repressed the licentious borderers with so much courage, and established such uncommon order and tranquillity in the country, that his administration was extremely popular, and he was long and affectionately remembered among the commons by the name of *The good regent.*"

The Regent married Agnes, daughter of William Earl Marischal, by whom he had two daughters,

Margaret, *Countess of Murray*, the heir of his honour and estate; and,

Mary, married to Francis Earl of Errol.

Which MARGARET, Countess of Murray, was married to

JAMES STUART, *Lord Down*, who in right of his wife, became *third Earl of Murray.*[c]

[c] King Robert II. by Elizabeth More, his wife, had several sons, of whom Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteath, was their third legitimate son. He was a man of high accomplishments, equally qualified for the cabinet or field, and on this account the King, his father, being aged and infirm, made this his son, governor of Scotland in his own life time; and his elder brother King Robert III. after his accession to the crown, being likewise valetudinary, thought fit to continue him in the regency, and dignified him with the title of *Duke of Albany* in 1399. Upon the death of King Robert III. his son King James I. being prisoner in England, the Duke of Albany, of right, became governor of the kingdom for his nephew, in which office he continued until his decease. He commanded the Scottish army in several engagements against the English, and always behaved with such courage and conduct as generally enabled him to come off victorious, though often inferior in number to the enemy. Having discharged his trust in all these high departments with wisdom, prudence and integrity; he died September 3d, 1419, universally lamented.

By his first wife Margaret, grandchild and sole heir to Alan, Earl of Menteith, by which marriage he acquired that honour and a large estate, he had several daughters, and a son,

MURDOCH, *second Duke of Albany*, who succeeded to his father's estates, and also to the government of the kindom.* In 1424, he had the sole merit of restoring King James I. to the crown, who had been detained, from his infancy, during eighteen years, in the court of England, by King Henry. V.†

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* Chronicon Scotiæ, in the Lawyer's Library in Edinburgh, ad ann 1399. Life of Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent, in the lives of the officers of the crown and state, by Geo Crawford, Esq. p. 301, and Douglas, p. 16.

† Rymer's Fœdera, ad anno 1424.

This Earl was a person of great parts, magnanimity, and courage, and wanted nothing but age and experience to have rendered him a most accomplished nobleman.

and yet by the wicked means of his half uncle, Walter Stewart Earl of Athol, Duke Murdoch, with two of his sons, suffered death (in 1425, when his estates and titles were forfeited to the state) on a false accusation, as was generally thought, of aspiring to the crown, their standing in a degree nearer the succession than Walter, exciting them, as was believed. He married Isabel, daughter and heir to Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and by her had two daughters, the elder married to Archibald Campbell, of Lochow; and Lady Isabel the younger, married to Sir Walter Buchanan of that ilk. He had also four sons, viz.

First, Robert, who died without issue before his father.

Second, Sir Walter; and, third, Sir Alexander, who shared their father's fate; and,

Fourth, Sir JAMES Stewart, who on the unfortunate reverse of his father's fortune, and the consequent deprivation of his estates and honours, fled to *Ireland*, where he spent the rest of his days, and died in 1449 * By a daughter of the house of Macdonnell, † he had seven sons, viz. first, Andrew; second, Sir Murdoch, who died without issue; third, Arthur; fourth, Robert; fifth, Alexander; sixth, Walter, *of whom hereafter*; and, seventh, James Beg, ancestor to the Stewarts of Baldoran. ‡

Sir ANDREW, the eldest son, (created *Lord Evandale*,) being of near affinity to the serene house of Stewart, King James II. commiserating his condition with that of his brother Walter, was pleased to recall them from Ireland, also to promote Sir Andrew to be first lord of his bedchamber, and warden of the west marches towards England; who in 1456 was created a peer, by the title of *Lord Evandale*; and his Lordship was nominated first guardian of King James III. during his long minority, and was appointed to preside over all affairs, foreign, and domestic. § He was afterwards sent by King James to the court of Denmark, to demand Margaret, daughter of that King, for his master in marriage, which embassy he concluded ‖ He was also appointed *Lord Chancellor of Scotland*, which high office he held till 1488, when

* So says the pedigree; but Douglas, in the Peerage of Scotland, p. 501, says, that on his father's imprisonment he came down from the Highlands with a considerable party, burnt the town of Dunbarton, killed Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, governor of the castle, with many others, for which he was obliged to fly to Ireland, where he died in 1451.

† It has been contended, that these children were illegitimate, because born before their father's marriage: but it is replied, that the subsequent marriage by the laws of Scotland, legitimated them to all intents and purposes. Still for their greater security they obtained an act of legitimation from the crown, dated April 17th, 1479.

‡ Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 501.

§ Maitland's Hist. vol. ii. p. 652.

‖ Buchanan, lib ii. Maitland, vol. ii. p. 663.

Upon some matters of interest there fell a misunderstanding betwixt him and the Earl of Huntly, which grew into such an

deceasing without issue male, a great estate devolved upon his next heir, the son of his brother Walter.

Which WALTER, married Elizabeth Arnot of that ilk, an ancient family in the county of Fife, and by her had Matilda, married to Sir William Edmonston, of Duntreath; Margaret, to Alexander Cunninghame, of Drumquhastle; Alexander, who succeeded his uncle; and John, ancestor to the Stewarts of Kilbeg. *

ALEXANDER, the elder son, succeeded to his uncle's estates: being possessed of an ample landed property, he was entitled to a seat in parliament, *virtute tenuræ*, in right of his barony, yet he never received the investiture of a lord of parliament *Dominus Parliamenti*, nor was he ever otherwise designed than Alexander Stewart, *Laird of Evandale*, in which quality he died in 1492, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW Stewart, of Evandale, whom King James IV. for the honour of the proximity of blood, in which he stood to the crown, was pleased to raise to the dignity which his great uncle enjoyed, by solemn investiture in parliament, and by the heralds and sound of trumpets without doors, as was the custom of creating Lord Barons in that and the preceding reigns. † This *Lord Evandale* was high in the esteem of that King, to whom he was first lord of the bed-chamber, and lost his life with his royal master at the battle of Flodden, September 9th, 1513 ‡

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy, of Blairquhan, and by her had,

First, Andrew, his heir.

Second, Henry, (who married the Queen-mother of Scotland, widow of King James IV. and mother of King James V. but left no surviving issue by the Queen: he was created *Lord Methven* in 1528, and was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, having issue by his second wife, Lady Janet Stewart, several daughters, and a son Henry, in whose son Henry the title failed.) §

Third, Sir James, *ancestor to the Earl of Moray*

Agnes, married to John Boswell, of Auchinleck; Anne, to Bartholomew Crawfurd, of Carse; and Barbara, first to James Sinclair, of Sanday, and secondly, to Roderick Macleod, of Lewes. ‖

ANDREW, the elder son, succeeding to the estates and title, became the *third Lord Evandale*: ¶ in the year 1534, during the minority of Queen Mary, and under the regency of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, whose sister, the

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* Douglas, p. 501, 502.

† Register of Parliament in the keeping of the Lord Register of Scotland.

‡ Charter in Pub. Archive. 1516.

§ Douglas, p. 476, 477. ‖ Idem. p. 502.

¶ "Douglas makes Andrew, the second Lord Evandale, or as he calls him, *third Lord*, to be the *first Lord Ochiltrie*, omitting the circumstance of his father's not sitting in parliament. *We are* always inclined to Mr. Douglas's opinion; in the present instance, however, *we* have adopted a very accurate pedigree, the communication of Lord Castle-Stuart." *Archdall's Irish Peerage.*

animosity between them, that the King very much apprehended the danger of those divisions, there having been some blood shed,

Lady Margaret, he had married, he relinquished the title of *Evanda'e*, and was created *Lord Stewart of Ochiltrie*, * but still observing the precedence of Evandale, and accordingly is, in the rolls of parliament, and other records, styled *Lord Ochiltrie and Failford*. † He was one of the first men of quality that zealously fell in with the reformation of religion. He died in 1548, ‡ or 1549, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW, *Lord Stewart of Ochiltree*, commonly called *the good Lord Ochiltrie*. He and his father had zealously pushed forward the reformation of religion, and voted for it as a peer in the parliament of 1560. At a convention of the estates, previous to the marriage of Queen Mary with the Lord Darnley, who was a papist, Lord Ochiltrie alone, openly protested he would never give his consent to a King of the popish religion. § He obtained four charters containing several lands and baronies, under the great seal of Scotland between 1570 and 1592, in all which he was styled *Domino Ochiltrie*, and by Agnes, his wife, daughter of John Cunningham, of Caprington, he had issue Isabel, married to Thomas Kennedy, of Bargeny; Margaret, first to John Knox, *the reformer*, and secondly to Sir Andrew Ker, of Faudenside; also five sons, viz.

First, Andrew, his heir,

Second, Sir James, of Bothwel-Muir, after *Earl of Arran*, who was in great favour with King James VI. and thought to be one of the evil ministers of that time. His enemies, to render him odious to the people, charged him with laying claim to the crown, calling himself James the VII. by his descent from Murdock, Duke of Albany. And in the parliament, anno 1585, to clear himself of that aspersion, as was supposed, he renounced any title he might have to the crown that way, by the following protestation, as it stands enrolled in the records of parliament.

"James, Earl of Arran, &c. protests for himself, and in name of his father's house of Okhiltrie, that neather the Duke of Lenox's Grace, nor nae other has right to carrie the crown, or be nearest to the King's Majestie's person at any meetings of parliament, conventions of estates, &c. before the said Earl's father's house, in regard to the nearness and proximity of bluid they stand in to his Highness, since it is well known to sundry here present, who are ready to attest the samyn, that the Lord Okhiltrie the said Earl's

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* He exchanged, says Douglas, his lordship of Evandale in Lanerkshire, with Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lordship of Ochiltrie in Airshire, and got charters under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Ochiltrie, and several others, *Andreæ domino Evandale inter* 1536 *et* 1540. He then, with consent of the crown, got the title of Evandale exchanged for that of Ochiltrie, which was confirmed to him by act of parliament anno 1543. He afterwards got three charters under the great seal (*Andreæ domino Ochiltrie*) of different lands and baronies *inter* 1543 *et* 1546. (Douglas, p. 522.)

† See Knox's Hist. of the Reformation, lib. iv. p. 343.

‡ Buchan, lib xvii Spotswood, p. 189. Maitland, vol ii. p 952.

§ Ibid.

and men killed upon their private contests, so that the country was passionately divided between them; his Majesty therefore, in

father, is lawfully come of the royal bluid, as lyneally descending from father to son of the house of Evandale, whaes first progenitor, not long synsyne, was son to Duke Murdake, begotten in lawfull bed, who was son to Duke Robert of Albany, who was uncle, tutor, and governour, a lang time, to umquhill (the late) King James the first, his nepot, (nephew). And thereupon the said Earl asked and tokè instruments in due and competent form, &c." This Earl after many and various scenes of life was divested of all his offices and honours, and for several years lived a retired life, without any other designation than that of *Captain Stewart*; and having been the regent Morton's accuser, was in revenge put to death by Sir James Douglas of Fortherald, in 1596.

Third, Sir William Steward, of Monkton, who was killed by the Earl of Bothwell, and left no issue.

Fourth, Sir Henry; and,

Fifth, Robert, of Wester-Braco, left no issue. *

Andrew Stewart, the eldest son, and heir apparent to the third Lord Ochiltrie, obtained several charters under the great seal, as *Andreæ Magistro de Ochiltrie*, of the lands and barony of Ochiltrie, the five merk land of Portcarrick, and several others between the years 1578 and 1584. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry second Lord Methven, and deceased before his father, having had issue two sons and four daughters, viz. Andrew, heir to his grandfather; Josias, of Bonniton, who died without issue; Anne, married to Sir Henry Ker, of Fernyhirst, after Lord Jedburgh; Margaret, to John Stewart, of Traquair; Margery, to Sir Roger Aston, of England, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to King James VI.; Martha, to Nicol Rutherford, of Hundely; Mary, to Sir George Crawfurd, of Lifnorris; and Isabel, to Gilbert Kennedy, of Bargeny. †

Andrew, the elder son, succeeding his grandfather in 1592. ‡ became the *fourth Lord Ochiltrie*, and obtaining several charters under the great seal about 1601, was therein styled *Andreæ domino Ochiltrie terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Ochiltrie*, &c. § This nobleman, first lord of the bed-chamber to King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was general of the artillery and captain governor of the castle of Edinborough.

He was so expensive in his manner of living, that his own fortune, with the emoluments of his employments, were not sufficient to support him; therefore with the consent of his son Andrew, master of Ochiltrie, and the approbation of the crown, he sold his Lordship of Ochiltrie, to his cousin, Sir James Stewart, of Killeth (son of Sir James, of Bothwell-Muir, created Earl of Arran,) but whose line failed in his great grandson William Stewart, Lord Ochiltrie, who died in 1675, aged sixteen years ‖

Whereupon his Majesty, solicitous to preserve the family in some degree of splendour suitable to their rank and descent, in his letters from Westminster, May 28th, 1618, thus writes: "We are never forgetful of any good

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* Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 522. † Ibid, p. 523.

‡ Charta in pub. Archi. ad ann. 1592.

§ Douglas, p. 523. ‖ Idem. p. 524.

order to settle the whole dispute, upon the hearing all that could be said by either party, and being desirous to accommodate the matter himself, caused them to be summoned before the council, and both the Earls obeying the charge, it was determined that the Earl of Huntly should be ordered home to the country, and my Lord Murray to stay at court for some time. But as soon, says Sir James Melvil, as Huntly went home, he triumphed, and took sundry advantages upon the Earl of Murray's lands, giving him just cause of complaint; and Murray, after sundry representations, getting no redress, he retired himself from the court, and became so malcontent, that he took plain part with the Earl of Bothwell, who had attempted to seize upon the King's person at his palace of Holyrood House, in order to oblige his Majesty to receive him

services done unto us by our meanest subjects, much less of those which our trusty and well beloved Andrew Stewart, late Lord Ochiltrie, hath performed in many kinds, which as we have hitherto retained in our memory for his good, so we are now pleased to give him a real testimony of our gracious acceptance thereof, by creating him a baron of that our realm: these are therefore to require you to issue letters patent under the great seal of our kingdom of Ireland, creating him *Lord Stewart, Baron of Castle-Stewart* in the county of Tyrone, and to the heirs male of his body. He had three sons; Sir Andrew, his heir; John, who succeeded; and Robert, *ancestor to the present Earl of Castle-Stewart in Ireland.*

Sir JAMES Stuart, of *Beath*, third son of Andrew, *third Lord Evandale*, was a man of good parts, and in great favour with King James V. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, lieutenant of the guards, constable of the castle of Down, steward of Menteath, Strathgartney, &c. He was killed at Dunblain by the Laird of Duntreath; and his two brothers, in 1547, having married Margaret, daughter of John, fourth Lord Lyndsay, of Byres, by whom he had,

First, James, his heir.

Second, Archibald, of Burray, died s p.

Third, Henry, of Bucklevie.

Fourth, Elizabeth, married Robert Crichton, of Cluny, lord advocate, by whom she was mother to the admirable Crichton.

Sir JAMES, eldest son, obtained a creation of his lands into the *barony of Down*, 1565. He was in great favour with King James VI. and raised by him to the peerage by the title of *Lord Down* in 1581. He died in 1590, having married Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyle, by whom he had,

First, James.

Second, Henry, Lord St. Colone, who served under Gustavus Adolphus, but died s. p.

Third, Anne, married Sir James Wemys, of that ilk.

Fourth, Jane, married Simon, Lord Fraser, of Lovat.

JAMES, eldest son, *second Lord Down*, married, by King James's special appointment, *Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of James Earl of Murray, the Regent as above-mentioned in the text.*

into favour. The Earl of Huntly being advertised, continues my author, that his adversary Murray was an outlaw; with the Earl of Bothwell, he returned to court, to get some advantage of him: but in the mean time the Lord Ochiltree endeavouring to reconcile them with consent of his Majesty, in order thereto drew the Earl of Murray to Dunibirsel, a seat of his own in Fife, to be near hand, that conditions and articles might be added and arranged at the pleasure of their friends. The Earl of Huntly being made privy to Murray's coming to Dunibirsel, obtained instantly a commission to pursue the Earl of Bothwell, and all his partakers; whereupon with an armed force, consisting most of his own vassals and retainers, he unexpectedly beset the house of Dunibirsel; and upon the Earl's refusing to surrender himself to Huntly, the house was set on fire: notwithstanding the Earl made his way through the flames, and also bravely through his more merciless enemies, and had so far succeeded in his escape, that he was got fairly out of their hands, and had concealed himself among the rocks by the sea; but the tip of his head-piece which had taken fire before he left the house, discovered him through the darkness of the night, whereupon his enemies set upon, and instantly murdered him with many circumstantances of barbarity, on February 7th, 1592.

His death was universally regretted, and the King bore it with extraordinary grief. For little knew, says Sir James Melvil, his Majesty that Huntly under this general clause of pursuing Bothwell and his accomplices, was minded to assail the Earl of Murray at his own house, and to kill him as he did, to the regret of many.

By the Countess of Murray, his wife, he left two sons.

First, James, the next Earl.

Second, Francis Stewart, Esq.; also three daughters.

Margaret, married to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham,[f] of the kingdom of England; and thereafter to Sir William Monson, Viscount of Castlemain.

Mary, to Alexander Lord Saltoun.

Grisel, to Sir Robert Innes, of that ilk, and had issue.

Which JAMES, *fourth Earl of Moray*, married Anne, daughter of George Marquis of Huntly, by the special appointment of King James, to remove the animosity betwixt the families of Huntly and Murray, and to dispose and unite them in a firm union and

[f] See Memoirs of Peers of King James I.

friendship. By this Lady he had James, his son and heir; also one daughter, Mary, married to the Laird of Grant, and departing this life in August, 1638,[g] was succeeded in his estate and honour by

JAMES, his son, *fifth Earl of Moray*, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Alexander Earl of Hume, and dying in March, 1653,[h] left issue by the foresaid Margaret, his wife,

First, James, Lord Down, who died a youth.

Second, Alexander, *his successor*.

Third, Archibald Stewart, of Dunnern, ancestor of the Stewarts of that place: likewise four daughrers;

First, Mary, married to Archibald Earl of Argyle.

Second, Margaret, to Sir Alexander Sutherland, thereafter Lord Duffus.

Third, Henrietta, to Sir Hugh Campbel, of Calder, Knight.

Fourth, Anne, to David Ross, of Balnagown.

Which ALEXANDER, *sixth Earl*, being a man of reputation for parts and learning, came to be in great favour with King Charles II. toward the end of his reign. He was first made justice general, and then, October 10th, 1680, promoted to be sole *Secretary of State* upon the dimission of the Duke of Lauderdale.[i] He continued sole secretary till 1682, when the Earl of Middleton, and thereafter the Lord Melfort, were joined in commission with him.

When King James VII. came to the crown, his Majesty made the Earl again one of his principal secretaries, and appointed him lord high commissioner to the second session of the parliament 1686, and as a further mark of his special grace and favour, elected him one of the Knights of the most noble order of the Thistle in 1687.

The Earl continued secretary till the revolution, when King James went over to France; he was then removed from all employments, and thenceforth lived retiredly, enjoying the felicities of a private life, till he exchanged this mortal life with a state of immortality on November 1st, 1700, having had issue by Emilia, his wife, daughter of Sir William Balfour, of Pitcullo, lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of King Charles I. first, James; second, Charles; third, John, died s. p.; fourth, Francis.

JAMES, *Lord Down*, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir

g Balfour's Annals.

h Charta in Pub. Arch. ad annum 1653. i Ibid.

Lionel Talmash, and of Elizabeth Duchess of Lauderdale, died before his father, leaving two daughters behind him; Elizabeth, married to Brigadier Alexander Grant, of that ilk; and Emilia, first to ..... Frazer, of Strichen; and again to John Earl of Crawfurd.

Sir CHARLES Stewart, *Bart.* the *second* son, succeeded his father in the honour, and was *seventh Earl of Murray.* He married the Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle, widow of Richard Earl of Lauderdale; but died without issue, 1735.

FRANCIS Stewart, *fourth* son, succeeded as *eighth Earl*, and married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Murray, of Drumcairn, by whom he had no issue that came to any maturity; secondly, Jean, daughter of John Lord Balmerino, by whom he had,

First, James.

Second, John, represented the boroughs of Crail, Anstruther, &c. in parliament, 1741, and was colonel of a regiment in the service of the States General.

Third, Francis, a colonel in the army, died in Germany; married Lady Helen Montgomery, daughter of the Earl of Eglington.

Fourth, Archibald, captain in the navy.

Fifth, Henry,[k] major of a regiment of dragoons.

Sixth, Lady Anne, married John Stewart, of Blairhall, Esq.

Seventh, Lady Emilia, married colonel Sir Peter Halket, of Pitfarren, Bart. who was killed in America, July 9th, 1755.

His Lordship dying in 1739, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, the *ninth Earl*, who married Grace, Countess Dowager, and widow of John Gordon, third Earl of Aboyne, daughter of George Lockhart, Esq. by whom he had

Francis, the late Earl.

And a daughter, Euphemè.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of David, Earl of Wemyss, by whom, who died 1779, he had two sons;

Second, James.

Third, David, who died June 12th, 1784; and his Lordship deceasing on July 5th, 1767, was succeeded by his son,

FRANCIS, the *tenth Earl of Murray*, and FIRST LORD STUART OF CASTLE STUART.

In 1784 and 1790, his Lordship was elected one of the sixteen

k One of these brothers was father of Mrs. Obierne, wife of Dr. Obierne, now *Bishop of Meath.*

peers of Scotland; and on June 4th, 1796, was created an English peer by the title of LORD STUART OF CASTLE STUART.

His Lordship married, in June 1763, Jane, eldest daughter of John, Lord Gray; by whom, who died in 1786, he had issue five sons and four daughters, viz.

First, James, Lord Doune, died June 11th, 1776.

Second, John, Lord Doune, died July 6th, 1791.

Third, Francis, the present peer.

Fourth, Archibald, married, March 4th, 1797, Cornelia, daughter of Edmund Pleydell, Esq.

Fifth, Charles.

Sixth, Margaret, who died September, 1788.

Seventh, Grace, married, July 10th, 1789, George Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, and had a son, born October 10th, 1790; and a daughter, born October 2d, 1793.

Eighth, Jane; and, ninth, Anne.

His Lordship having been returned in several parliaments as one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, was elevated to the British Peerage on June 4th, 1796, by the title of BARON STUART, *of Castle Stuart*; and dying August 28th, 1810, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

FRANCIS, *eleventh Earl of Moray*, and SECOND LORD STUART *of Castle-Stuart*.

His Lordship married, first, January 26th, 1795, Miss Scott, daughter of Major-General Scott, and she dying August 3d, 1798, he married, secondly, Margaret-Jane, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton.

His Lordship has issue by both these marriages.

*Titles.* Francis Stuart, Earl of Moray, Lord Downe, in Scotland; and Lord Stuart of Castle Stuart, in Great Britain.

*Creations.* Earl of Moray, Feb. 10th, 1562; Lord Downe, 1581, in Great Britain; and Lord Stuart of Castle-Stuart, June 4th, 1796.

*Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure, within a bordure componè, argent and azure; second, or, a fess checky, argent and azure; and third, or, three escutcheons pendant, within a double tressure, gules.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a pelican in her nest feeding her young.

*Supporters.* Two greyhounds, proper.

*Motto.* SALUS PER CHRISTUM REDEMPTOREM.

*Chief Seat.* Dunbrisel castle, Fifeshire.

# STEWART, LORD STEWART OF GARLIES.

*(EARL OF GALLOWAY IN SCOTLAND.)*

GREAT disputes have arisen as to the exact station in the pedigree of the royal house of Stewart, which the Earl of Galloway is entitled to hold by the male line.

These points have been ably elucidated, (and many will think settled) by the late celebrated Andrew Stuart, in his *Genealogical History of the Stewarts*, 1798, 4to.[a]

Not only does Lord Galloway claim to be the descendant, but the representative of the *Castelmilk* branch; both which Mr. A. Stuart denies; but the particular position of that branch has been mistaken by Crauford, Sympson, Douglas, and others. It seems clear that the heir male of the Castelmilk branch, (if any such exists since Andrew Stuart's death) is the male representative of the house of Stewart, as the next (if not only) collateral heir of the house of *Darnley*.

a "A Genealogical History of the Stewarts from the earliest period of their authentic History to the present Times. Containing a particular account of the origin and successive generations of the Stuarts of Darnley, Lennox, and Aubigny; and of the Stuarts of Castelmilk; with Proofs and References; an Appendix of Relative Papers; and a Supplement, containing copies of various Dispensations found in the Vatican at Rome, in the course of a search made by the Author in the year 1789; particularly copies of two very interesting Dispensations which had long been sought for in vain, relative to Robert the Steward of Scotland (King Robert II.) his much contested marriages with Elizabeth More, and Eupheme Ross. To which is prefixed a Genealogical Table relative to the History. By Andrew Stuart, Esq. M. P. London, 1798, 4to."

ALEXANDER, HIGH STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, who died 1283, æt. sixty-nine, left issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Lord Douglas, surnamed the Hardy; and two sons.

First, JAMES, *the High Steward*, who died 1309, father (by Cecilia, daughter of Patrick Earl of Dunbar) of WALTER, *the High Steward*, who in 1315, married Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and died April 9th, 1326, leaving by her ROBERT, *the Steward*, afterwards King of Scotland, to which throne he ascended in 1371. He died 1390, father of King ROBERT III. father of King JAMES I.

Second, Sir JOHN STEWART, *of Bonkyll*, (second son of Alexander the High Steward) born in 1246, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bonkyll, of that ilk, by whom he had several sons, heads of great families of the name of Stewart; known by their arms of the *fess checky, bend, and buckles*; the figures which Sir John Stewart carried in right of his wife; viz. Or, *a fess checky azure and argent, charged with three buckles of the first for* BONKYLL.

In the battle of Falkirk, fought July 22d, 1298, Sir John Stewart, while giving orders to his archers, was thrown from his horse and slain; and his archers crowding round his body, perished with him. [b]

The only daughter of the marriage between Sir John Stewart and the heiress of Bonkyll was Isabel, who married the celebrated Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, nephew of King Robert Bruce; and with that Lady he got from Sir John Stewart the lands of *Garlies*, which were afterwards given by John, the son and heir of Thomas Earl of Moray, to Sir Walter Stewart, of Dalswinton, his uncle, as appears by an original charter in the possession of the Earl of Galloway.

Though authors are in general agreed that there were many sons of the marriage between Sir John Stewart, of Bonkyll, and his wife Margaret, yet they are not agreed as to the precise number (or indeed order) of those sons.

Symson, in his *History of the Stewarts*, published in 1712, gives the following account of the sons of Sir John Stewart, of Bonkyll.

"First son, Sir Alexander Stewart, of Bonkyll, father to John Earl of Angus, of the race of Stewart.

b See Dalrymple's Annals, p. 260; and Hemingford's account, tom. i. p. 165.

" Second son, Sir Alan Stewart, of whom the Lords of Derneley, Earls and Dukes of Lennox, and their several cadets.

" Third son, Sir Walter Stewart, to whom King Robert Bruce gave a charter of the Barony of Dalswinton, as did Thomas Ranulph Earl of Moray give another of the Barony of Garlies; from whom the Earl of Galloway by an heiress.

" Fourth son, Sir James Stewart, ancestor to Innermeath and Craighall; and from Innermeath, Lorn, Durisdeu or Rossyth; from Lorn or Innermeath, the Earls of Atholl and Buchan; the Stewarts of Gairntully, Kinnaird, and Alpin, and Innerduning. From the Earl of Buchan is the Earl of Traquair, &c.

" Fifth son, Sir John Stewart, of whose issue I have discovered nothing from charters.

" Sixth and seventh sons, Sir Hugh and Sir Robert, mentioned by Hollinshed in his Chronicle of Ireland, anno 1318, whose existence I am not to defend."

Duncan Stewart, in his *History of the Stewarts* published in 1739, p. 149, says that Sir John Steward, of Bonkill, brother of James the High Steward, had by his wife Margaret, seven sons and a daughter, viz.

" First, Sir Alexander, of Bonkyll, of whom Angus.

" Second, Sir Alan, of Dreghorn, of whom Lennox.

" Third, Sir Walter, of Dalswinton, of whom Galloway.

" Fourth, Sir James, of Preston and Warwick-hill, of whom Lorn.

" Fifth, Sir John killed with his two brothers Alan and James, at Halidon-hill in 1333, and supposed to be predecessor to Castelmilk. [c]

" Sixth, Hugh; and, seventh, Robert." [d]

Sir ALAN Stewart, the second son, was born towards the end of the thirteenth century; served in the wars of King Robert Bruce, to whose interests he was much and uniformly attached; received from King Robert a grant of the lands of *Dregern*, or *Dreghorn*, in the shire of Air; and from Robert, the Steward of Scotland, a permission to purchase the lands of Cruickisfee, or

c It will presently appear that the Castelmilk branch was descended from Sir William, younger son of Sir Alexander, grandson of Sir Alan of Dreghorn.

d Douglas in his peerage nearly agrees with this; except by transposing in one place the seniority of Sir James, and Sir John. This Sir John was probably the real ancestor of the house of Galloway.

Cruickston, in Renfrewshire, held of the Stewart, being the first possession acquired by the *Stewarts of Derneley* in that county.

In the expedition to Ireland in 1315, *Sir Alan Stewart* having accompanied Edward Bruce the brother of King Robert, and Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray, who was brother-in law of Sir Alan Stewart, had his share in the military exploits of that kingdom. He is particularly mentioned in *John Barbour's* History of the Irish Expedition, p. 300, in the chapter intitled "*Earl Thomas* (Randolp) *his Enterprize against the Victuallers from Conyers,*" in the following lines:

"And when Earl Thomas perceiving
Had of their coming and gauging,
He got him a great company,
Three hundred horsemen wight and hardy;
There was Philip de Moubray,
And Sir John Stewart also persay,
And *Sir John Stewart* also;
Sir Robert Boyd and others moe."

Holinshead, having mentioned that "in 1315, Edward Bruce entered the north part of Ireland with 6000 men;" says that "on December 5th, 1316, *Sir Alan Steward,* that had been taken prisoner in Ulster by John Logan and Sir John Sandell, was brought to the-castle of Dublin;" and that "in 1318, Lord John Birmingham, general of the field on the part of the English, led forth the King of England's power, being 1324 able men, against Edward Bruce, who being accompanied with the Lord Philip Moubray, Lord Walter de Soules, *the Lord Alane Stewarde* with his three brethren; Sir Walter and Sir Hugh, Sir Robert and Sir Amery Laceys and others, was encamped not past two miles from Dundalk with 3000 men then abiding the Englishmen to fight with them if they came forward; which they did with all convenient speed, being as desirous to give battle as the Scots were to receive it."

Sir Alan was killed at the battle of Halidon-hill, July 19th, 1333, leaving three sons.

First, Sir John.

Second, Sir Walter.

Third, Sir Alexander, who on the failure of his two elder brothers without issue male, afterwards succeeded to all the estates which had belonged to their father Sir Alan.

Fourth, Elizabeth, married to Sir John de Hamilton, second son to Sir Walter de Hamilton.

Sir JOHN Stewart, of Darnley, or Cruickiston, eldest son, died before January 15th, 1369, leaving a son, ROBERT, who died without issue before 1371.

Sir ALEXANDER, third son (Sir Walter, the intermediate brother, being dead) succeeded finally at Darneley; and had a letter of safe conduct granted by King Edward III. of England, August 26th, 1374.[e] He left issue

Sir ALEXANDER Stewart, of Darnley, who died before 1406, having married Janet, or Johanna, Keith, widow of ..... Hamilton, and daughter of Sir William Keith, of Galstoun, by whom he had five sons, and a daughter; viz.

First, Sir John.

Second, William, who engaged with his brother John in the wars of France, and was killed in the same battle with him at the siege of Orleans; *ancestor to the Stuarts of* CASTELMILK; and whom *Lord Galloway* also claims for *his* ancestor.

Third, Alexander, sometimes designed of Torbane, and sometimes of Galstoun.

Fourth, Robert, to whom his father, Sir Alexander, gave the lands of Newton of Westoun in the shire of Lanark; ancestor to the Stewarts of Barscube, whose male line has failed.

Fifth, James, who is mentioned in a grant of lands as son of Sir Alexander.

Sixth, Janet, married, 1391, Thomas de Sommervill, of Carnwath.

Sir JOHN Stewart, of Darneley, eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Duncan, sixth Earl of Lennox. He went to France in 1420, to the assistance of Charles VII. then Dauphin of France, when succours were sent from Scotland to that oppressed young Prince. To Sir John Stewart the honour and trust of constable of the Scots army was committed; and in the celebrated victory of Baugé in Anjou, Sir John had a principal share. For these services he obtained a grant of the lands[f] of AUBIGNY, in the province of Berry, March 22d, 1422.

Almost all the French historians mention the presence of Sir John Stuart the constable of the French army, and of his brother William Stuart, and the exertions made by them during the siege

[e] Rymer's Fœd. vol. vii. p. 45.

[f] From *this* period this branch spelt their names *Stuart*.

of Orleans; in which service he and his brother William both lost their lives in the same battle, in February 1428-9.

By the heiress of Lennox, Sir John Stuart had issue,

First, Sir Alan.

Second, Alexander, who died without male issue.

Third, John, who had an only son, Bernard. [g]

Sir ALAN, eldest son, was treacherously slain at Linlithgow, by Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, in 1439. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Seton, of Seton, and had two sons.

First, John, Lord Darnley.

Second, Alexander Stuart, of Galston.

John, eldest son, was created a *Lord of Parliament* about 1401, by the title of *Lord Darnley;* and created *Earl of Lennox* about 1488. He died after July 8th, 1493, having married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Lord Montgomery. By her he had issue,

First, Matthew, his successor.

Second, Robert, Lord D'Aubigny.

Third, William, captain of the Scotch gens d'armes in France.

Fourth, John Stuart, of Glanderston.

And it is supposed two more sons, Alexander and Alan.

The daughters were,

First, Elizabeth, married to Archibald Earl of Argyle.

Second, Marion, married to Robert Lord Crichton, of Sanquhar, ancestor to the Earls of Dumfries.

Third, ....., married to Sir ..... Murray, of Tullibardin.

Fourth, Janet, married to Ninian Lord Ross.

Fifth, ....., married to Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss.

MATTHEW, eldest son, *second Earl of Lennox,* was slain at the battle of Flodden-field, September 9th, 1513. He married Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James Earl of Arran, by Lady Mary Stuart, sister of King James III. By her he had issue,

First, William, Master of Lennox, who married Lady Margaret Graham, daughter of William Earl of Montrose, but died without issue.

Second, John, his heir.

[g] Celebrated by Sir John Beaumont in his *Battle of Bosworth.*

Third, Margaret, married to John Lord Fleming; and after to Alexander Douglas, of Mains.

Fourth, Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Campbell, of Loudoun, ancestor to the Countess of Loudoun.

Fifth, Agnes, wife of William Edmondston, of Duntreath, and had issue.

Which JOHN, *third Earl of Lennox*, was appointed one of the lords of the regency by King James V. anno 1524; but the Earl of Angus taking upon himself the whole administration, and detaining the young King upon the matter a prisoner, this Earl with divers others of the nobility endeavouring his Majesty's enlargement, was slain in the attempt by Sir James Hamilton, at a conflict near Linlithgow bridge, on September 4th, 1526.[h] By Anne, his wife, daughter of John Steuart, Earl of Athol, he had,

First, Matthew, the next Earl.

Second, Robert, Bishop of Caithness, thereafter Earl of Lennox.

Third, John, Lord d'Aubigny, who was captain of the Scots gens d'arms, and governor of Avignon, of whom descended the Dukes of Lennox.

Likewise a daughter, Helen, married first to Andrew, Earl of Errol, and thereafter to John, Earl of Sutherland.

MATTHEW, *fourth Earl of Lennox*, like other great men of that age, betook himself to arms, and served the crown of France in the wars of Italy, where his gallant behaviour procured him a very great name and reputation. He was always in very high esteem with his own prince, King James V. for his father's sake, after whose death he was sent over from France, to prevent any detriment to that crown by the minority of the young Queen; but being a frank and open-hearted person, he fell into the snare laid by Cardinal Beaton, Bishop of St. Andrews, for him, and in a little time lost the French King's favour; and when it was come to that pass, that he could neither stay at home, nor return to France with safety, he went into England anno 1543, and put himself under the protection of Henry VIII. who generously received him into his favour, and gave him his neice, Lady Margaret Douglas, in marriage, and an estate in England, to the value of seventeen hundred merks sterling per annum, as an equivalent for his own fortune, which was forfeited in Scotland; and this

h Memoirs of the affairs of Scotland MS. penes me. *Craufurd.*

agreement the Earl made with that Prince, that he should deliver into his hands the castle of Dumbartoun, with the isle of Bute, and the castle of Rothesay,[i] which though the Earl resolutely undertook, yet the success did not answer. He lived at the court of England till 1563, when he was called home by Queen Mary, and his forfeiture repealed by act of parliament, after he had been banished from his country for twenty years.

His son Henry, *Lord Darnley*, soon followed him; and being a young nobleman of illustrious birth, extremely handsome, and of a temper as well mixed as his outward proportions, Queen Mary at first sight became so enamoured of him, that neither the menaces of Queen Elizabeth, nor any other considerations, could deter her from marrying him, when, to render him the fitter match for her, she raised him to the dignity of *Duke of Albany*. After this, when he had not been above five months in Scotland, and did not exceed his nineteenth year, she married him, and with the consent of most of the peers declared him KING, of which happy marriage, upon June 19th, 1566, to the perpetual advantage of all Britain, her Majesty was delivered of a son, King James VI. first monarch of Great Britain.

But though the Queen's love to the Lord Darnley at first had been very warm, yet it began soon afterwards as much to cool towards him, the unkindness between them being chiefly fomented by one David Rizio an Italian, her secretary for the French tongue, which indignity the King revenged, by entering into the cabal with those who contrived and murdered the poor old man, with circumstances that were not at all allowable; and it is probable, that it was in resentment of Rizio's death, that the Earl of Bothwel and others, officiously, as thinking it might gratify the Queen, most inhumanly murdered this lovely Prince, in his own lodgings as he lay abed, on February 9th, 1567; though Bothwel, who was the murderer, did maintain the Queen's innocency to his last moments: and I think there was no other ground for believing the Queen to be concerned in that foul action, but her imprudent marrying that profligate person so soon thereafter, who, by common fame, was reputed to be the murderer of her husband.

Upon the death of King Henry, the Earl of Lennox, his father, prosecuted the Earl of Bothwel as the regicide; but that Earl's interest at court so overruled the jury, that he was formally ac-

[i] Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

quitted of all suspicion as well as action in the murder, which Lennox was forced to acquiesce in, and from that time forth he lived in retirement till the death of the Earl of Murray the regent, that he was unanimously chosen REGENT to the young King, James VI. his grandson; which great trust he executed for thirteen months, till he was murdered by a party of the Queen's friends, on September 4th, 1571.[k] He was interred in the chapel within the castle of Stirling, with this inscription on his tomb:

Lo here a Prince and Potentate,
Whose Life to understand
Was good, he Just and Fortunate,
Though from his Native Land
His Enemies Thrice did him out-thring,
He Thrice return'd again;
Was lawful Tutor to the King,
And Regent did remain.
While he with Rigor Rebels rackt,
They wrought his fatal End.
Lo this Respects the Death, no Might,
When GOD permits the Time:
Yet shall the Vengeance on them light
That wrought this cursed crime.

George Buchanan, his very humble servant, who had a great attachment to his Lordship and his family, has left us the following epitaph on the Regent, in a more polite strain:

Regis avus, Regis Pater, alto e sanguine Regum
Imperio quorum terra Britanna subest,
Matthæus: genuit Levinia, Gallia fovit,
Pulso Anglus thalamum, remque decusque dedit.
Cœpi invicta manu, famam virtute refelli,
Arma armis vici, consilioque dolos.
Gratus in ingratos, patriam justèque pièque
Cum regerem, hostili perfidia cecidi.
Care nepos, spes una domus, meliore senectam
Attingas fato, cætera dignus avo.

To Matthew Earl of Lennox, succeeded

[k] Buchanan's History.

CHARLES, his second son, *fifth Earl of Lennox.* He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, sister to the Earl of Devonshire, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady Arabella Stuart, who was married to William Marquis of Hartford, but had no issue.

He died a young man at London, anno 1576, where he was interred with this inscription over his grave:

Hic situs est
Carolus Comes Lennoxiæ qui duxit filiam Willielmi Cavendish Militis, ex qua cum Arabellam unicam filiam suscepisset, diem obiit anno ætatis suæ 21, et Salutis humanæ 1576.

To Charles Earl of Lennox succeeded ROBERT, bishop of Caithness, his uncle, *sixth Earl.* This noble person being at first a younger brother, applied himself to learning, and devoting himself to the service of the church, entered young into orders. He was elected bishop of Caithness, anno 1542;[l] but taking part with his brother, the Earl of Lennox, against the Earl of Arran, the governor, he was forfeited, and lived mostly in exile, till, in 1563, he returned to his native country, and concurred in reforming the church from the errors of popery, though not as a bishop, and turned protestant himself. He did not long retain the title of Earl of Lennox, but voluntarily resigned it in favour of Esme, Lord d'Aubigny, his great nephew; and in lieu thereof had the style and title of *Earl of March* conferred on him by King James VI. his nephew, together with the priory of St. Andrew's, which he enjoyed till death took him away on August 29th, 1586,[m] leaving no other issue than a natural daughter, Margaret, married to Robert Algoe, of Easter Walkingshaw.

When Robert, *Earl of Lennox,* resigned the Earldom, as before mentioned, his Majesty, King James VI. erected it into a Duchy in favour of

ESME, *Lord d'Aubigny,* his cousin, son and heir of John Lord d'Aubigny, brother of Matthew Earl of Lennox, who became *seventh Earl,* and coming over from France anno 1579, his Majesty, King James, embraced his Lordship with singular kindness, admitted him into his inwardest councils, and made him *Duke of Lennox,* and lord high chamberlain of Scotland, anno 1580. This

[l] Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. [m] Spotiswood's Church History.

extraordinary favour of his with the King, procured him envy from many who secretly muttered that he being a man most devoted to the Romish religion, was sent from France to subvert the true religion; and that which increased the suspicion the more, was, that he applied himself, and gave countenance to those who were most in the interest of the King's mother; so that William Earl of Gowrie, and others, employed all their wits to remove him from the King, and thus they went to work.

The Duke having gone from Perth, where the King then lay, to Edinburgh, to exercise his jurisdiction as chamberlain, Gowrie and others taking the opportunity when he was out of the way, invited the King to Ruthven castle, Gowrie's own house, and there detained him against his will; all his most faithful servants they removed from him, constrained him to call home the Earl of Angus and others from banishment, and to send Lennox back again to France. The Duke being a man of a very mild spirit, did for the public quiet's sake, and at the King's seeming persuasion (which they had forced him to use with him), return to France, where, he soon after contracting sickness, died at Paris, May 26th, 1583: and at the point of death openly professed, as he had done before, the protestant religion, confuting thereby the malice of those who had falsely defamed him to be a papist. He married Catherine, daughter of William Seigneur d' Antrague; by whom he had,

First, Lodovick, Duke of Lennox.

Second, Esme, Lord d' Aubigny.

Third, Lady Henrietta, married to George, first Marquis of Huntley, of whom his Grace the Duke of Gordon is descended.

Fourth, Lady Mary, second wife to John Earl of Mar, lord high treasurer of Scotland in the reign of King James VI. of which illustrious marriage the lineal heir is David Earl of Buchan

No sooner was the Duke of Lennox dead, but King James called over from France

Lodovick, his son, *second Duke*, and in grateful remembrance to the memory and merit of his father, gave him both the estate and offices that had belonged to his ancestors, taking care likewise to have him educated according to his noble birth and fortune, and by degrees advanced him to honour and preferments, as he grew in years. He was both high chamberlain and admiral of Scotland when his Majesty sent him ambassador to France, anno 1601; in which negotiation he behaved very well, and to his Majesty's satisfaction. Upon the King's accession to the crown

of England, his Grace accompanied his Majesty into that realm, where he was likewise made a peer, first by the title of EARL OF NEWCASTLE, and thereafter raised to the honour of DUKE OF RICHMOND, being likewise master of the household, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter. He married, first, Sophia, daughter of William Earl of Gowrie; next, Jane, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbel, of Lowdon; and last of all, Frances, daughter of Thomas, Viscount of Bindon of the kingdom of England, and dying without issue, February 11th, 1623, was interred at Westminster, where a stately tomb was erected to his memory with this epitaph upon it:

Depositum illustrissimi et excellentissimi Principis Ludovici Stuarti Esmei Leviniæ Ducis filii, Joannis Propatrui serenissimi Regis Jacobi Nepotis, Richmondiæ et Leviniæ Ducis, Novi Castelli ad Tinam, et Darnliæ Comitis, &c. Magni Scotiæ Camerarii et Thalassiarche Hæreditarii, sacri Palatii Jacobi Regis Senescalli, Cubiculariorumque Principalium primi, Regi a sanctioribus Conciliis, sanct. Georgiani ordinis equ. Scoticorumque per Gallias Cataphractorum Præfecti, viri excelsi ad omnia magna et bona nati, ad meliora defuncti: vixit annos 49, menses 4, dies 17.

To Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, succeeded

ESME, *Lord d' Aubigny, third Duke of Lennox*, and SECOND DUKE OF RICHMOND. He had been created EARL OF MARCH, June 17th, 1620, and enjoyed the honour but a short time, his death happening on February 14th, 1624, leaving issue by Catherine, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Gervase, Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, in England.

First, James, his successor in the honour.

Second, George, *Lord d'Aubigny*, who lost his life in the King's service at the battle of Keinton, October 23d, 1642, leaving issue by Frances, his wife, daughter of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Charles, his son, who was honoured by King Charles I. with the title of EARL OF LICHFIED, upon the demise of Bernard Earl of Lichfield, his uncle; and a daughter Catherine, married to Henry Lord O'Brian, son and heir of Henry Earl of Thomond, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had one daughter, Catherine, married to Edward Earl of Clarendon: from whom is descended the present *Earl of Darnley*, who thence inherits the BARONY OF CLIFTON.

Third, Bernard, who had the command of the King's troop of

guards in the time of the civil war, and was slain fighting bravely at the battle of Chester, 1645, whom the Earl of Clarendon characterises thus; "He was," says he, "a very faultless young man, of a most gentle, courteous, and affable nature, and of a spirit and courage invincible; whose loss," continues he, "all men exceedingly lamented, and the King bore it with extraordinary grief."

Fourth, Lord John Stuart, who was general of the horse in the King's service in the time of the civil war, being the third brother of this illustrious family that sacrificed their lives in this quarrel; for he was killed at the battle of Alresford, little more than twenty-one years of age; whose courage was so signal that day, that too much, says an historian of that time, could not be expected from it if he had outlived it, and he was so generally beloved, that he could not but be very generally lamented.

Lady Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, was married to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.

Lady Anne, to Archibald Lord Angus, son and heir to William, first Marquis of Douglas.

Lady Frances, to Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland.

JAMES, *fourth Duke of Lennox*, and THIRD DUKE OF RICHMOND, as he was of the noblest extraction, so his Majesty, King Charles I. took great care of his education, and sent him to France, Italy, and Spain, where he was created a Grandee of that kingdom; [n] and as soon as he returned, though he was scarce twenty-one years of age, made him a privy-counsellor: and as he had many great offices by inheritance, so his Majesty, out of his abundant kindness to him, made him master of the household, lord warden of the cinque-ports, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

When the war began in 1642, he adhered to the King's interest with signal fidelity and affection, and made so entire a resignation of himself to his Majesty, that he abhorred all artifices to shelter himself from the prejudice of those, who, how powerful soever, failed in their duty to the King, and therefore he was pursued with all imaginable malice by them, as one that would have no quarter; and as he had received great bounties from the King, so he sacrificed all he had to his service, as soon as his occasions stood in need of it, and he lived with unspotted fidelity some years after the murder of his master, and was suffered by those that

[n] Clarendon's History.

then governed to pay that last duty to him of putting him into his grave, and died without the comfort of seeing the restoration of the crown on March 30th, 1655.[o] By Mary, daughter of George Duke of Buckingham, his wife, he had

ESME, *fifth Duke of Lennox*, and FOURTH DUKE OF RICHMOND, who succeeded him, and died in his minority, anno 1660; and a daughter, Mary, married to Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, of the kingdom of Ireland.

To Esme, Duke of Lennox, succeeded

CHARLES EARL OF LICHFIELD, his cousin-german, who thus became FIFTH DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Being sent ambassador extraordinary from King Charles II. to the crown of Denmark, his Grace died at Elseneur in that kingdom, December 21st, 1672,[p] leaving no issue by Frances, his wife, daughter of Walter Stuart, Esq. son of Walter Lord Blantyre, so that the honour of this princely family became extinct, and his great fortune and hereditary offices came to King Charles II. as his nearest heir male, the King's great grandfather's father and the Duke's being two brothers.[q]

## CASTELMILK BRANCH.

It has been already mentioned, that Sir John Stewart, of Derneley, son of Sir Alexander Stewart and Dame Janet Keith, lost his life at the siege of Orleans, 1428-9; and that he was ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Lennox. It has been likewise shewn that he had a *brother*,

[o] Dugdale's Baronage of England. [p] Ibid.

[q] But his Majesty considering with what lustre and glory the house of Lennox had shone in former times, and that while the dignity was in his Majesty's own royal person, it was suppressed in the crown; therefore, that the honour might be again revived, and his Majesty having bestowed the estate of Lennox upon the Lord Charles Lennox, one of his natural sons, whom he so surnamed by Lovisa de Querovale, Duchess of Portsmouth, was pleased to create him Duke of Lennox, Earl of Darneley, Lord Torboltoun, September 9th, 1675, and to the heirs male lawfully descending of his body. * Likewise by other letters patent passed in England, August 9th, 27 of King Charles II. he was created Baron of Settrington, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond, and on April 20th, 1681, was installed Knight of the Garter.

* Charta in publ. Arch.

Sir WILLIAM Stewart, who lost his life in the same battle. This William went to France with his brother, and during many years distinguished himself in military exploits. See the circumstances of the death of these brothers related in a very interesting manner in "*Aureliæ Urbis Anglicana Obsidio Autore Joanne Lodocie Micquello*," 1560, 1631, as extracted by Andrew Stuart, p. 154, 155, 156, 157.

Sir William Stewart, of *Castelmilke*, is mentioned in *Rymer's Fœdera* in 1398, as one of the sureties given on the part of Scotland for the preservation of the peace of the western marches between England and Scotland.

Andrew Stuart has endeavoured, in a large mass of satisfactory circumstantial evidence, to shew the identity of this last mentioned Sir William Stewart with Sir William Stewart, the brother of Sir John of Derneley, who was slain at Orleans. The detail of his facts and arguments is too long to be inserted here: and therefore whoever is curious about it, must refer to the book itself. I here assume the fact of the identity, because the proofs are satisfactory to my own mind.

Sir William Stuart, of Castelmilk, left four sons.

Firt, DAVID Stuart, of Castelmilk and Tunnart, living 1446; who died before 1464, leaving a son ALEXANDER, who was also dead, before that year, without male issue.

Second, ARCHIBALD, who succeeded his nephew in the Castelmilk estate. He left a son, WILLIAM, who was in possession of the Castelmilk estate before 1467, and died before 1470, leaving a daughter, ELIZABETH, who married Robert de Carruthers.

Third, Matthew, *of whom presently.*

Fourth, Walter, of Arthurley, who in a charter from the crown in 1439, is described son of the deceased Sir William Stuart, of Castelmilk, Knight.

MATTHEW Stuart, *third* son, succeeded his nephew William in the Castelmilk estate. He died 1474, leaving two sons, William and John.

WILLIAM Stuart, of Castelmilk, continued possessed of that estate till his death in 1495. He left two sons, Alexander, and John; and a daughter, Marion, who married Alan Stuart, a younger son of John Earl of Lennox.

ALEXANDER Stuart, of Castelmilk, *eldest* son, was alive in 1512; and is supposed to have died about 1523, or 1524. He left two sons, Archibald and James,

ARCHIBALD Stuart, of Castelmilk, *eldest* son, was alive in 1541; but died before July, 1543. He had a son and heir,

ARCHIBALD Stuart, the younger, of Castelmilk, who died before his father, having married Margaret Maxwell; and leaving issue,

First, David, *of whom presently.*

Second, Alexander, of Craigs, tutor of Castelmilk, who left three daughters, his coheiresses.

Third, John, rector of the college of Glasgow from 1545 to 1550, who died without issue.

DAVID Stuart, of Castelmilk, *eldest* son, appears to have died either in 1556, or early in 1557. He left two sons, Alan, and Archibald.

First, ALAN Stuart, *eldest* son, succeeded his father; but died without issue in 1557.

Second, ARCHIBALD Stuart, of Castelmilk, who died in 1612, having married Janet Stuart, daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Minto, and sister of Walter, first Lord Blantyre: she died 1613. They had issue one son, Archibald, and four daughters; Margaret, married first to John Stuart, of Blackhall and Ardgowan; and secondly, to Matthew Wallace, of Garscadden: Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Cunningham, of Craig-ends; Johanna, married to John Wallace, of Cairnhill; and Mary, married to Nichol Cornwall, of Bonhard.

Sir ARCHIBALD Stuart, of Castelmilk, only son, died July 12th, 1660, having married Anne Semple, daughter of Robert Lord Semple. She died in December, 1631. By her he had,

First, Archibald, of whom presently.

Second, James Stuart, of *Torrance,* of whom afterwards, as *ancestor to the late Andrew Stuart.*

Third, Janet, married to John Hamilton, of Udston, Esq.

ARCHIBALD Stuart, *eldest* son, died before his father in May 1643, having married, in 1634, Lady Mary Fleming, daughter of John, Earl of Wigtoun; by whom he left one son, Archibald; and one daughter, Anne, married to John Crawfurd, eldest son of John Crawfurd, of Crawfurdland, Esq.

Sir ARCHIBALD Stuart, of Castelmilk, only son, succeeded his grandfather, and was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia,* February 29th, 1668. He died in 1681, leaving four sons, and two daughters.

First, Sir William.

Second, Archibald, died unmarried.

Third, Daniel, married the eldest daughter of Sir George Wishart, Bart. and left two sons; George, who died unmarried; and Sir William, who having succeeded to Sir George Wishart's Baronetage, died at Paris without issue. Daniel had also two daughters; of whom Delce, the youngest, died unmarried; and Mary married John Belsches, Esq. of Invermay, who had by her a daughter, Amilia, who married Dr. William Belsches, who was father by her of Sir John Belsches, Bart.

Fourth, James Stuart, died unmarried.

Sir WILLIAM Stuart, *second Baronet*, (eldest son) died in November, 1715, having married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Crawford, of Milton, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Archibald and John; and a daughter, Margaret, married to John Belsches, of Invermay, Esq. by whom she had John Belsches, of Invermay, Esq.

Sir ARCHIBALD Stuart, eldest son, *third Baronet*, died January 5th, 1763, having married Frances, daughter of James Stirling, of Keir, Esq. by whom he left an only daughter and heir, Anne, married to her cousin, Sir John Stuart, of Castelmilk, Bart.

Sir JOHN Stuart, succeeded his brother as *fourth Baronet*. He married Helen, daughter of John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield, and died April 1st, 1781, leaving three sons, and three daughters.

First, Sir John, his successor.

Second, William Stuart Crawfurd, who died November 24th, 1783, unmarried.

Third, Francis Stuart Crawfurd, who died January 11th, 1793, unmarried.

Fourth, Helen, died November, 1787, unmarried.

Fifth, Margaret, married to Colin Rae, Esq. of Little Gowan, and on the death of her brother Francis, succeeded to the estate at Milton, and took the name of Crawfurd.

Sixth, Jane, married William Stirling, of Keir, Esq.

Sir JOHN Stuart, eldest son, *fifth Baronet*, married his cousin Anne, only daughter of his uncle, Sir Archibald, and died January 18th, 1797, without issue: by which the title expired.

We now return to

JAMES Stuart, of *Torrance*, already mentioned, *second son of Sir Archibald Stuart, of Castelmilk, who died* 1660, *by his wife, Anne Semple*. This James married a daughter of Sir Alexander Cunningham, of Corsehill, Bart. and died in 1690, aged seventy-six, leaving one son,

ALEXANDER Stuart, of *Torrance*, who married Isabel, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Nisbet, of Dean, Bart. He died in 1733, having had issue by her seven sons, and three daughters; viz. Agnes, married to Matthew Crawfurd, merchant in Glasgow; Margaret, married to Alexander Inglis Hamilton, Esq.; and Christian, married to Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, Bart.

Of the seven sons, only three survived their father; viz.

First, James Stuart, of *Torrance*, lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment of foot-guards; and one of the gentlemen ushers of King George I.: died unmarried in 1748.

Second, PATRICK Stuart, of *Torrance*, captain in the royal regiment of foot; and sometime member of parliament for the county of Lanark; died unmarried in 1760.

Third, ARCHIBALD Stuart, of *Torrance*, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Myreton, of Gorgar, Bart, and died in November 1767, leaving three sons, and three daughters; viz. Janet, married to Thomas Earl of Dundonald; Isabel, married to Sir Robert Henderson, of Fordel, Bart.; and Elizabeth, married to William Binning, of Pilmuir, advocate. The sons were,

First, ALEXANDER Stuart, of *Torrance*, eldest son, married Elizabeth Nisbet, daughter of John Nisbet, of Northfield, Esq. and died March 23d, 1796, without issue.

Second, ANDREW Stuart, of *Torrance*, heir to his brother; many years represented in parliament the county of Lanark, and afterwards for the borough of Weymouth. He was author of the *Genealogical History of the Stewarts*, 1798, here abridged; and celebrated for the part he took in the *Douglas* cause; and his *Letters to Lord Mansfield*. On the death of his cousin, Sir John Stuart, of Castelmilk, 1797, he claimed to be, in right of the above descent, the representative and heir male of the Derneley and Lennox families, after the death of Cardinal York. He married Margaret Stirling, daughter of Sir William Stirling, of Ardoch, Bart. but died without issue, May 16th, 1801; and his widow remarried the late Sir William Pulteney, Bart.

Third, James Stuart, major-general, and colonel of the thirty-first regiment of foot, married Lady Margaret Hume, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Marchmont; died February 2d, 1793, without issue.

## GALLOWAY BRANCH.

About two years before Mr. Andrew Stuart's Genealogical History was published, the late Earl of Galloway printed and circulated a paper, entitled, "*A View of the Evidence for proving that the present Earl of Galloway is the lineal heir male and lawful representative of Sir William Stuart of* JEDWORTH, *so frequently mentioned in history from* 1385 *to* 1429." In that paper it is contended, that Sir William Stuart, of *Jedworth*, and Sir William Stuart, of *Castelmilk*, (the younger brother of Sir John Stuart, of *Derneley*) were the *same person*; and that Sir William Stuart, of Jedworth, was the proprietor of the estate of Jedworth in Tiviotdale, and of the estate of Castelmilk in Annandale.

Having assumed this, he states that Sir John Stuart, who married the heiress of Stuart, of *Dalswinton*, was his *eldest* son; and Sir William Stuart, of Castelmilk, from whom the Stuarts of Castelmilk were descended, the *second* son.

Andrew Stuart contends, that dates are fatal to this identity between Sir William Stuart, of Jedworth, and Sir William Stuart, of Castelmilk, who died at the siege of Orleans 1428-9. For the following reasons he assigns the date of the death of Sir William Stuart, of Jedworth, to have been not later than 1403.

This is built on the assumption, that the following passages in history belong to Sir William Stuart, of Jedworth, as surely they appear to do.

Sir WILLIAM Stuart, *of the Forest*, which Mr. Stuart says is the same as, of *Jedworth* or *Jedworth Forest*, had been taken prisoner by Hotspur (Percy) at the battle of Homildon on September 14th, 1402; and was soon thereafter, at his instigation, tried, condemned, and executed, as guilty of high treason against the King of England, on pretence that he was a subject of that monarch, having in his early youth belonged to the county of Teviotdale, while it was subject to the English crown. The particulars of his trial, condemnation, and execution, are minutely related in the *Scotichronicon*, vol. ii. p. 434,[r] where it is mentioned that Sir

[r] "Captus ibi fuit valens Miles, et inter sapientes primus, *Dominus Willielmus Stuart de Foresta*; et coram Domino Henrico Percy juniore de traditione falso adjudicatus, pro eo, quod, cum puer esset, antequam Thevidalia venit ad pacem regis, ipse sicut ceteri de patria, Anglicatus erat et de necessitate; de hoc acrius accusatus, sed sagaciter sua propria peroratione defensus,

William Stuart, of the Forest, had very ably pleaded his own cause, and that he had been acquitted by the three first juries appointed to try him; but that a fourth jury was assembled, which very unjustly condemned him.

The same facts are related by *Winton* in his *Chronicle of Scotland*, printed a few years since from the old MSS. which had always been held in great estimation.

After mentioning the battle of Homildon, there is the following passage:

" *Schire William Stewart of Twidale*
That day wes tane in that batale,
And ane uther gud sqwyere,
That be name wes cald Thom Kere.
This Schire Henry de Percy
Tha twa demaynit unlauchfully:
As in jugemente sittand he
Gert thir twa accusit be,
That thir twa before then
Had bene the King of Ynglandis men,
And armyt agane hym ware: for-thi
Thai ware accusit of tratowry.
Sua in coloure of justis,
Set it wes nane, he rasit assis.
Ane assis first maid thaim qwyte;
Bot this Percy wyth mare dispyte
To this assis ekyt then
Mare malitious felone men,
That durst nocht do, but all as he
Wald; swa behovit it to be.
Than accusit he thir twa men
Sarare fer, than before then.
Be this accusatioune
Of dede thai tholit the passioune:
And of ther quarteris he gert be set
Sum in-til York upon the yet.

tres Anglorum assisas tanquam immunis evasit; sed et dictus Percy, qui Hotspur dicebatur, inveterata excandescens malitiæ probitati nimirem, et sapientiæ militis invidens, non passus est ipsum sic libertate donari; sed et de assentatoribus suis nova assisa electa præpropere, et perperam condemnatur, et tanquam traditor, tractus et demembratus innocens martyr pro justitia passus a plerisque etiam Anglis reputatus est."

In-til Yngland wes a man
That oft oisit to speke than
Syndry thingis, or thai tell,
Bot of quhat spirite, I can-nocht tell:
Quhen he hard, as this wes done,
Quhare hym likyt, he said rycht sone;
'Men may happyn for to se,
'Or a yere be gane, that he,
'That gert yone lym be yondyr set
'Vow apon yon ilke yhet,
'His awyn lym to be ryght swa,
'Swa may fal the gamyn to ga.'
And swa it hapynt that deid done,
As yhe sal here eftyr sone."

It seems therefore as if it must be admitted, that Sir William Stuart, of Jedworth, was executed immediately after the battle of Homildon in 1402.

It seems most probable, that Sir William Stuart, of Jedworth, was descended from Sir JOHN Stuart, of Jedworth, a younger son of Sir John Stuart, of *Bonkyll*, mentioned in the earlier part of this pedigree.

Sir William was a great and distinguished character in those days, and so eminent both in Scotland and England, that what related to him must easily have been known.

Sir JOHN Stuart, his son and heir, married Marian, the heiress of Sir Walter Stuart, of *Dalswinton*,[s] descended from Sir Walter Stuart, third son of Sir John Stuart, of Bonkyll.

s Sir Walter Stuart, of Dalswinton, was one of those patriots who joined King Robert Bruce, and performed many gallant actions against the enemies of his country; for which he obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Dalswinton. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir JOHN Stuart, of Dalswinton, who seems to have been a very considerable person, both on the account of his birth, and the many lands he held in divers counties, since we find by the transactions with the English, in the Fœdera published by Mr. Rymer, that this John was given one of the hostages for the ransom of King David Bruce in 1357. His son was,

Sir WALTER Stuart, Lord of Dalswinton, who made a great figure in the time of Robert II. and III.

He having no male issue of his body, in 1396 married his only daughter * to John Stuart, son and heir of Sir William Stuart, sheriff of Teviotdale, as in the text.

* The original contract is still extant in the lawyers library at Edinburgh.

They with consent and assent of each other, in 1418, [s] give to Sir John Stuart, Lord Grytoun, the barony of Callie, in comitatu Gallovidiæ, which is all I have found memorable concerning him, [t] save that he left a son,

Sir WILLIAM Stuart, of Dalswinton, who made a considerable figure in the reign of King James II. by whom he was made a knight, anno 1443. [u] He had issue by Eupheme Grahame, three sons,

First, Alexander, his successor.

Second, Sir Thomas Stuart, of Minto, Knight, *ancestor to the present Lord Blantyre.* [x]

Third, Walter, of whom came [y] the Stuarts of Tongrie.

Which ALEXANDER Stuart, of Garlies, obtained a grant of the Barony of Dalswinton, upon the resignation of Sir William, his father, January 13th, 1453, [z] and in 1465, he resigns sundry lands in Teviotdale in favour of Alexander Scot, of Howpaslet. He died 1477. By Elizabeth Stuart, his wife, he had issue,

First, John, his eldest son, who died without succession; [a]

Second, Sir ALEXANDER, his successor, who departing this life anno 1490, [b] left issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, of Cavers.

First, Alexander.

Second, Walter, of Barclay.

And Agnes, who was married to John Lord Maxwel, [c] and had issue; and Janet, who married John Dunbar, of Mochrum.

Which Sir ALEXANDER was knighted in the time of King James IV. being then a powerful Baron. He was slain at the battle of Flodden, September 9th, 1513, leaving issue, by Elizabeth Kennedy, a son, Alexander, to succeed him; and sixteen daughters.

This Sir ALEXANDER Stuart, of Garlies, was much favoured by King James V. of whose privy-council he was. He was sent

s Genealogy of the family of Garlies by Mr. David Simson, in the custody of Alexander Bailie, Esq.

t Dame Marian survived him, and remarried Sir John Forrester, of Corstorphin, Great Chamberlain of Scotland.

u Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III.

x Ibid. in rotulis dicti regis ad annum, 1476.

y Simson's MS of the house of Garlies.

z Charta in publicis archivis.

a Charta Jacobi III. Joanni Steuart filio et hæredi apparenti Alexandri Steuart de Garlies et Elizabethæ Shaw sponsæ suæ 20 Octob. 1477.

b Simson's Collections: Douglas says 1501.

c Genealogy of the family of Maxwel.

ambassador to King Henry VIII. of England, and acquitted himself with honour, fidelity, and reputation.

He married first, Catherine, daughter of Sir James Crichton, of Cranston-riddel, who died s. p. [d]

Secondly, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Dunbar, of Clugston, by whom he had two sons,

First, Alexander; his heir apparent; and,

Second, John Stuart, parson of Kirkmahoe, [e] progenitor of John Stuart, of Phisgill, in vicecomitatu de Wigtoun.

His third wife was Catherine, daughter to William Stuart, of Barclay, by whom he had, first, Robert, s. p.; second, Anthony, parson of Penninghame, left issue; third, William, first of the house of Clarie; and Helen, married to William Gordon, of Murefode, in vicecomitatu de Wigton.

ALEXANDER Stuart, younger of Garlies, was in the interest of King James VI. in the said King's minority, and was slain at the surprize of the town of Stirling by the Earl of Huntley and the Laird of Bucleugh, September 2d, 1571, [f] leaving issue, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and coheir of Andrew Lord Herries, of Terregles,

ALEXANDER, who succeeded his grandfather, and obtained the honour of knighthood, at the coronation of Queen Anne, wife of James VI. anno 1590. [g] He married, first, Christian, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, ancestor to the Dukes of Queensbury. [h] By her he had,

First, Alexander, the first Earl; and,

Second, William Stuart, of Mains, ancestor to Sir James Stuart, of Burray, Bart.

Likewise three daughters, first, Helen, married to John Douglas, of Stanhouse; second, Jane, to John Kennedy, of Colzean; third, Nicholas, married John Dunbar, of Mochrum.

Sir Alexander married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David Earl of Angus, Dowager of Robert Lord Maxwell, but by her had no issue.

He departing this life in October, 1596, [i] his estate descended to

[d] Charta in publicis archivis. [e] Mr. Simson.
[f] Crawfurd's Memoirs.
[g] Dr. Patrick Anderson's History of Scotland. MS.
[h] Mr. Simson's Genealogy of Gairlies.
[i] Charta in Cancellaria supremæ Dominæ nostræ Reginæ.

Alexander, his son, *first Earl of Galloway*, who was first knighted by King James VI. then by his Majesty's special favour raised to the dignity of *Lord Garlies*, by letters patent, September 2d, 1607,[k] his descent from the illustrious family of Lennox, being stated as one of the principal reasons for bestowing the honour.

Further, his said Majesty was pleased to create him *Earl of Galloway*, September 9th, 1623.[l]

He married Grisel, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochenvar, in vicecomitatu de Wigtoun: by whom he had,

First, Alexander, *Lord Garlies*, who died 1638, having married Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Monteith, by whom he had a son, Alexander, who died young, 1642.

Second, Sir James Stuart, Bart. *second Earl.*

Likewise Anne, married to Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw.

This Earl having been faithful to King Charles I. whose interest he never deserted, died very aged, anno 1649;[m] his estate and honour devolving on

Sir JAMES, his eldest surviving son, *second Earl*, who during the usurpation, was very active in the King's cause, and on that account suffered in the common calamity with other loyalists. Surviving the usurpation eleven years, he gave way to fate in June, 1671,[n] leaving issue by Nicolas, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson, of Lag, three sons and a daughter, viz.

First, Alexander, his successor.

Second, Robert Stuart, of Reimstoun.

Third, William Stuart, of Castle-Stuart, who married Elizabeth Gordon.

Fourth, Grizel, married to Alexander, Viscount of Kenmure.

Which ALEXANDER, *third Earl*, married Mary, daughter of James, Earl of Queensbury, by whom he had,

First, ALEXANDER, his successor, *fourth Earl*, who died unmarried, anno 1694.

Second, James, fifth Earl of Galloway.

Third, Colonel John Stuart, of Sorbie.

Fourth, Andrew Stuart, Esq. who died in the expedition to Darien in 1699.

Fifth, William Stuart, Esq.

[k] Diploma Alexandri Domini Garlies in Rotulis Jacobi VI. [l] Ibid.

[m] Retour of James Earl of Galloway to Alexander Earl of Galloway his father, in the Chancery.

[n] Retour of Alexander Earl of Galloway to Earl James, his father, registrated in the Chancery Office at Edinburgh.

Sixth, Robert Stuart, Esq.

Also two daughters; first, Margaret, married to Sir John Clark, of Pennycuik, junior, one of the Barons of Exchequer, and had issue; second, Henrietta, to William Earl of Glencairn.

Which JAMES, *fifth Earl*, so succeeding to the estate and honour of Galloway, upon the decease of his brother, was constituted one of the lords of her Majesty's privy-council. Soon after her accession to the throne, his Lordship was appointed one of the committee of parliament, June 18th, 1702, for revising the accounts of money laid on by the former sessions of that parliament. And in the great affair of the union of the two kingdoms, his Lordship dissented from the court in several very momentous articles of the treaty, as appears from the minutes of the last parliament. He died 1747, having married Catherine, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had issue four sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, Alexander, his successor.

Second, James, a major-general, and colonel of the thirty-seventh foot, twice member of parliament for the county, and twice for the borough of Wigton.

Third, William, in the army, member of parliament for Wigton; and,

Fourth, George.

Fifth, Lady Margaret, married, first, James, Earl of Southesk; and secondly, John, Lord Sinclair.

Sixth, Lady Euphame, married Alexander Murray, of Broughton, Esq.

Seventh, Lady Catherine.

Eighth, Lady Anne.

ALEXANDER, the *seventh Earl*, married Anne Keith, daughter of William, the eighth Earl of Marischal, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

First, Alexander, died unmarried at Aix la Chapelle.

Second, James, died young, at Dalkeith school.

Third, Mary, married to Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, afterwards Earl of Seaforth.

His Lordship married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of John Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald; and by her had four sons and six daughters.

First, John, the eighth Earl.

Second, George, killed at Ticonderoga, in 1758.

Third, William, died young.

Fourth, Keith, an admiral in the royal navy, married Miss Daggalier, and dying, left Leveson Douglas, in the royal navy; married, October 19th, 1808, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, of Park-place, Dunluce, Bart. and other issue.

Fourth, Catherine, married to James Murray, of Broughton, Esq.

Fifth, Susanna, married, in 1761, Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, K. G. and had issue, and died in August, 1805.

Sixth, Margaret, married to Charles Gordon, fourth Earl of Aboyne, and deceased, leaving issue.

Seventh, Euphemia.

Eighth, Harriet, married Archibald, ninth and present Duke of Hamilton, and dying November, 1788, left issue.

Ninth, Charlotte, married William, fifth Earl of Dunmore, and has issue.

His Lordship deceasing, October 14th, 1773, was succeeded by his son,

John, the *eighth Earl,* K. T. and FIRST LORD STEWART OF GARLIES, and sometime a lord of the bed-chamber to the King.

His Lordship married, first, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Francis, the first Earl of Warwick, by whom he had one son, who did not long survive his mother; and

He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of the late Sir James Dashwood, Bart. by whom he had issue, eight sons and eight daughters; the sons were,

First, Alexander, who died young.

Second, George, the present Earl.

Third, Levison, died young.

Fourth, William, a major-general in the army, and assistant secretary in the war department, married Miss Douglas.

Fifth, Charles-James.

Sixth, Montgomery-Granville-John.

Seventh, Edward-Richard.

Eighth, James.

The daughters were,

Catherine, married to Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart. and has issue.

Susan, married to George, Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, and has issue.

Harriet, married August 8th, 1795, to Lord Spencer Chichester, brother to the Marquis of Donegal.

Elizabeth, married, in January, 1798, to W. P. Inge, Esq.

Georgiana, .....

Charlotte, married, September 12th, 1801, Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. eldest son of Baroness Crofton.

Caroline, married, January 10th, 1803, to the Hon. and Rev. George Rushout, brother to Lord Northwick.

Sophia, married, July 2d, 1806, the Hon. William Bligh, brother to the Earl of Darnley.

The Earl was, June 6th, 1796, created BARON STEWART, OF GARLIES, in the peerage of England; and deceasing, November 13th, 1806, was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE, the *present and ninth Earl*, and SECOND LORD STEWART, OF GARLIES, who being brought up to the navy, was in 1810, promoted to the rank of REAR ADMIRAL.

His Lordship married, April 19th, 1797, Lady Jane Paget, daughter of Henry Earl of Uxbridge, and has issue,

First, ....., *Viscount Garlies*, born September 12th, 1800.

Second, Allan, died May 1st, 1808.

Third, A son, born December 23d, 1807, died May 1st, 1808.

*Titles.* George Stewart, Earl of Galloway and Lord Garlies in Scotland; and Lord Stewart of Garlies in England.

*Creations.* Earl of Galloway, September 9th, 1628; Lord Garlies, September 2d, 1607; and Lord Stewart of Garlies, in England, June 6th, 1796.

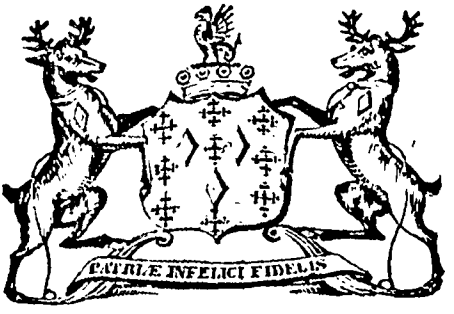
*Arms.* Or, a fess checky, azure and argent, surmounted of a bend, gules, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered with flowers-de-lis of the last.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a pelican feeding her young in the nest, proper.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a savage wreathed with laurel about the temples and middle, holding a batoon over his shoulder, all proper; and on the sinister, a lion rampant, gules.

*Motto.* VIRESCIT VULNERE VIRTUS.

*Chief Seat.* Garlies, Wigtonshire.




# STOPFORD, LORD SALTERSFORD.

*(EARL OF COURTOWN IN IRELAND.)*

THIS family is said to derive its descent from NICHOLAS DE STOCKPORT, *Baron of Stockport,*[a] one of the eight Barons of the county palatine of Chester, created by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester,[b] who probably settled in that country before the Norman conquest, as the name of the town of Stopford is evidently of Saxon origin.[c] The only part of the original lands of the family, which now remains is the estate of *Saltersford,*[d] near Macclesfield, which estate is at this day in the possession of the Earl of Courtown, and has belonged to his ancestors from time immemorial.[e]

The first of the family that came into Ireland was JAMES STOPFORD, Esq. an officer of rank in the parliament army, who served in Ireland during the rebellion which began in 1641. On the restoration of the royal family, he acquired very considerable estates in the city of Dublin, and counties of Meath, Westmeath, Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Kerry, partly by purchase, and partly in consideration of his services during the war. He became seated at *Tarah-hill* in the county of *Meath,* and married

a Speed's map of that county, and Cambden, vol. i. p. 478-9.

b Butcher's Survey of Stamford, p. 23.

c The heiress of this family married Nicholas de Eton, whose heiress married Warren of Pointon. See Lyson's, p. 779.

d Lysons, in his Cheshire, p. 353, says, Beate-hall, described as Lord Courtoun's seat, is a dilapidated old mansion in the town of Macclesfield, now occupied as a public-house.

Information of Dean Stopford.

two wives; by his first, whose name we have not recovered, he had three sons, viz. first, William; second, James; and third, Joseph.

The elder of whom, WILLIAM, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Francis Willoughby, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving an only son, James, successor to his grandfather.

James, aforesaid, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Forth, Knight, (one of the privy-council in the reign of King William III.) [e] and by her had issue one son Robert, and two daughters; Robert was attainted by King James's parliament, and dying without issue, was buried at St. Audeon's church, Dublin; [f] the daughters were, Amelia, married to Theophilus Butler, created Lord Newtown Butler; and Dorothy, married to Edward, fourth Earl of Meath, on whose death she remarried with lieutenant-general Gorges. [g]

JAMES Stopford, Esq. who succeeded his grandfather, was chosen to parliament for the borough of Wexford, September 21st, 1703, and elected for that county, November 25th, 1713; [h] he was re-elected for the same county on the accession of King George I. and continued to fill that station till his decease. He married Frances, daughter and heir to Roger Jones, of Dublin, Esq. and deceased [i] July 9th, 1721, having had issue by her (who died May 22d, 1751, [k] five sons and four daughters, viz.

[e] Lodge Collect. [f] Parish Registry, and Lodge Collect.

[g] Lodge says, in 1 Edit. vol. i. p. 190, that these daughters were coheirs, which we presume to be an error, for from this pedigree his grandson seems to have succeeded.

[h] Commons Jour.

[i] King James I. February 17th, 9th of his reign, did grant unto Sir Edward Fisher, Knight, the towns, lands, &c known by the names of Killdermott, Ballymaheys, with the hamlets thereof, called Ballintroohan, Glanvany, Ballynecarig, Ballinemoney, Ballynekilbeg, Killoneen, Shnaghkenagh, Ballygarralt, Cronemullan, Ballnesketan, Shraleah, Croneroe, Cloneredmond, Dowcarrick, Monehennie, Monennys, Kiltinnill, Ballicamclone, Ballymorris, Tenestrath, Tourimore, Ballyvickenolug, Rathingwocinis, Moneallestron, Gurtin, Ballinthe, Monemore, Tenehone, Kilbride, Taghmore, alias Pollalishe, Ballylemcham, Muchloe, Tomsillagh, Ballyvadocke, Ballyda, Kilnehederny and Binooge, and all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments lying within the mears, bounds, &c. of the said towns, villages, &c. being in the territory called M'Damores county; also the town and lands of Ballinogelan with the appurtenances lying in the territory called Kinsheleh, containing by estimation 1500 acres; also the river of Owenbarra, and the fishery thereof, in the said

[k] Lodge Collect.

First, William, who died young.

Second, James, advanced to the peerage.

Third, William, a captain in the first regiment of horse, and died in December 1760, leaving issue, first, William in the army; second, Philip, also in the army, who died in 1775; third, Frances, married to John Ashburnham, Esq. a captain in the army; and fourth, Catherine, to Thomas Cosby, of Bailieborough, in the county of Cavan, Esq. by whom she has issue, Arnold, in holy orders, and other children.

Fourth, Thomas, a master in Chancery.

Fifth, Joseph, a cornet in the second regiment of horse, who, in July 1743, married Anne, daughter of Knightly Chetwood, of Woodbrooke in the Queen's County, Esq.[m] (by his wife Hesther Stopford, half sister to the Bishop of Cloyne) and had issue one son James, baptized November 11th, 1746, in holy orders, and rector of Killeary in the diocese of Meath; and five daughters, viz. Anne, married to the Rev. William Stopford, vicar of Donamoyne, in the diocese of Clogher; Frances, to Michael Kearney,

county of Wexford, with free access to the banks thereof, on both sides, with nets, &c. necessary for fishing; also the mountain of Torchill; as also the advowson, donation, and right of patronage of the rectory and vicarage of Kiltinnill, all the said lands, &c. lying in the county of Wexford, to hold to the said Sir Edward Fisher, Knight, his heirs and assigns for ever; rendering yearly to his Majesty and his successors 8*l.* sterling, which said lands were, by the said patent, created into a manor by the name of the Manor of Chichester.

This patent was surrendered by Sir Edward Fisher, February 20th, 14 of King James, upon which the said King, by letters patent January 17th, in 15 of his reign, conveyed to the said Sir Edward Fisher, his heirs and assigns, the said several lands, &c. with others, which by this patent were created into the manor of Fisherstown, which patent is entered in the office of the auditor general, and inrolled in the Rolls-office of this kingdom. This patent, &c. afterwards became vested in Edward Chichester, third son of Edward, Viscount Chichester, who intermarried with Elizabeth, the fifth and youngest daughter of said Sir Edward Fisher, the patentee (who died in December, 1631), and with Elizabeth his said wife, in Michaelmas term, 21 Charles II. suffered a recovery thereof; upon whose death Edward Chichester, their eldest son, became seized of said manor, lands, and premises, his mother, the said Elizabeth, having by deed, November 11th, 1667, conveyed the same to him and his heirs for ever. The said Edward Chichester enjoyed the said lands to his death, when they came to his brother John, who, by deeds dated December 28th and 29th, 1711, in consideration that he was childless, and the friendship which he had for James Stopford and his family, and other considerations in said deed mentioned, did grant the said manor to the said James Stopford, his heirs and assigns for ever. *Archdall.*

[m] Information of Dean Stopford.

D. D. rector of Rathmelton, in the diocese of Raphoe; Catherine, baptized July 24th, 1748, to the Rev. Henry St. George; Elizabeth, baptized December 29, 1750, to Abel Ram, of the county of Wexford, Esq. then member of the Irish parliament for the borough of Duleek, and by him hath issue, Abel, William, James, Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth; and Hester, who died unmarried in 1785. [n]

Eldest daughter Elizabeth, married to Philip Doyne, of Welles in the county of Wexford, Esq. by whom she left issue, James, who died unmarried in 1768; and Frances, married to the Rev. Francis Thomson, rector of Dromcree, alias Kilcumney, in the diocese of Meath, and had one son and two daughters.

Second, Anne, to Doctor James Stopford, Lord Bishop of Cloyne. [o]

Third, Frances, died young; and

Catherine, married William Ludlow, Esq. counsellor at law. [p]

JAMES Stopford, Esq. the eldest surviving son, *first Earl of Courtown*, was chosen to parliament, November 28th, 1727, [q] for the borough of Feathard, which he continued to represent till his late Majesty, by privy-seal, dated at Kensington July 28, 1758, and patent [r] at Dublin Sept. 19 following, was pleased to call him to the *house of peers*, by the title of *Baron of Courtown in the county of Wexford*; and his Lordship took the accustomed oaths and his seat October 31st same year. [s] Pursuant to privy-seal at St.

n Information of Dean Stopford.

o James Stopford, (after Bishop of Cloyne, but of whose affinity to Lord Courtown's family, we have not been informed) was the intimate friend of Jonathan Swift, the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's. He received his education in Trinity College Dublin, and was elected a Fellow of that University, March 25th, 1727. After the promotion of Dr. Robert Howard to the see of Killala, he was instituted to the vicarage of Finglass, thence promoted to the deanery of Kilmacduagh, and in pursuance of letters patent dated February 28th, 1753, was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne. He married, December 16th, 1727, Anne, second daughter of James Stopford, Esq. as in text, and deceasing in Dublin, August 23d, 1759, left issue three sons, viz. James, (baptized October 7th, 1731, elected Fellow of the University of Dublin in June, 1753, which he resigned in 1755, for the united rectories of Garry-Cloyne, and Glanore in the diocess of Cloyne He married Anne, daughter of William Wray, of Ards in the county of Donegal, Esq. and left issue); Joseph, baptized December 4th, 1732, who married Angel, daughter of the said William Wray, and had issue, James, William, Joseph; and one daughter, married: and William, baptized January 26th, 1730, also in holy orders, and married as in text. *Swift's Letters*, and *Inform. Dean Stopford.*

p See Earl Ludlow. q Commons Jour.

r Rot. pat. de Anno 32 Geo. II. 1a. p. D. R. 43---44.

s Lords Journals, vol. iv. p. 158.

James's March 24th, and patent[s] April 12th, 1762, his present Majesty was pleased further to advance him to the dignities of *Viscount Stopford and Earl of Courtown*, and as such he took his seat on the 16th of that month.[t] February 24th, 1726,[u] he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Doctor Edward Smyth, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and sister and heiress to Edward Smyth of the city of Dublin, Esq.;[x] he deceased January 12th, 1770,[y] having had issue by this Lady (who survived him) six sons and six daughters, viz.

First, James, Viscount Stopford.[z]

Second, Edward, baptized June 29th, 1732;[a] in March, 1765, appointed major of the sixty-sixth regiment; November 28th, 1782, MAJOR-GENERAL; advanced to the staff October 1st, 1783; and November 1st, 1784, appointed colonel of his Majesty's fifth regiment of foot. June 27th, 1783, he married Letitia, daughter of William Blacker, Esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Edward Cary; and by her had issue three sons and a daughter; viz. Edward; James; William-Henry; and Jane.[b]

Third, Thomas,[b] in holy orders; made dean of Killaloe in 1781, and promoted to the deanery of Ferns, by letters patent, dated November 21st, 1787; died unmarried, Lord *Bishop of Cork and Ross*, July 24th, 1805.

Fourth, Joseph,[c] baptized November 11th, 1741; appointed lieutenant colonel of the fifteenth regiment of foot, with rank of colonel in the army. He died at Wexford June 29th, 1786, unmarried.

Fifth, Philip,[d] baptized February 17th, 1743; appointed, June 20th, 1765, a lieutenant in the royal navy.

Daughter Lady Elizabeth, died young.[e]

Lady Frances, unmarried.[f]

Lady Mary, unmarried.[g]

Lady Anne,[h] born in 1734, and married May 28th, 1758,[i] to Walter Hore, of Harperstown in the county of Wexford, Esq.[k] She died in March, 1808.

s Rot. pat. de anno 2 Geo. III. 2a. p. D. R. 21---22.
t Lords Journals, vol. iv. p 246. u Ulster's Office.
x Archdall's Collect. y Ulster's Office
z Idem. a Information of Dean Stopford.
b Ulster's Office. c Idem. and information of the Dean.
d Idem. e Dean Stopford. f Ulster's Office.
g Idem. h Idem. and Lodge. i Lodge.
k Walter Hore, of Harperstown, Esq. knight of the shire for Wexford

Lady Catherine,[m] unmarried; and

Lady Charlotte,[n] baptized March 4th, 1745, married, June 18th, 1774, to Stephen Ram, of Ramsfort in the county of Wexford, Esq. formerly member in the Irish parliament for the borough of Gorey, and hath issue.

James the *second Earl of Courtown*, and FIRST LORD SALTERSFORD, was born May 28th, 1731,[o] and took his seat in the house of peers, October 8th, 1771.[p] On the institution of the illustrious order of St. Patrick in 1783, his Lordship had the honour of being nominated by the sovereign, to be a knight companion, and with the other knights, was installed in St. Patrick's cathedral, March 17th same year.

Upon the establishment of the Prince of Wales's household, 1780, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness, as he was in 1784, treasurer of the household to his Majesty. His Lordship was a member of the privy-councils in Great Britain and Ireland.

On April 16th, 1762, his Lordship married Mary, daughter

and the seventeenth in lineal descent, from the first of the name who possessed this estate, died in 1741, leaving William his heir, member of parliament for Taghmon, who was appointed, February 25th, 1729, advocate-general and judge-martial; November 19th, 1730, a commissioner of appeals; and April 18th, 1732, a master in Chancery. He married, first, Dorothy, fifth daughter of William, Viscount Duncannon, and had two daughters; viz. Mary, married, April 11th, 1748, to John Cox, of Coolcliffe in the county of Wexford, Esq.; and Anne, who was baptized April 20th, 1732. He married secondly, Mary, daughter of John Grogan, of Johnstown in the county of Wexford, Esq. and widow of Andrew Knox, Esq. of the same county, (who died fort-major of Kingsale in 1737), and deceasing in February, 1745, left by her (who was born about the year 1694, re-married with Charles Tottenham, of Tottenham-Green in the said county of Wexford, Esq. died in 1777, and was interred at Rathaspeck in the same county), an only son, Walter, his heir, to whom he had resigned the offices of advocate-general, and judge-martial. The said Walter succeeded at Harperstown, married as in the text, and had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, married to James Boyle, of Rosslare in the county of Wexford, Esq. and four sons, viz. William, high sheriff of the said county 1788, married to the daughter of the late Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart. and niece to Sir Samuel, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; Walter, a captain in the army, and married to a daughter of John Conroy, Esq.; Thomas, in holy orders, and rector of Killtinnill in the diocese of Ferns on the presentation of the Earl of Courtown; and Ponsonby. Lodge's Collect. Rot. Canc. Letter from J. Grogan, Esq. title Besborough in Lodge's first edition. Prerogative Office. Information of Dean Stopford; and see title Lord Loftus, in Vol. IX.

[m] Ulster's Office. [n] Idem

[o] Lodge. [p] Lords Journal, vol. iv. p. 579.

and coheir to Richard Powys, of Hintlesham-hall in the county of Suffolk, Esq. (by Lady Mary Brudenell, daughter of George Earl of Cardigan, and sister to George, last Duke of Montague, she remarried with Thomas Bouldby, of the bishoprick of Durham, Esq. and died in October 1808 [q]), by whom his Lordship had issue, one daughter, Mary, who died young; and four sons, viz.

First, James-George, [r] present peer.

Second, Edward, born September 28th, 1766, appointed a colonel in the army, 1808, and a captain in the third regiment of foot-guards.

Third, Robert, born February 5th, 1768, appointed an ADMIRAL, 1810.

Fourth, Richard Bruce, born March 4th, 1774, in holy orders, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, married, November 19th, 1800, the Hon. Helena Powys, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Lilford.

Fifth, Mary, died young.

His Lordship having sat in parliament for Marlborough from 1780, was elevated to the British peerage August 13th, 1794, by the title of LORD SALTERSFORD, *of Saltersford in Cheshire,* and dying in April 1810, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES GEORGE, *third Earl of Courtown,* and SECOND LORD SALTERSFORD, who was formerly an ensign in the foot-guards; and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of Villiers's fencible cavalry, 1794.

His Lordship was born August 15th, 1765, married, January 29th, 1791, Lady Elizabeth Scott, eldest daughter of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, Knight of the Garter, and had

A son, born May 4th, 1792, died an infant.

A son, born February 20th, 1793.

A son, born October 21st, 1797.

His Lordship was appointed treasurer of the King's household in 1793; and latterly comptroller of the same, and while a commoner represented in parliament Great Bedwin in 1790; and 1806; and Selkirk, &c. in 1796.

*Titles.* James-George Stopford, Earl of Courtown, Viscount Stopford, and Baron of Courtown; Irish honours. And Baron Saltersford in Cheshire.

[q] Collins, vol. ii. p. 501. [r] Ulster's Office.

*Creations.* Baron of Courtown in the county of Wexford, September 19th, 1758, 32 Geo. II.; Viscount Stopford, and Earl of Courtown April 12th, 1762, 2 Geo. III.; Lord Saltersford of Cheshire, August 13th, 1794.

*Arms.* Azure, crusuly of crosslets, three lozenges Or.

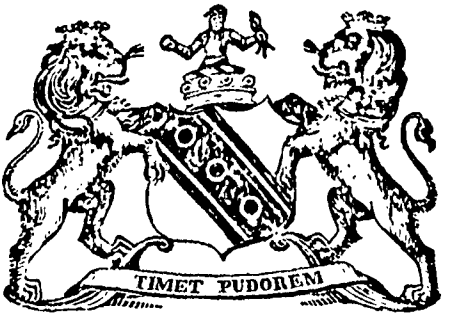
*Crest.* On a wreath, a cockatrice rising.

*Supporters.* Two stags, plain collared and chained, each charged on the shoulder with a lozenge.

*Motto.* PATRIÆ INFELICI FIDELIS.

*Chief Seats.* Courtown in the county of Wexford, forty-five miles from Dublin; and formerly Bete-hall in the county of Chester, one hundred and fifty-one miles from London. [s]

[s] Information of Dean Stopford, but see Lysons, ut supra.




# DAWNEY, LORD DAWNEY.

*(VISCOUNT DOWNE IN IRELAND.)*

Sir Paine Dawney, of Dawney-castle in Normandy, from whom this family is descended, came into England with King William the Conqueror.

In former times they wrote their name, D'Anney, and were lords of the manor of Shunock, or Shannock, in the county of Cornwall.

Of this family was John Dawney, living in the reign of Edward I. who married Jane, third and youngest daughter of Peter Le Cave (by his wife, the only child of Sir Thomas Bromflete), and had

Sir Edward D'Annay, the father of

Sir Nicholas, who in the reign of Edw. II. obtained a charter for a weekly Wednesday and Friday market, and a yearly fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. James the Apostle, at his said manor of Shannock.

In 1 Edw. III. he had summons to parliament among the Barons of England, but not after,[a] which was occasioned by his absence in the holy war against the infidels; whence he brought a very rich and curious medal, now in the family's possession: but continuing in the Holy Land many years, the estate, consisting of fifteen large manors in Cornwall, was conveyed into the family of Courtenay, Earls of Devon, by the marriage of Emmeline (or Emme), daughter and heir to Sir John Dawney, of Madfordferry in the county of Somerset, to Edward, son and

[a] Dugdale.

heir apparent of Hugh, the second Earl of Devon, who dying before his father, left issue by her two sons, Edward, the third Earl of Devon; and Hugh of Haccombe and Boconnock, Esq. father of Edward Courtenay, whom King Henry VII. for his adherence to the house of Lancaster, advanced to the Earldom of Devonshire October 28th, 1485, first of his reign.

Sir Nicholas Dawney, aforesaid, departed this life 7 Edward III. as appears by inquisition; and by Elizabeth, his wife, had two sons;

First, Thomas; and,

Second, Sir John Dawney, of Madfordferry before-mentioned, made a knight banneret by King Edward III. at the battle of Cressy, on whose death an inquisition was taken 20 Edw. III. and he was found to have left only the said Emme, married to Edward Courtenay, Esq.

THOMAS Dawney, the *elder* son, marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John Newton, of Snaith in Yorkshire, Esq. fixed his residence at *Estrick* in that part of England, where he was living 11 Rich. II. and was the direct ancestor of the Viscount Downe, and also of Roger Dawney, of Norton, Esq. who left only daughters, whereof Joan was married to John Churchill, Esq. by whom she had two daughters, coheirs, Margaret and Agnes, living in the reign of Edward III.

Thomas Dawney, aforesaid, had issue, besides Roger, a daughter, Margaret, married to ..... Saltmarsh, of Yorkshire; and a son,

Sir JOHN, who succeeded at Estrick; married Ellen, daughter of John Barden, and died in 1417 (5 Hen. V.), having issue,

First, Sir John.

Second, William, of Rhodes.

Third, Alice, married to Robert Fleming; and Agnes, to Peter Weston.

Sir JOHN, the elder son, died in 1424 (2 Hen. VI.); and by Margaret, or Joan, daughter of Sir Alexander Lound, Knight, had, first, Sir John, his successor; second, Joan, married to William Dallison; and, third, Catherine, to Thomas Awger, Esqrs.

Sir JOHN, who succeeded, married Agnes, daughter of Guy Rockliffe, of Rockliffe in the county of York, Esq. and deceasing October 20th, 1493, had; first, Sir Guy, his heir; second, William; third, Margaret, married to Ralph, son and heir of Richard Acclam; fourth, Agnes, to John Bechard; and, fifth, Elizabeth, to John Langton, Esqrs.

Sir Guy (Guydo) Dawney, Knight, was seated at *Cowick* in the county of York, where he lived in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and died August 17th, 1522. He married Jane, or Joan, sister and heir to Sir John Darell, of *Sezay*, who died without issue in 7 Hen. VII. and to Thomas Darell, who died also childless, and daughter of Sir George Darell,[b] of Sezay, who died March 30th, 1466, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Plumpton, and had issue, first, Sir John, his successor; second, Anne, married to Robert Howdenby; and, third, a younger daughter to ..... Babthorpe, of Drax, Esqrs.

Sir John Dawney, of *Cowick*, was sheriff of Yorkshire 35 Hen. VIII. and died March 2d, 1553, having issue by Dorothy, daughter of Richard, Lord Latimer, who died in November, 1532, two sons and four daughters, viz.

First, Sir Thomas.

Second, John, of Herke, who in 1572 (14 Eliz.) was sheriff of Yorkshire, and married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of John Roper, of Eltham in Kent, Esq. prothonotary of the court of King's Bench, and attorney-general to King Henry VIII. by Jane his wife, daughter of Sir John Fineux, chief justice of the said court, and left a son John, born in 1561, seated at Potter Brunton in Yorkshire, whose only daughter and heir, Mary, was married to John Legard, of Ganton, Esq. and was mother of Sir John Legard, created a Baronet in 1660.

The four daughters were; Elizabeth, married to Robert Aske, of Aughton, Esq. by whom she had John, whose wife was Christian, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton; Dorothy, to Sir Henry Nevile, of Chute, and had Gervaise Nevile, Esq. living in 1585; Joan, to Bryan Palmes, of Narbourn, Esq. whose son John, living 1584, married Joan, daughter of George Dawney, Esq. and had three sons, George, John, and Francis; and Anne, to Sir George Coniers, Knight.

Sir Thomas Dawney, of *Sezay* and *Cowick*, Knight, married Edith, eldest daughter of George, Lord D'Arcie of Aston, and dying September 3d, 1566, had, first, Sir John, his heir; second, Paul; and, third, Frances, married to Sir William Babthorpe, of Osgodby, to whom she was second wife, and had two daughters, Mary and Christian.

b This was the eldest branch of the ancient family of Darell. Another branch settled at Littlecot in Wiltshire. And a third branch settled, in the reign of Henry IV. at *Calehill*, near Ashford in Kent, where they still remain.

Sir JOHN, who succeeded, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, and served the office of sheriff for Yorkshire in 1589. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, of Thurland in Lancashire, Knight, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; first, Thomas; second, Marmaduke; third, William; fourth, D'Arcie; fifth, Mary, married to Ralph, the third Lord Eure, of Witton, lieutenant of the principality of Wales for King James I. and was mother of William, Lord Eure, born in 1579; and, sixth, Dorothy died unmarried.

Sir THOMAS, who succeeded his father at *Cowick*, was born in 1563, and honoured with knighthood by King James I. in whose eighth year he was sheriff of Yorkshire, and was living in 1619. He married Faith, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Ledgiard of Rysom, and had issue five sons and four daughters; first, John; second, Thomas, who died childless; third, George; fourth, Richard; fifth, Henry; sixth, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Acclam, of Horeby; seventh, Frances, to Sir Henry Vaughan, of Sutton; eighth, Margaret; and, ninth, Anne.

JOHN, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, justice of the King's Bench, and had two sons,

First, Sir CHRISTOPHER, who by King Charles I. for his loyalty and services, was created a *Baronet* May 19th, 1642, but dying without issue, was succeeded in title and estate by his brother,

Sir JOHN Dawney, of *Cowick, first Viscount Downe,* who in 1660 represented the county of York in parliament, as he did the borough of Pontefract in 1661, 1678, and 1680, and being advanced to the *peerage of Ireland* by patent,[c] dated at Westminster, February 19th, 1680, sat in King James's Irish parliament of 1689, and died in 1695, leaving issue Henry, his successor;

And two daughters; the one married to Mr. Ramsden, of Yorkshire, and died at York in June, 1737; and the other to ..... Orme, of Charlton near Greenwich, Esq. where she died December 15th, 1736, leaving one son, Garton Orme, of Lavington in Sussex, Esq. appointed May 1st, 1736, gentleman usher to

c The preamble. Cum nihil magis Majestatem regiam illustret, vel ad Virtutem generosos Hominum animos stimulet, quam cum Viri Virtute, Generis nobilitate, et Prudentia splendidi Honorum titulis decorentur; nos igitur recolentes eximia merita dilecti et fidelis nostri Johannis Dawney de Cowicke in comitatu nostro Eboraci Militis, et grata Servitia, quæ ipse et Antecessores sui nobis aut Patri nostro beatæ memoriæ summa cum Assiduitate et Integritate præstiterunt, eum in altiorem Honoris gradum evehi dignum esse censemus. Sciatis modo, &c. Rot. anno 33 Car. II. 1a. p. f.

the Princess of Wales, and chosen November 23d, 1739, member of parliament for the borough of Arundel.

Sir HENRY, the *second Viscount Downe*, in 1689, was attainted by King James's parliament in Ireland; represented the borough of Pontefract in 1690, and the county of York in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and King George I. He died in May 1741, having married Mildred, daughter of William Godfrey, of Thunick in the county of Lincoln, Esq. and by her, who died at Cowick in September, 1725, had six sons and two daughters, viz.

First, John, his heir apparent.

Second, William.

Third, Henry, D. D. educated in the university of Oxford, resided at Charlton in Kent; was installed June 22d, 1732, a prebendary in the cathedral church of Canterbury; and May 13th, 1740, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, of Knowlton in the said county, Bart. so created July 16th, 1716, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Narborough, Knight, admiral and commissioner of the navy in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and heir to her brother Sir John, of Knowlton, Bart. who was shipwrecked with his brother James, and his father-in-law, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, October 22d, 1707. Doctor Dawney died at Piddleton near Dorchester in July, 1754. His widow survived him many years. They had a son, a clergyman.

Fourth, Christopher, who, August 26th, 1749, married the daughter of Mr. Rundall, of Marston, or Hutton, near York, and she died Jan 3d, 1769, æt. fifty-four, in the Minster-yard, York.

Fifth, George, made captain of a ship of war January 8th, 1741.

Sixth, Godfrey.

Mildred, married to Sir William Fowlis, of Ingleby manor in the North-riding of Yorkshire, Bart. and had issue William; Mildred; Anne; Catherine; and Mary.

Dorothy, first to Robert Shaftoe, of Whitworth in the Bishoprick of Durham, Esq.; and secondly, to Rev. Dr. Thomas Eden, fourth son of Sir Robert Eden, of West-Auckland, Bart. rector of Winston, and prebendary in the cathedral of Durham, at which city she died November 26th, 1734, without issue.

JOHN Dawney, Esq. the eldest son, having his education in Christ-church, Oxford, took the degree of A. M. July 9th, 1706, and in 1713, was chosen burgess in parliament for Pontefract and Aldborough, for the former of which he was re-chosen in 1715: and August 10th, 1724, marrying Charlotte-Louisa, younger

daughter of Robert Pleydell, of Ampney-Crucis in the county of Gloucester, Esq. (by his wife Sarah, daughter of Philip Sheppard, of Hampton in the same county, Esq.) and heir to her brother and sister, who both died unmarried, had issue by her, who died April 8th, 1729, æt. thirty-five years, two sons; first, Henry-Pleydell; and, second, John, successive Viscounts, and departing this life July 31st, 1740, before his father, his elder son,

Henry Pleydell, born April 8th, 1727, succeeding his grandfather, was the *third Viscount Downe*; he was chosen in 1749, and 1751, to parliament for the county of York; and December 6th, 1750, Fellow of the Royal Society.

He was first lord of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales; lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-fifth regiment, colonel by brevet, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Minden in 1759, his being one of the four regiments to whom the success of that day was owing; he also commanded the same regiment at the battle of Campen near Wesel, October 16th, 1760, when being mortally wounded, he died December 9th ensuing, [d] and was succeeded in the honour by his brother,

Sir John, the *fourth Viscount*, born April 9th, 1728; M.P. for Cirencester 1755, 1762, married Lora, only daughter and heir to William Burton, of Luffenham in the county of Rutland, Esq. by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Pitt, of Stratfield-sea in the county of Hants, Esq. and deceased December 21st, 1780, leaving by his said Lady five sons and two daughters, viz.

First, John-Christopher, his successor,

Second, William-Henry-Pleydell, died an infant.

Third, William-Henry, born August 20th, 1772.

Fourth, Marmaduke, July 27th 1777, in holy orders.

Fifth, Thomas, May 30th, 1779.

Sixth, Catherine, August 23d, 1768; and Lora, June 17th, 1774, [e] died young.

Sir John Christopher, born November 15th, 1764; [f] assumed the name of *Burton*, and succeeding to the honour, became the *fifth and present Viscount*, and first Lord Dawney, being advanced by that title to the British peerage, May 28th, 1796.

His Lordship was elected M. P. for Petersfield, 1790.

*Title.* Sir John Christopher Burton, Viscount Dawney of Downe, Lord Dawney of Cowick in Yorkshire, and Baronet.

d Lodge, and Ulster. e Idem.
f Viscountess Dowager's Letter, July 24th, 1785.

*Creation.* Baronet, May 19th, 1642, 18 Car. I.; Viscount Dawney of the county of Downe, February 19th, 1680, 33 Car. II.; and Lord Dawney of Cowick, in Great Britain, May 28th, 1796.

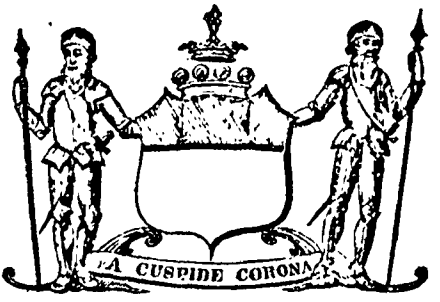
*Arms.* Argent, on a bend cottised, sable, three annulets of the field.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a saracen in armour, couped at the thighs, and wreathed about the temples, proper, holding in his right hand a ring, or, stoned azure, and in his left a lion's gamb erased, gold, armed, gules.

*Supporters.* Two lions, or, collared with the coat, and ducally crowned, argent.

*Motto.* TIMET PUDOREM.

*Chief Seats.* Cowick, near Snaith and Ditchmarsh in the county of York, nine miles from Pontefract, and one hundred and seventy-six from London; Dawney-lodge and Danby-castle in the same county.




## BRODRICK, LORD BRODRICK.

*(VISCOUNT MIDLETON IN IRELAND.)*

SIR THOMAS BRODRICK, some time of *Richmond* in the county of *York*, and of *Wandesworth* in *Surry*, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Oliver Nicholas, of Aubrey in Wiltshire, and dying in 1641, in the forty-sixth year of his age, had issue three daughters and five sons.

First, Alan.

Second, Thomas.

Third, St. John, *of whom afterwards.*

Fourth, Oliver; and fifth, William, who both died unmarried.

ALAN, the eldest, succeeding his father at *Wandesworth*, became an intimate friend of the famous Earl of Clarendon, when lord chancellor of England; and being a man of great abilities, was knighted in 1660,[a] by King Charles II. and by letters patent dated at Westminster August 2d, 1660, appointed to succeed Sir Adam Loftus in the office of surveyor, estimator, and extensor-general of Ireland[b] for life, who by the King's writ dated at Westminster July 26th, 1660, was superseded and directed to inmeddle no longer in the execution of that office;[c] yet refusing

a It appears that he was knighted between August 2d, and September 18th, being styled a knight in the privy-seal of that date, giving him a licence of absence, the King having present use of his attendance and service in England. Rolls Office, and Lodge.

b Rot. Hib. Anno 12 Car. II. 1. p f M. 1.

c Idem. M 2.

to make a surrender thereof, his Majesty wrote from Whitehall, November 26th, to George, Duke of Albemarle, L. L. to confirm the appointment; letting him know, that whereas his council, learned in the laws, had declared under their hands, that Sir Adam Loftus, by non-attendance, had forfeited his office of surveyor-general of Ireland, and by accepting a patent of the vice-treasurership of that kingdom, his former patent became void in law; and whereas his Majesty under the great seal of England, had discharged him from execution of the same, who, contrary to law, presumed to officiate, being never sworn, and had granted the same to Sir Alan Brodrick, who was sworn by the lord chancellor Eustace, he therefore required him to admit his deputy, John Petty, to the peaceable execution of the office, according to the tenor of a warrant under the privy signet dated September 18th, which letter was followed by his Majesty's supersedeas.

March 19th, 1660, he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the affairs of Ireland. In the parliament, which met May 9th, 1661, he was member for Dungarvan; in which year (September 9th) he was created A. M. by the University of Oxford; and in consideration that he had suffered very much in the time of his Majesty's absence beyond the sea, and was particularly employed and entrusted by him in the late great and happy work of his restoration, wherein he was instrumental, and still continued indefatigably, to render faithful and acceptable services to the crown, "for which," says the King, "he hath not as hitherto received those real marks of our grace and favour, which we intend, and are resolved to confer upon him, for the advantage of him and his posterity;" his Majesty was therefore pleased by privy-seal, dated at Whitehall, February 25th, 1660, to grant him the estates of Colonel John Hueson some time of Dublin, and Colonel Daniel Axtell some time of Kilkenny, attainted of high treason, ordering him to be put into quiet possession thereof, and effectual grants to be made to him of the same. [d]

But the King afterwards granting those estates to his brother, James, Duke of York, and Sir Alan submitting thereto, his Majesty in recompence of his ready compliance, did, January 22d, 1662, order a grant to be passed to him, his heirs and assigns, out of other forfeited lands, of the full moiety in value, worth, and purchase of what the said estates amounted to, which being

[d] Rot. 13 Car. II. 3 p. D. R. 1.

10,759 acres, three roods, and twenty perches, English measure, he passed patent May 20th, 1663, for so much forfeited lands, as amounted to a moiety thereof, and which should or might accrue to the crown, by reason that the same was unduly obtained by bribery, forgery, perjury, subornation of witnesses, concealments, false or undue admeasurements, or by any overt act to the King's restoration or government.[e]

In 1663, he came into Ireland one of the commissioners for executing the acts of settlement, being well learned in the laws, and clear in his reputation for virtue and integrity; and the act of explanation passing into a law December 23d, 1665, he was, January 1st ensuing, with Sir Edward Smith, chief justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Edward Dering, Bart. Sir Winstan Churchill, Knight. and Edward Cooke, Esq. appointed the five commissioners for putting it in execution.

He was endowed with a poetical wit, of which several specimens are extant; and departing this life at Wandesworth November 25th, 1680, was buried there December 3d.

His brother, Sir ST. JOHN Brodrick, came into Ireland during the troubles of 1641, and was rewarded for his services in suppressing them, November 25th, 1653, with the lands of Ballyanin (where he was then seated) Garryduffe, East and West Ballyvodicke, West Ballintobride, and Coolemore, in the barony of Barrymore and county of Cork; of which being in possession when the acts of settlement passed, they were thereby vested in him and his heirs for ever.

He afterwards became seated at *Midleton (a great part of which town, with the church, he built)* was honoured with knighthood, and in the first parliament after the restoration was member for the town of Kingsale.

By privy-seal dated at Whitehall January 21st, 1660, the King wrote, that being satisfied by an instrument, under the hand of Francis Peasley, bearing date February 1st, 1649, that he then surrendered all his right, title, and interest, of and in the office of provost marshal general of the province of Munster, to a person that was not capable of executing the same by the laws of Ireland, and consequently the disposal of that office devolved to the King; his Majesty therefore directed a patent to issue for granting the same to St. John Brodrick, Esq. during his natural life, and in case it should be found that any patent or grant of that

[e] Rot. 150. 2 p f. R 24.

office was in force, that the same should be granted to him in reversion, immediately after the determination of the said patent.[f] Accordingly February 2d following, he had a grant of the said office by patent for life, with the standing fee of *4s. 2d.* ½ per diem, and a stipend or entertainment for ten horsemen of *12d.* sterling apiece per diem, with all other fees belonging to the said office, which were lawfully used and enjoyed by Sir Thomas Wenman, or Francis Peasley.[g] And upon his humble supplication to have the said office conferred upon him for life, the King by privy signet dated at Whitehall May 2d, 1601, directed the same to be done in consideration of his services done to the King and for his interest in Ireland, for which he merited much to be employed by his Majesty in that kingdom.[h]

On March 14th, 1600,[i] he was made captain of a foot company, pursuant to privy signet from Whitehall February 28th preceding, wherein the King writes, "By orders formerly given by George, Duke of Albemarle, L. L. four companies were to be suspended, which the King had confirmed; but upon the suit of St. John Brodrick, Esq. to be gratified with a command in Ireland, his Majesty, for his many loyal services, was pleased to supersede his former resolutions so far as to appoint him to one of the said four companies."[k] And July 30th following, he received a free pardon for all things, acted or spoken against his Majesty, before December 29th preceding.[l] He married Alice, daughter of Sir Randal Clayton, of Thelwell in the county of Chester, Knight, and had six sons, and as many daughters, five of whom died young; and Catherine, the survivor, married Doctor William Whitfield, and died in London May 3d, 1731. The sons were,

First, THOMAS Brodrick, Esq. one of the privy council to

f Rot. Ao 12 Car. II. 1. p. f. g Ibid. 139, 1. p. f.
h Idem. 2. p. D. R. 20. i Idem. 3. p. f. R. 20.
k Idem.

l He had six grants of lands in virtue of the acts of settlement; and by patent, dated January 2d, 1670, pursuant to privy signet dated at Whitehall June 10th, the castles, towns, and lands of Castleredmond, Corrabby, and divers others in the baronies of Barrymore, Fermoy, and Orrery, were erected into the manor of Midleton, with power to set apart 800 acres for demesne; to impark 800 more; with the privileges of courts, waifs, estrays, &c. Castleredmond and Corrabby being made a free borough and corporation, to extend every way from the middle of the town 100 acres in the whole; to be named the borough and town of *Midleton*; to consist of a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, to be first named by him; with power to send two burgesses to parliament; to have two maces borne before the sovereign; he and his heirs to appoint a recorder, town clerk, and other officers. Lodge.

King William, in whose reign he was a member of parliament, and in 1703, was chosen to represent the county of Cork; in the English parliament he served for the borough of Stockbridge, as he also did in 1713, being appointed comptroller of the salt duties; and May 1st, 1708, joint comptroller of the accompts of the army, with Sir Philip Meddows, which he resigned in June 1711.

On October 9th, 1714, he was made a member of the privy council to King George I. being chosen to parliament in that year for Stockbridge, as he was in the following year for Guildford;[m] in 1720 was chosen (by ballot) chairman of the committee of secrecy, appointed for the detection of frauds and villainies,[n] acted in the spring and summer preceding; and in 1722, was elected to parliament for Guildford in Surrey, having served for that borough before, and so continued to his death, which happened October 3d, 1730, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

"Thomas Brodrick," says Coxe, "had, from his first entrance into life, uniformly promoted the protestant succession; he was a member of the privy-council to King William, and sat in the English parliament for the borough of Stockbridge and afterward for Guildford; and in the Irish parliament for the county of Cork. In consideration of his service, he was by the Whig administration made comptroller of the salt duties, and joint comptroller of the army with Sir Philip Meadows, which places he resigned in 1711, when the Tories came into power. On the accession of George I. he was again appointed a member of the privy-council, but was not gratified with any place. As chairman of the secret committee for the examination of the South Sea affairs, he had acquired great popularity, and had stood forth one of the warmest advocates for severe and rigorous measures against the directors; and those who had in any degree promoted the South Sea scheme. As a Whig, he was strongly attached to the principles of that party; generally supported government, but not uniformly; possessed great weight amongst the country gentlemen inclined to the Whig interest; and not unfrequently had proposed and carried questions in opposition to the known sentiments of the minister. He was held in high estimation by the King, as the head of a family which had ever shewn an unabated zeal in favour of the

[m] On April 3d, 1718, he passed patent, for holding two fairs, on June 24th, and March 26th, at Midleton, at the rent of 6*s*. 8*d*.

[n] The South Sea business.

succession; and had been courted by Sunderland; and after his death, by Carteret and Roxburgh. He was a man of high spirit, and probity; but his temper was violent, capricious, and overbearing."

He married Anne, daughter of Alexander Pigott, of Inishannon in the county of Cork, Esq. by Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Bolton, of Brazeel in the county of Dublin, Knight, and left issue Laurence Brodrick, Esq. who January 20th, [o] 1735, was appointed joint register of all deeds and conveyances in Ireland, which he resigned to his colleague Arthur Hill, Esq. in September following.

Second, Alan, *created Lord Midleton.*

Third, St. John Brodrick, Esq. serjeant at law, who died at Wandsworth June 12th, 1707, unmarried,

Fourth, Randal, died also unmarried.

Fifth, William, appointed in October 1692, attorney-general of the island of Jamaica, to which office he was again assigned by Queen Anne in March 1710, and continued in May 1715, by King George I. who December 23d, 1718, made him his second serjeant at law, and in 1733, he was living at St. Jago de la Vega.

Sixth, Reverend Doctor Laurence Brodrick, who was chaplain to the house of commons in England; was made prebendary of Westminster July 17th, 1710, and died at Kensington July 19, 1740, leaving an only daughter, who in March, 1741-2, became second wife to Benjamin Bathurst, Esq. brother to Allan Lord Bathurst; and a son, Laurence, of Birchfield near Kilkenny; presented July 15th, 1745, to the rectory and vicarage of Callan in the diocess of Ossory; and, August 16th ensuing, made treasurer of Lismore, and vicar of Tubrid, Derragrath, and Ballybeacon; who married Jane, daughter of St. John Brodrick, Esq. as hereafter, and had a son born April 23d, 1750.

ALAN Brodrick, Esq. the second son, *first Viscount Midleton,* was attainted with his brother James, by King James's parliament.

Being brought up to the profession of the law, he became so eminent therein, that February 19th, 1690, (immediately after the reduction of Ireland by King William) his Majesty made him his *Serjeant at law,* at the same time granting him a licence to be of council for the mayors of the city of Cork; and June 6th, 1695,

[o] Lodge.

appointed him *solicitor-general of Ireland,* in which post he was continued by Queen Anne, June 4th, 1702; and being returned to her first parliament, which met September 20th, 1703, member for the city of Cork, he was the day following unanimously chosen *Speaker of the house of commons,* and on the 24th presented to the Duke of Ormond, L. L. for his approbation. [p]

His conduct, however, being disagreeable to the L. L. by the opposition he gave his Grace in passing some bills, which he intended for the benefit of Ireland, and which were thereby frustrated, he was removed in April, 1704, from his post of her Majesty's solicitor-general, and so continued till the year 1707, when the Queen (June 12th) appointed him her attorney-general, into which he was sworn the 30th of that month. On December 17, 1709, Sir Richard Pyne, chief justice of the King's Bench, dying at Ashley in England, he was appointed his successor January 4th; and the writer of Thomas Earl of Wharton's life, then L. L. observes, "that he procured that high post for one of the most worthy patriots of that kingdom, as an instance of the care he took of the security of religion and liberty." By this promotion, being called up to the house of peers, he took his seat on the Woolsack May 19th, 1710, and received the thanks of the com-

[p] In his speech to his Grace on this occasion, he said, "The commons in parliament assembled, have, in obedience to your Grace's command, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and their choice hath terminated in me. If steady loyalty to the crown, sincere wishes, and a hearty inclination, with the utmost diligence to promote the prosperity of her Majesty and this kingdom, were sufficient to qualify me for the due discharge of that great trust, I should not think it modest in me, but its opposite vice, to disable myself. For it is in the power, as it is the duty, of every man, to be a loyal subject, and a lover of his country; and I hope, I may, without the least imputation of vanity, be permitted (upon this occasion) to affirm, that I must forget my present sentiments, and be much altered from what I am, when I cease to be either."

Whereupon the Lord Chancellor thus acquainted the house, and addressed himself to their speaker.

"Mr. Solicitor,

"The knowledge his Grace my L. L. has of you, and the character you have in the world, do fully satisfy his Grace, that you are a person fitly qualified for the great trust reposed in you; and therefore his Grace hath readily approved of the choice, which the commons have made of you to be their Speaker. It is a circumstance of great satisfaction to his Grace, that your election was unanimous, for his Grace cannot look upon this good agreement in the beginning, but as a certain presage of a happy conclusion of this session of parliament."

mons for the faithful and eminent services, performed to that house in the chair, during the time of his being speaker. [q]

The Queen, about this time, making a change in her ministry, his Lordship, among others, was removed from his employment, July 4th. 1711. being succeeded by Sir Richard Cox; and the parliament of this kingdom being dissolved by proclamation May 6th, 1713, and a new one ordered to meet, he was chosen representative of the county of Cork; and November 25th, the Duke of Shrewsbury opening the session, he was the next day presented to his Excellency by the house of commons, as their speaker. [r]

His constant faithful attachment to the established religion and laws of his country, and to the succession of the crown in the illustrious house of Hanover, were so eminent and conspicuous, that no sooner had King George I. ascended the throne, than he preferred him by privy-seal, dated September 30th, and by patent October 1st, 1714, to the office of *Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,* into which he was sworn October 14th, and he continued in that great trust to June 25, 1725. [s] On Oct. 9th, 1714, he was sworn of the privy-council (as he had been to King William, and Queen Anne); and, by privy-seal, dated at St. James's February 22d, 1714, and by patent [t] April 13th, 1715, was ad-

q To which he replied, "I am extremely sensible of this great honour done me, as I always have been of the goodness of the house of commons, in supporting me in the discharge of the trust, they were pleased to repose in me, and cannot sufficiently acknowledge their favour, or express the satisfaction I take, that the witnesses of my behaviour during so many sessions of parliament, have unanimously approved it, and given an uncontroulable testimony of my having, in all instances, to the best of my power, done my duty to the crown, the house of commons, and the kingdom in general."

r When the Lord Chancellor thus addressed him:

"Mr. Brodrick,

"I am commanded by my L. L. to acquaint you, that his Grace, not doubting your abilities, and expecting that you will endeavour to keep this session quiet and easy, and to give such dispatch to the public business as matters of so great consequence and her Majesty's affairs necessarily require; does approve the choice the commons have made of you to be their Speaker." *

s Lodge Collect.

t The preamble. Quandoquidem nihil habeamus in regia nostra dignitate magnificentius, quam quod ab ea, quasi fonte unico, tituli et honores in

* Lords Jour. vol. ii. p. 421.

vanced to the dignity of *Baron Brodrick of Middleton*; and, November 12th, (the first day of the first parliament after his Majesty's accession) he took his seat in the house of peers. [u]

On March 20th, 1716, he was constituted one of the L. J. of the kingdom, as he was again January 7th, 1717; a third time, November 20th, 1719; a fourth time, March 29th, 1723; and a fifth time, May 20th, 1724; having been further advanced in the peerage, by privy seal dated at Hampton-Court, July 31st, and by patent, [x] August 15th, 1717, by the title of *Viscount*

subditos nostros deriventur; nihil apud nos sanctius habebitur, quam eos a nobis et republica bene merentibus decernere. Horum in numero, jure optimo, perquam fidelem et prædilectum conciliarium nostrum Alanum Brodrick recensemus, quem amplissimis honoribus illustrando dudum princeps populusque, tanquam emuli, contendisse videantur. Dum propria egregii Viri Merita intuemur, stemmatis sui claritudinem, quasi supervacaneum silentio præterimus, quamvis hac etiam in parte singulari splendore emineat, ab illo scilicet Gulielmi Normanni commilitone prognatus, qui jam tum domus suæ gloriam (quod Insignibus gentilitiis familiæ vel in eo sæculo propriis satis constat) a proavis militia inclytis deductam ostentarit tantis ortus majoribus ad famam consequendam novi hominis labore ac patientia hic noster usus est, non ad eam quam jam agendus est dignitatem raptim transiliit, ac in cursu honorum per officia amplissima gradatim provectus, sollicitatoris ac deinde Attornati Generalis Muniis maxima cum Laude perfunctus, tandem principis in banco regio Justiciarii sedem occupavit, unde majori Gloria amotus est quam qua alii ad eandem dignitatem evecti sunt, nempe ob fidem in domum nostram ac religionem reformatam, isto munere istis temporibus spoliari meruit, fortunæ optimorum civium particeps illustris, qui vix ullum in republica authoritatem retinuerunt, quam armis, virtutibus, consiliis in summo Gloriæ fastigio collocassent. Noluit interim patria integerrimi juxta ac ornatissimi viri ope et auxilio carere, quem inde inferiori senatus curiæ præfecit, ubi antea oratoris partes, omni laude cumulatus, adimpleverat, hoc in munere obeundo tantum valuit gravissimi viri constantia et auctoritas, ut causa nostra in Britanniarum regno languescens, prorsus et in extremum discrimen adducta, in Hibernia novis viribus indies crescceret ac vigeret. Quum proinde æquum nobis visum fuerit in tanto viro ornando partem habuisse ipsum earum legum quas sæpius vindicavit custodem nomine ac potestate magni cancellarii constituimus, nunc insuper ut iis nunquam non invigilet, procerum ordinibus adscribi volumus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot 1 Geo. I. 1. p. f.

[u] Lords Jour. vol. ii. p. 454.

[x] The preamble. Cum aucta in nos et reimpublicam merita auctos a nobis honores postulare videantur; cumque æquum sit ut Alanum Baronem Brodrick de Midleton, Cancellarium nostrum Regni nostri Hiberniæ, talem tantumque virum, quem tot egregiæ et raræ virtutes in eo conspicuæ, ad postremum nobilitatis gradum evexere, eædem multiplicatæ et magis illustratæ in altiorem dignitatis gradum promoveant; eum igitur, quem Hibernia semper experta est sibi fidelem in periculosissimis et pene perditis reipublicæ temporibus, quem persprexit veræ fidei, reformatæ religionis, et salutis libertatisque communis acrem et strenuum propugnatorem, quem adeo in deliciis habuit, ut eum (vel renitente bis Palatio) propenso erga eum amore, in oratorem publi-

*Midleton*, with the creation fee of twenty marcs, by which title he sat first in parliament the 27th of that month; [y] and January 7th following, embarking for England with the Duke of Bolton, L. L. was chosen, during his stay in that kingdom, to serve in parliament for Midhurst in Sussex, for which, in March, 1723, he was rechosen, [z] which he continued to represent till his death; and on June 6th, 1725, he was commissioned with Sir Ralph Gore, Sir John St. Leger, and others; to examine and inspect all accompts of public money. [a]

"He was," says Coxe, "bred up to the law, and rose to such eminence in that profession, that in 1695 he was appointed solicitor-general, and being chosen member for the city of Cork, in 1703, was unanimously elected speaker of the house of commons, attached himself to the Whigs; and having opposed some bills which were favoured by the Duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant, he was removed from the office of solicitor-general. In 1707, when the Whig Administration was formed, he was made attorney-general; and, in 1709, chief justice of the Queen's Bench; but was removed, in 1711, when the Tories came into power. He was chosen, in 1713, member for the county of Cork, and again elected speaker by the Whigs, in opposition to the castle interest. During the last years of Queen Anne, he proved his faithful attachment to the religion and constitution, by promoting the succession of the house of Hanover, and was highly instrumental in counteracting the cabals of those who were inclined to restore the pretender. In reward for these eminent ser-

cum civium equitumque senatus eligerat ea dicendi facultate pollentem, quæ non solum clientium jura sibi integra conservaret, verumetiam lapsa in integrum restitueret, quumque illum tot præclaris ingenii dotibus instructum ipsa ejus patria certissimis testimoniis nostro favori commendaverit, non dubitavimus eum Baronis honoribus et insignibus jampridem augere, sed easdem virtutes, quas fama in eo imminere prædicavit, nos ei inesse jamdudum perspeximus. Ideoque sicut ob celebrem de eo et vere dissipatam laudem et præconium, eum in Conventu Nobilium in ipsis Regni nostri initiis recepimus, jam ob easdem virtutes in eo a nobis satis compertas, et ab eo in imperii nostri pacem et incolumitatem, in patriæ dignitatem et commodum, in civium omnium salutem, et coronæ nostræ decus et ornamentum feliciter directas et administratas, eundem egregium virum in foro, in senatu, et in curia denique pari laude se gerentem, in magis sublime vicecomitum Subsellium, summo Bonorum omnium consensu, provehere dignati sumus. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. 4 Geo. I. 1. p. f.

[y] Lords Jour. vol. ii. p. 545.

[z] On January 12th, 1726, he had a licence to hold two fairs, upon April 25th, and October 12th, at Killmac-Cleeny in the county of Cork.

[a] Lodge.

vices, he was at the accession of George I. nominated chancellor of Ireland, in 1715, was created a peer, by the title of *Baron Brodrick*, and, in 1717, advanced to the dignity of *Viscount Midleton*; in the same year he was also chosen member of the British parliament for Midhurst in Sussex, which borough he continued to represent till his death. When the functions of his high office did not render his presence necessary in Ireland, his eloquence and abilities were useful in supporting the measures of government in England. As he considered himself obliged to Sunderland for his promotion to an Irish peerage, he attached himself to the party of that minister. But neither his obligation or interest could induce him to swerve from his duty to his country, or to support an administration in measures which he disapproved; he resisted all the solicitations, offers, and menaces of Sunderland, to vote in favour of the Peerage Bill, and he persisted in opposition to the request of the lord lieutenant, and the orders of the sovereign; the minutes of his conversations with Sunderland and others on that occasion, and the rules which he laid down for his conduct, afford evident proofs of his integrity and firmness, and do honour to his memory. His refusal, in this instance, offended Sunderland, and nothing but the difficulty of finding a proper successor for the office of lord chancellor prevented his disgrace. He was treated, however, with so much coldness and disregard, that for three years he expected every moment to be dismissed; a situation of uncertainty which he bore with unexampled patience and dignity. On the death of Sunderland, he attached himself to Carteret, in opposition to Townshend and Walpole; he joined to a natural warmth and vehemence of temper, which he himself was the first to acknowledge, an high consciousness of his own talents and influence, which produced an unbending pertinacity of opinion, and a display often ostentatious of his own services and importance. He possessed great dignity of sentiment, and a spirit so independent, that he would not permit even his personal esteem for the King to bias his conduct in the duties of his high station; he considered the salary of office his due for his exertions as chancellor, and thought himself at liberty to act, vote, and speak, in parliament (as a lord), just in the same manner, while he was on the woolsack, as he would have done at one of the benches. The warmth of his temper was increased by the still greater warmth of his brother and son."

He married three wives; to his first, Catherine, second daughter of Redmond Barry, of Rathcormuck in the county of Cork, Esq.

by his first wife Mary; daughter of John Boyle, of Castlelyons, Esq. by whom he had one daughter, who died an infant, and one son,

ST. JOHN Brodrick, Esq. who in the reign of Queen Anne, was member of parliament for the borough of Midleton, and the city of Cork; and on King George's accession, returned for the county, which he represented to his death. In 1721 and 1722, he was chosen to sit in the English parliament for Beeralston in Devonshire, and June 25th, 1724, sworn of his Majesty's privy council in Ireland. In 1709, he married Anne, sister to Trevor, Viscount Hillsborough, and died in February, 1727.

"St. John Brodrick," says Coxe, "son of Lord Midleton, was not deficient in talents and knowledge; possessed great skill in debating, which he managed with good effect in the Irish house of commons, where his father's advice and interest rendered him highly respected. He was presumptuous and confident; sanguine in his hopes, and vehement in his pursuits; affecting great foresight, sagacity, and discernment; he was highly irritable, readily provoked, but open to flattery, and easy of delusion. He was first chosen a member of the Irish parliament for the borough of Midleton, and afterwards represented, until his death, the city of Cork. He was elected in 1721, and in the new parliament which assembled in 1722, for Beer-Alston in Devonshire. Both the brother and son caballed with Lord Carteret, and seem to have conceived a violent antipathy against Walpole, which was heightened by his opposing the bill for permitting the importation of Irish calicoes. The proud consciousness entertained by Lord Midleton of his abilities and influence in Ireland, was increased by the repeated accounts transmitted from his brother and son, of the King's high sense of the services rendered by the whole family; and by Carteret's repeated declarations, that he alone was capable of overcoming Ireland. His opposition received an additional impulse from the sanguine representations of his son, that the power of Walpole was declining, and a full conviction that the combination of Cadogan, Carteret, and Roxburgh, would triumph in the cabinet."

St. John Broderick had issue by his wife above-mentioned, who died April 25th, 1752,[b] five daughters; viz.

Catherine, buried November 2d, 1713, in the chancel of St. Michan's church, Dublin.

[b] Chancery Bill filed January 30th. 1764.

Anne, married to James, son of Sir James Jeffereys, of Blarney in the county of Cork, Knight, living in 1713, and by her, who died in Cork, May 13th, 1763, had issue James St. John, of Blarney castle (who married the eldest daughter of John Fitz-Gibbon, Esq. and by her was father of Mary-Anne, Countess of Westmeath); Alan, who died at Corke, April 6th, 1758; and Arthur, who died there, December 1st, 1760, unmarried.

Catherine, married, in 1737, to Charles O'Neile, of Shane's castle in the county of Antrim, Esq. eldest son of John, of Eden-duff-Carrick, alias Shane's castle, and nephew of Charles, who married Lady Mary Powlet, eldest daughter of Charles, second Duke of Bolton, by his second wife, which Lady Mary, on her husband's decease in 1716, re-married with Capel Moore, son of Charles, Earl of Drogheda. John O'Neile aforesaid, died in 1739, having had the said Charles, his heir apparent; Clotworthy; daughter Catherine, married to Sir Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, died April 15th, 1739, and was buried at St. Michan's; Rachel; Elinor; Rose; Anne; and Mary, married to Robert Borrowes, of Kildare, Esq. Charles, the eldest son, married as above, served in parliament for Randalstown, and dying suddenly, left issue by his lady, who died July 31st, 1742, and was buried at St. Michan's, two sons and one daughter, viz. John, his heir; St. John, born at his grandfather's house May 6th, 1741, and married to a daughter of Robert Borrowes, Esq.; and Anne, to Richard Jackson, Esq. second secretary to George, Lord Viscount Townsend, L. L. John, the eldest son, received a liberal education in the universities of Dublin and Oxford; he succeeded at Shane's castle, served first in parliament for Randalstown, and was elected to parliament for the county of Antrim, and sworn of the privy council in Ireland; he was created *Baron O'Neil* 1793; and a *Viscount* 1795; killed by the rebels 1798. December 18th, 1777, he married Henrietta Boyle,[b] only daughter of Charles, Lord Dungarvan, heir apparent to John, the fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, and by her had issue Charles, now *Earl O'Neil*, &c.

Mary, married, September 16th, 1739, to Sir John Freke, of Castle-Freke in the county of Cork, Bart. fourth of that title;[c]

[b] A poetess, the friend of Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

[c] Francis Freke, Esq. a person of good repute in Somerset, was father of Robert Freke, who was auditor of the Treasury in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and died worth upwards of 100,000*l.* leaving issue Sir Thomas Freke, Knt. (who settled in Dorsetshire and was ancestor

member of parliament for Baltimore, and chosen for the city of Cork in 1761; her Ladyship died at Castle-Freke, June 20th, 1761, and was interred at Midleton, having no issue by Sir John, who married secondly, in 1765, Lady Elizabeth Gore, second daughter of Sir Arthur, first Earl of Arran, by whom he had Sir John, his heir, of Castle-Freke, and the fifth Baronet, who represented the borough of Donegall in parliament; and January 25th, 1783, married Lady Catherine Charlotte Gore, third daughter of his uncle the late Earl of Arran.

Jane, to Rev. Laurence Brodrick, minister of Callan, &c. as before mentioned, and had a daughter born September 18, 1758.

In 1695, Lord Midleton married, *secondly*, Alice, daughter of Sir Peter Courthorpe, of the Little-Island in the county of Cork, (by his second wife, Elizabeth Giffard) and sister to Colonel John Courthorpe, who was killed at the siege of Namure in Flanders, and by her, who was buried at St. Michan's, June 30th, 1703, he had two sons, and one daughter; Courthorpe, baptized March 25th, 1700, and buried at St. Michan's, December 23d following; Alan, *his successor*; and Alice, born May 31st, 1697, married, March 3d, 1736, to Rev. John Castleman, Fellow of All-Souls college, Oxford, son to Jonathan Castleman, of Coberly in Gloucestershire, Esq.

On December 1st, 1716, his Lordship married to his *third wife* Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor, master of the rolls in England, who died May 20th, 1717, aged ninety; widow of Michael Hill, of Hillsborough, Esq. and departing this life, at Ballyallan in the county of Cork, August 29th, 1728, had no issue by her, who died January 5th, 1747, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

to the families of Hanning, Upway, and Farringdon, in that county); and William, of Sareen in Hampshire, who took to wife the daughter of Arthur Swaine, Esq and with his son Arthur removed into Ireland; which Arthur, heir to his father, lived near the city of Cork, and by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Piercy Smith, of Youghall, Knt., had Piercy, his heir, who succeeded to his father's estates in Ireland: going to England he married Elizabeth, daughter of Raufe Freke, Esq. his kinsman, with whom he had a considerable fortune, and purchasing the estate of Bliney in Norfolk, left the same to his son, Raufe Freke, Esq. who was created a Baronet of England 12 Queen Anne, and left issue three sons, viz. Sir Piercy, his successor; Raufe, who died at Richmond in Surrey in 1727, unmarried; and Sir John, who succeeded to the title. Sir Piercy, the second Baronet, served in parliament for the borough of Baltimore, and dying unmarried in Dublin, in April 1728, was succeeded in title and estate by his next surviving brother, Sir John, the third Baronet, mentioned in the text. Baronetage of England, edit. 1771, vol. iii. p. 38—39.

ALAN, *second Viscount Midleton,* baptized January 31st, 1701, who in September, 1727, was appointed a commissioner of his Majesty's customs in England, which he held till 1730, being constituted, August 27th that year, joint comptroller of the accompts of the army, with Sir Philip Meddows; was member of parliament for Midhurst; and November 26th, 1733, took his seat in the house of peers.[d] On May 7th, 1729, his Lordship married the Lady Mary Capel, youngest daughter of Algernon, Earl of Essex, and deceasing in England, June 8th, 1747, left issue by her, who, in October, 1727, was appointed a lady of the bed-chamber to the Princess Anne of Great Britain, and died in St. James's-street, London, March 12th, 1762, an only son,

GEORGE, *third Viscount Midleton,* born October 3d, 1730, and named after his Majesty, who stood his godfather in person; October 29th, 1751, he took his seat in the house of peers;[e] and was chosen to the British parliament in 1754, for Ashburton in Devon. On May 1, 1752, his Lordship married Albina, daughter of Thomas Townsend, Esq. brother to Charles, Lord Viscount Townsend, and uncle to George, late Marquis Townsend, of Raynham, so created in 1788, and deceasing September 22d, 1765, had issue by her, who is since deceased,

First, George, his successor.

Second, Thomas, born December 10th, 1756, died January 13th, 1795.

Third, Henry, a colonel in the army, died at Lisbon in 1785.

Fourth, Charles, D. D. archbishop of Cashell, and primate of Munster, married, Dec. 8th, 1786, Mary, daughter of Richard Woodward, bishop of Cloyne, and has issue, Charles; George; Mary, married, March 13th, 1809, James, Viscount Bernard, eldest son of Francis, Earl of Bandon; Albina; Louisa; and Frances.

Fifth, William, late a lord of the treasury, and representative in parliament for Whitchurch in Hampshire.

Sixth, John, a brigadier-general in the army.

Seventh, Albinia, died young.

Eighth, Mary.

Ninth, Harriet died an infant.

The Viscount died September 22d, 1765, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE, *fourth and present Viscount Midleton,* and FIRST

[d] Lords Journals, vol. iii. p. 242.

LORD BRODRICK, who was born November 1st, 1754, and while a commoner served in several British parliaments for Whitchurch in Hampshire.

He married, *first*, December 5th, 1778, Frances, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and her Ladyship died June 23d, 1783. By her he had

Frances-Anne, married, August 24th, 1803, Inigo-Freeman-Thomas, of Ratton in Sussex, Esq.

His Lordship married, *secondly*, June 15th, 1797, Maria, daughter of the late Richard Benyon, of Gidealhall in Essex, and of Englefield in Berkshire, Esq. and has issue

First, Maria, born March 25th, 1799.

Second, Charlotte, born February 18th, 1801.

Third, Harriet, born August 10th, 1804.

Fourth, George Alan, born June 10th, 1806.

Fifth, Emma, born August 13th, 1807.

His Lordship was elevated to the British peerage by the title of LORD BRODRICK May 28th, 1796.

*Titles.* George Brodrick, Viscount of Midleton and Baron Brodrick of Midleton, and Baron Brodrick of England.

*Creations.* Baron Brodrick, of Midleton in the county of Cork, April 13th, 1715, 1 Geo. I.; and Viscount of the same place, August 15th, 1717; and Baron Brodrick of England May 28th, 1796.

*Arms.* Argent, on a chief, vert, two spear heads erect, of the field, their points embrued, proper.

*Crest.* A spear, argent, embrued, proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or.

*Supporters.* Two men in complete armour, each holding a spear, as the crest.

*Motto.* A CUSPIDE CORONA.

*Chief Seat.* Midleton in the county of Cork, 116 miles from Dublin; and Pepper-Harrow in the county of Surrey, thirty-three miles from London.

## ROUS, LORD ROUS.

THE ancestor of this family was

PETER LE ROUS, of *Dennington*, in the county of Suffolk, Esq. who married the daughter and heir of John Hubbard, of Dennington, in the said county, Esq. and by her had issue,

WILLIAM le Rous, of Dennington, Esq. his son and heir, married to Catherine, daughter and heir to Peter le Watre, of Dennington, aforesaid, Gent. and had issue,

WILLIAM le Rous, Esq. his son and heir, who married Adelyne, daughter and heir to John Clowting, of Laxfield in the county of Suffolk, Esq. (and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Phillips, of *Dennington* in the county of Suffolk, Knight; and of Juliana, his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight), which William and Adelyne, had issue

ROBERT le Rous, Esq. who took to wife Margaret, daughter and heir to Richard Roys, of Northwalsham in the county of Norfolk, Esq. (son and heir to Roger Roys, and of his wife, the daughter and heir of Laurence Spriggy, of Mousely in the county of Norfolk, Esq.) and had issue,

REGINALD Rous, of Dennington aforesaid, Esq. his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, sister to John Denston, of Deverdeston in the county of Suffolk, Esq. and by her had issue,

First, Henry, his eldest son.

Second, Thomas.

Third, John.

Fourth, Edward, ancestor to those of Badingham, in this

county, which terminated in Laurence Rous, of Badingham, who died without issue.

Fifth, William; and,

Sixth, Humphry.

And a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Falstolph, of Pettawe, in the county of Suffolk, Esq.

Henry Rous, of Dennington, Esq. the *eldest* son and heir, married Agnes, daughter of ..... Denton, in the county of Oxon, Esq. and by her had issue,

First, Sir William Rous, Knight.

Second, Edmund, married ....., the daughter of ..... Bacon, of Hesset in the county of Suffolk, Esq.

Sir William Rous, of Dennington, Knight, son and heir to Henry, married Alice, daughter of Sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden in the county of Suffolk, Knight, and lord chief justice of England, and by her had issue,

First, Sir Anthony Rous, Knight.

Second, Edmond; and,

Third, George.

Also Alice, married to Thomas Garneys, of Beccles in the county of Suffolk, Esq.; and Anne, married to Christopher Goldingham, of Belstead in the county of Suffolk, Esq.

Sir Anthony Rous, of Dennington, Knight, son and heir to Sir William, purchased *Henham-hall*, in the county of Suffolk, of Sir Arthur Hopton, 37 Hen. VIII. 1545.[a] He married Agnes, daughter to Thomas Blenner Hasset, of ....., in the county of Norfolk, Esq. and by her had issue, first, Thomas Rous, his eldest son; and second, John Rous, D. D.

Thomas Rous, of Dennington, Esq. married to his first wife, Catherine, daughter and heir of Gyles Hansard, of ....., in the county of Lincoln, Esq. and by her had no issue. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter and coheir to Sir Nicholas Hare, of Brusyard, Knight, master of the Rolls, and by her had issue,

First, Sir Thomas Rous, his eldest son.

Second, Anthony.

Third, Margaret, who married Henry Hobart, of Blickling in the county of Norfolk, Esq.; and fourth, Lucy.

Sir Thomas Rous married Parnel, daughter of Sir John Goodwyn, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, Knight, and had issue,

[a] At this time the family is noticed by Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vi. p. 15.

First, Sir John Rous, his eldest son.

Second, Thomas Rous; also Parnel, who married ..... Duke, of Worlingham in the county of Suffolk, Esq.; and Anne.

Sir JOHN Rous, of Henham-hall in the county of Suffolk, Knight, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, Knight, lord chief justice of England; and had issue,

First, CHRISTOPHER Rous, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Fitz, of Woodham-Walter in Essex, Knight, relict of Sir Poynings More, of Loseley in Surrey, Bart. but died without issue.

Second, Sir John.

Third, Michael, married to Judith, the daughter of Sir Arthur Jenny, of Knotishall in Suffolk, Knight.

Fourth, Thomas; also,

Fifth, Mary, married to Richard Coke, of Thorington, in the county of Suffolk, Esq.; and sixth, Elizabeth, married to Francis Warner, of Parham in the same county, Esq.

Sir JOHN Rous, of Henham-hall in the county of Suffolk, his *eldest* surviving son, was advanced to the dignity of a *Baronet*, 12 Car. II. He served as burgess in parliament, for Dunwich in Suffolk, 1661.

He married two wives; first, Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Gillingham in the county of Norfolk, Bart.; by her he had no issue.

His second wife was, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Knyvett, of Ashwell-Thorp in the county of Norfolk, Esq. and by her had issue,

First, Sir John, the succeeding Baronet.

Second, Catherine, who married John Harbord, son of Sir Charles Harbord, of Stanninghall in the county of Norfolk, Knight; third, Elizabeth, who died young; and fourth, Letitia, married to John Ayde, of Horsted in the county of Norfolk, Esq.

Sir JOHN Rous, of Henham-hall, *second Baronet*, his only son and successor, was sheriff of the county of Suffolk, 1661. He married, first, Phillippa, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield, of Darsham-hall in the county of Suffolk, Esq. sister and coheir of Thomas Bedingfield, Esq. and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Knight, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas,

temp. Car. I. and had issue two sons; first, Sir John, *his successor*; and second, Thomas, who died young.

Also three daughters; Elizabeth, and Phillippa, who died unmarried; and Hannah, married to Charles, second son of Sir William Hoskins, of Oxstead in Surrey, Knight.

His second wife was Anne, daughter of Robert Wood, of Kingston upon Thames in Surrey, Esq, and by her had issue,

Second, Sir Robert, *successor to his brother, of whom hereafter.*

Third, Thomas; fourth, Harbord, both dead.

Fifth, Philip, rector of Dennington in the county of Suffolk.

Sixth, Thomas; and seventh, Roger, who both died young.

Also Anne, who died young; Mary, married Nathaniel Acton, of Hemiston in the county of Suffolk, Esq.; and Anne, married, first, to William, the second son of ..... Turner, of Old Land in Kymere, in Sussex, Gent. and secondly, to Mr. Mackey, Gent. but had no issue by either husband.

Sir John died in April, 1730, aged near eighty, and was succeeded in dignity and estate, by his eldest son by the first venter.

Sir John Rous, *third Baronet*, who served in parliament for Dunwich in Suffolk, in the first parliament called after the union; he did not long survive his father, for he died in February following, unmarried; and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his half-brother, eldest son of Sir John by his *second* lady,

Sir Robert Rous, *fourth Baronet*, who married Lydia, daughter of John Smith, of Holton in Suffolk, Gent. by whom he had two sons,

First, John, who died young; second, Sir John, his successor; and a daughter, Lydia, who died young.

Lady Rous died October 13th, 1769; and Sir Robert, at Bristol, in June 1735, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his only surviving son

Sir John Rous, *fifth Baronet*, who served the office of high sheriff for Suffolk; and was elected member of parliament for that county in 1768. He died October 31st, 1771, having married, in 1749, Judith, daughter and heir of John Bedingfield, of Beeston in Norfolk, Esq. (who surviving him, re-married the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, by whom she had issue.)

First, John, the present Lord.

Second, Frances, married, in 1771, to the late Sir Henry Peyton, of Doddington, in the isle of Ely, Bart. by whom she has Sir Henry, &c.

Third, Charlotte, died unmarried, in 1770.

Fourth, Louisa Judith, born in 1767; married, in January, 1791, John Birch, Esq. deputy governor of Chandernagore, in the East Indies, where she died in 1794, leaving issue.

Sir JOHN ROUS, *sixth Baronet*, and FIRST LORD ROUS, was born *May* 30th, 1750; and was elected member of parliament for the county of Suffolk in 1780, 1784, and 1790; and at length on *May* 28th, 1796, he was elevated to the British peerage by the title of LORD ROUS, *of Dennington in Suffolk.*

His Lordship married, first, in January, 1788, Frances-Juliana-Warter Wilson, sole heiress of Edward-Warter Wilson, Esq. of Bilboa, in the county of Limerick in the kingdom of Ireland, by the Hon. Frances-Anne Evans, sister of George, late Lord Carberry; by whom, who died in June, 1790, he had issue

A daughter, Frances-Anne-Juliana, born May 10th, 1790.

His Lordship married, secondly, in February, 1792, Charlotte-Maria Whittaker, sister of Abraham Whittaker, of Lyson House, Herefordshire, Esq. and by her he has issue.

Second, Charlotte-Marianne-Harriott, born February 27, 1793.

Third, John-Edward-Cornwallis, born February 13th, 1794.

Fourth, Henry-John, born January 23d, 1795.

Fifth, William Rufus, born August 1st, 1796.

Sixth, a daughter, born July 18th, 1799.

Seventh, a son, born July 15th, 1800.

*Titles.* Sir John Rous, Baronet; Lord Rous, of Dennington in Suffolk.

*Creations.* Lord Rous by patent May 28th, 1796; and a Baronet August 16th, 1660.

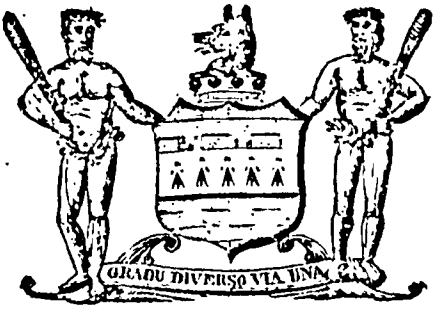
*Arms.* Sable, a fesse dancettee, or, between three crescents argent.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a bunch of bay leaves, vert.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a lion; on the sinister a sea-horse, his tail wreathed round an anchor.

*Motto.* JE VIVE EN ESPOIR.

*Chief Seat.* Henham-hall, Suffolk.




## CALTHORPE, LORD CALTHORPE.

His Lordship is descended by the male line from the Staffordshire family of GOUGH.

IUNERTH, or JOHN GOUGH, of Wales, Esq. had three sons.

FIRST, Sir PHILIP, knighted in the French wars under King Henry IV. V. VI.

Second, Sir MATTHEW, knighted in the French wars under Talbot, slain in Cade's rebellion, 1450.

Third, Thomas, of London, woolstapler, who died 1437.

RICHARD Gough, citizen of London, and merchant of the Staple, (son either of Thomas, or of Sir Matthew) died 1495, leaving issue

THOMAS Gough, of Wolverhampton, merchant of the Staple, who died 1532, leaving issue

HENRY Gough, of Wolverhampton, who died in 1560, leaving issue

JOHN Gough, of Wolverhampton, draper, and merchant of the Staple, 1562, who died 1596, leaving issue by Elizabeth Blunt, of Ridware, who died 1615, leaving several children; of whom

HENRY Gough, of Wolverhampton, was son and heir. He purchased the lordship and seat of *Oldfallings* in the parish of Bysbury com. Stafford, and died in 1655, leaving several children by his first wife, Elizabeth Leigh, of Wolverhampton, who died 1628; of whom

JOHN Gough, of *Oldfallings*, purchased, in 1656, of John Knight, Esq. the manor and lordship of Beffcoat, and in 1659, the manor and grange of Walton, both in the county of Stafford:

he had two wives, first, Bridget, daughter of John Astley, of Staffordshire, Esq.; secondly, Margaret, daughter of ..... Wedgwood, of the same county, Esq. and died 1665. By the latter marriage he had two daughters;

Elizabeth, married to Edward Woodhouse, of Woodhouse; and Mary, to John Huntbach, of Fetherston.[a]

But by his first wife he had four sons and four daughters.

First, Sir Henry, of Perry-Hall, *of whom presently.*

Second, Dorothy, married to Michael Arnold, of Westminster.

Third, John, who died unmarried.

Fourth, Anne, of Wolverhampton, who died unmarried, 1731.

Fifth, Bridget, married to John Newbery, of London.

Sixth, Sir Richard, *of whom hereafter, as ancestor to Lord Calthorpe.*

Seventh, Thomas, who died unmarried.

Eighth, Judith, married to William Dugdale, of Blythe-Hall in Warwickshire, Esq. son of Sir John Dugdale, Knight, and grandson to the famous Sir William Dugdale, Knight. He died 1715.

Sir Henry Gough, of *Perry-Hall,* in Staffordshire, *eldest son,* was knighted by King Charles II. April 7th, 1678, and purchased of Sir Edward Coney, Knight, Edward Grey, and Richard Best, Esqrs, the moiety of the manor of *Perry-Barr,* in the said county of Stafford, to which he removed, and which has since continued the seat of this branch of the family; he died January 24th, 1724, having been member of parliament for Tamworth. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton-Hall, in Staffordshire, Bart. by whom he had issue,

First, John; and second, Henry, who died infants.

Third, Walter, of Oldfallings.

Fourth and fifth, John and Edward, who died young.

Sixth, Harry, *of whom afterwards, as father to the late celebrated antiquary.*

Seventh, Richard, died in India, captain of a trading ship, 1713.

Eighth, Edward, died young.

Ninth, Matthew, page to the Princess of Denmark, æt. fourteen.

[a] He died February 9th, 1704, aged sixty-five, an eminent antiquary, who collected many valuable MSS. for the History of Staffordshire. See Shaw's Staff. vol. ii. p. 180.

Tenth, John, cornet of dragoons, drowned at the fosse at Lisle.

Eleventh, Charles, merchant, and Director of the East India Company, died single February 11th, 1774, æt. eighty-one.

Twelfth, Anne, married John Roberts, governor of St. Helena; and re-married Francis Holmes, and died 1739.

Thirteenth, Bridget, married John Hunt, of Winson-Green, Esq.

Fourteenth, Jane, married William Vernon, of Horsington, com. Lincoln, and died 1746.

Fifteenth, Isabella, married Eldred Lancelot Lee, Esq. of Coton, Salop, and died 1767.

WALTER Gough, of *Oldfallings*, eldest surviving son, married Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Harwood, of Tern, com. Salop, Esq. and died 1730, leaving WALTER, born 1712, who died 1773, leaving by Mary Hunt, his first wife, JOHN Gough, of PERRY-HALL, Esq. born 1744, who by Eleanor Martha Mytton, has JOHN, born 1780; Martha, born 1781; and Eleanor, born 1783.

HARRY Gough, Esq. *fifth son of Sir Harry Gough, of Perry-Hall*, by Mary Littleton, born April 2d, 1681, was highly distinguished for his abilities by some excellent judges of their merit. He went, when only eleven years old, with Sir Richard Gough, his uncle, to China; kept all his accounts, and was called by the Chinese *Ami Whang*, or the white-haired boy. In 1707, he commanded the ship Streatham; his younger brother, Richard, purser, 1709. He continued to command this ship till 1715; and with equal ability and integrity, he acquired a decent competency, the result of many hardships and voyages in the service of the East India Company, to which his whole life was devoted while he presided among their directors, being elected one of them in 1731, if not sooner. Possessed of great application and great activity, one of his friends used to say, if he would take the whole East India Company on him, he must answer for it, for nobody would assist him, though they would contradict him. Nor was his duty in parliament less attended to while he represented the borough of Bramber, from 1734 to his death, and refused several offers from the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, whose confidence he possessed. The long and late debates during the opposition to that minister hurt his health; for he would often go to the house with a fit of the gout coming on. He purchased, 1707, of the other

co-heiress, wife of Sir Richard Shelley, the other moiety of the Middlemore estate in Warwickshire, afterwards possessed by his son and heir Richard, together with the property at Enfield, which he purchased 1723, and from which, in compliment to him, an East India ship took her name 1730.

He died July 13th, 1751, having married Elizabeth Hinde, who died May 27th, 1774, by whom he had three daughters, Anne; Elizabeth, who married John Tilly; and Judith, who married Dr. Uvedale: also one son, Richard.

His only son, Richard Gough, was born October 21st, 1735, in a large house in Winchester-street, London, on the site of the monastery of Austin Friars, founded by Humfry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, 1253, and received the first rudiments of Latin under the tuition of..... Barnewitry, a Courlander, who taught at the same time the sons of several eminent merchants in the city. On his death, he was committed to the instruction of the Rev. Roger Pickering, one of the most learned, most imprudent, and most ill-treated, of the dissenting ministers of his time, having received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; but by an injudicious early marriage, he forewent many advantages, and quitting the establishment, did not improve his situation. On his death, May 18th, 1755, Mr. Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr. Samuel Dyer, the friend of Johnson and contemporary literary characters. On the death of his father, he was admitted, July 1752, fellow commoner of Bene't College, Cambridge, where his relations, Sir Henry Gough and his brother John, had before studied under Dr. Mauson, afterwards bishop of Chichester and Ely. The college tutor, 1752, was Dr. John Barnardiston, afterwards master, who married a niece to the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, and died 1778, leaving an only daughter, since married to the Rev. Mr. Yates, son of Dr. Yates, rector of Solihull, com. Warwick, where his son was since resident and curate. His private tutor was the Rev. John Cott, fellow of the house, son to the town clerk of Lynne, and afterwards rector of Broxted, Essex, where he died 1781, having married a niece of the late Dr. Keene, bishop of Chester. Under the private tuition of the three excellent scholars before mentioned, Mr. Gough early imbibed a taste for classical literature and antiquities; and it is not to be wondered that his connection with a college eminent for producing a succession of British antiquaries inspired him with a strong propensity to the study of our national antiquities. Here was first planned the *British Topography*, pub-

lished in 1768, in one quarto volume, improved in two of the same size 1780, and since augmented to a third, and ready for the press. From Cambridge he made his first excursion to Croyland and Peterborough, and continued these pursuits every year to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes which, on his return, were digested into a form which furnished materials for the new edition of *Camden's Britannia*, the result of twenty years excursions. In 1767, he was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and, by the partiality of the late worthy president, Dr. Milles, dean of Exeter, was, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, master of the temple, nominated director of the same society, 1771, which office he held till December 12th, 1797, when he quitted the society altogether. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London 1775, but quitted that Society 1795.

He drew up the *History of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, prefixed to the first volume of their Archæologia, 1770; and in the succeeding volume of that collection, whose publication he superintended, are various articles drawn up, or communicated, by him; and accounts of several plates in the "*Vetusta Monumenta*," of the same society, bear his signature.

He opened a correspondence with Mr. Urban, 1767, under the signature of D. H. which he retained, but not without assuming some others; and on the death of his fellow collegian, Mr. Duncombe, 1786, he occasionally communicated reviews of literary publications to that valuable miscellany. If he criticised with warmth and severity certain innovations in church and state, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality, in the fulness of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English constitution both in church and state.

In 1773, he formed a design of a new edition of Camden's Britannia, which he was seven years translating and printing, and which was published in three volumes folio, 1789.

Being on a visit at Poole, and hearing of the difficulties under which Mr. Hutchins laboured respecting his History of Dorset, he set on foot a subscription, and was the means of bringing into light a most valuable county history, which he superintended through the press, whence it issued in two volumes folio, 1774. Its author did not live to see it completed; but his daughter having been enabled to proceed to Bombay, and form a happy connexion with a gentleman to whom she had been long engaged, Major

Bellasis, in grateful return to the memory of his father-in-law, at his own expense set on foot a new edition of the History of Dorset, and Mr. Gough contributed his assistance to this second edition twenty years after the first. Except Thomas's republication of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and the paltry republications of Burton's Leicestershire, and Philipot's Kent by Whittingham, and Thoroton's Nottinghamshire by Throsby, not much superior, this is the first instance of a county history attaining a second edition.

Having purchased the collections of Mr. Thomas Martin, he put out an improved "History of Thetford," 1779, quarto, with plates from views taken by Captain Grose, who accompanied him in the snowy season of 1778.

Having also purchased the plates of the medals, coins, and great seals, executed by the celebrated Simon, and first published by Vertue 1753, he gave a new and enlarged edition of them, 1780.

He assisted Mr. Nichols in his "Collection of Royal and Noble Wills," 1780, and wrote the preface.

He superintended the printing of Dr. Nash's "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," in two volumes folio, 1781, a short supplement to which has lately been published by Mr. John White, bookseller, Fleet-street.

In 1786, he published the first volume of the SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, in a splendid folio; in 1796, the second, and in 1799, the introduction, which completes the work.

In 1791, he published an account of the beautiful Missal presented to Henry VI. by the Duchess of Bedford, which Mr. Edwards, bookseller in Pall-Mall, purchased at the Duchess of Portland's sale.

In Mr. Nichols's "*Bibliothica Topographica*," the design of which he both suggested and forwarded, several essays bearing his name, particularly the Memoirs of Edward Rowe Mores, No. I.; of the Gales, and of the Society of Antiquaries at Spalding, No. II. and XX.; of Sir John Hawkwood, No. IV. and XIX.; Genealogical view of the family of Cromwell, No. XXXI. He assisted in the copious, well-digested, and accurate "History of Leicestershire," undertaken and conducted with a perseverance which would baffle common county historians, by the same friend, to whose benevolence, impartiality, and integrity, he was proud to bear a public testimony. While he had to boast of having enjoyed the correspondence of some of the first antiquaries of the

three kingdoms; and, while he enjoyed that independence which he gloried in possessing as his inheritance, he continued to employ it in his favorite pursuit, as one of the best means in his power of serving his country.

He died February 20th, 1809, æt. seventy-four.

"August 18th, 1774, soon after the death of his mother,[a] an event by which he came into full possession of the house at Enfield,[b] with the large estate bequeathed to him by his father, he added considerably to his other comforts, by marrying Anne, daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq. of Golding, Herts; a lady of distinguished merit, whose family was equally respectable with his own; and who, after a long and happy union, had to lament the loss of him whose object through life was to increase her happiness.

Those only who have had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Gough in his domestic and familiar circle can properly appreciate his merits. Though highly and deservedly distinguished as a scholar, the pleasantry and the easy condescension of his convivial hours still more endeared him, not only to his intimates, but even to those with whom the forms and customs of the world rendered it necessary that he should occasionally associate.

There was, however, another class of society to which, if possible, he was still more dear—the poor and the afflicted, to whom he was at all times a father, a friend, and a protector.

Of his literary labours it may not be necessary here to say more than that he translated "Camden's Britannia" from the original, and supplied his additions, with so little interruption of the ordinary intercourse of life, that none of his family were aware that he was at any time engaged in so laborious an undertaking.

To pass over his less-important publications, the "Sepulchral Monuments" would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate his fame, and the credit of the arts in England; where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared.

[a] Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Hynde, Esq. of London. She was married in 1719, and, dying May 27th, 1774, was buried (where the remains of her husband had been deposited in 1751) in the rector's vault in St. Andrew's, Holborn. See Gent. Mag. vol. xliv. p. 287, 446.

[b] To the property at Enfield (where he constantly resided), the late Mr. Gough made considerable additions by purchase, particularly of a noble additional garden, and of a field nearly adjoining, adorned with a long row of beautiful chesnut trees, which, he used pleasantly to say, were planted by his father, and were coæval with himself—and which he afterwards had to pay for as full-grown timber.

One great object of the latter part of Mr. Gough's life was, to prepare his "Sepulchral Monuments" for a new edition. With this constantly in view, he spared neither trouble nor expense in obtaining an ample store of additional drawings by the first artists; all which, with the beautiful copper-plates already engraved, at an expense of some thousand pounds, form part of his noble gift to the University of Oxford; who will doubtless have great pleasure in fulfilling the wishes of their generous benefactor, by presenting an improved edition of his "Sepulchral Monuments" to the public.

The bright gem of intellect, even in his last days, had intervals of its former splendour; and the frequent emanations of benevolence displayed through a long and painful illness, whilst they comforted and delighted those around him, added poignancy to the regret which they experienced for his bitter sufferings; from which he was mercifully released, without an apparent struggle at the last, on the 20th of February 1809; and was buried on the 28th, in the churchyard of Wormley, Herts, in a vault built for that purpose, on the south side of the chancel, not far from the altar which for several years he had devoutly frequented.

The following epitaph, written by himself five or six years before, and containing matter that might fill a volume, he directed to be inscribed in the church:

"Hunc propè parietem
Reliquias suas condi voluit
RICARDUS GOUGH,
antiquâ stirpe ortus:
Ex heroibus qui in bellis Gallicis et
civilibus claruere
gloriam,
ex mercatoribus Stapulæ Calesiæ Indiæque
orientalis divitias,
deduxit:
Patriæ amorem, erga Reges fidem,
Legum Antiquitatumque patriæ peritiam,
ex atavis consanguineisque derivatam,
constanter coluit;
Hasce investigandi cupiditatis innatæ
testimonia habeto
*Topographiam Britannicam*,

*Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam renovatam,*
*Monumenta Sepulchralia Magnæ Britanniæ.*
Abi, Lector, nec vanitatis insimules.
Obiit XX die mensis Februarii, A. D.
MDCCCIX.
ætat. LXXIV."

By his last will, Mr. Gough gave to the University of Oxford all his printed books and manuscripts on Saxon and Northern literature, " for the use of the Saxon Professor:" all his " manuscripts, printed books, and pamphlets, prints and drawings, maps, and copper-plates, relating to British Topography; with his interleaved copies of the " British Topography," " Camden's Britannia," and the " Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," with all the drawings relative to the latter work; and all the copper-plates of the " Monuments" and the "Topography," with fourteen volumes of " Drawings of Sepulchral and other Monuments in France." And all these he wills and desires may " be placed in the Bodleian Library, in a building adjoining to the picture gallery, known by the name of *The Antiquaries Closet*, erected for keeping manuscripts, printed books, and other articles relating to British Topography; so that altogether they may form one uniform body of English Antiquities." [c]

Sir Richard Gough, Knight, youngest brother of Sir Henry Gough, of Perry-Hall, Knight, raised a considerable estate from the small stock of a younger brother's fortune by the India and China trade. He was remarkable for his great industry and application to business, and exact justice in his dealings; he was reckoned to be well skilled in the knowledge of the British trade, and commerce in general; and in that particular branch of it to the East Indies equal to any in his time. He was brought up under that eminent merchant Sir James Houblon; and had even while a child the assistance and advice of the great Sir Josiah Child. He travelled through most of the trading towns in the Mediterranean and Levant seas, and drew his observations from men of business in all countries. He afterwards made four several voyages to India and China with unparalleled success and reputation, and thus wound up the series of his fortune. He is supposed to have discovered and given his name to an island in the southern part of the Atlantic and Indian ocean, whose existence,

c See Gent. Mag. vol. lxxix.

together with that of Alvarey, east of the islands of Tristan d'Acunha, is doubted, by the late navigators on the embassy to China. Certain it is, that his name is preserved in other islands, and a passage near the harbour of Chusan in China, of which we have the following account in his nephew Harry's MS. journal, 1702, his second voyage, on board the Sarah Galley, Captain John Roberts, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. "Saturday, September 1st, at six in the morning we weighed, with a fresh gale at N. E. steering for Gough's passage, which we went through, and by ten were up with Buffaloe's Nose, which island, when it bears S. S. W. about a league, you have the Treetop island, N. N. W. This island will serve well for finding Gough's passage; for, coming from the Quilan islands, and being up with Buffaloe's Nose, you will see the island; and coming nearer will see the tree on the top, appearing like a single beacon, which makes it remarkable and gives it name; so, leaving it on the starboard side about a mile, you come into the passage, which has on the other side three or four islands, which are also called Gough's islands, which being on your larboard side, keep under the land, where is very deep water, and therefore the passage is not the best if little wind." What became of Sir Richard's journals we have not been able to discover. He was knighted by King George I.; and in 1717, purchased the lordship of Edgebaston, with the appurtenances of the Lord Viscount Faulconbridge and Lady Bridget his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Gage, Esq. and Mary, heiress of Robert Middlemore, Esq. and came to the sole right of Edgebaston by a deed of partition with her sister, who was afterwards married to Sir John Shelley, Bart. and had for her share, among other lands, the manor of Solly-hull com. Warwick, with its appurtenances, which was afterwards purchased by Harry Gough, Esq. son of Sir Harry Gough, Knight, and nephew to Sir Richard Gough, of Edgebaston. Sir Richard rebuilt the house, which had been burnt by the mob in the close of the reign of James II. fearing it might be made a place of refuge and sanctuary for the papists, as it had been made a garrison for the parliament's forces in the civil war, and it was very near being again destroyed by the populace in the riots of 1780. About 1725, Sir Richard having obtained a royal contribution of 600*l.* towards finishing the church at Birmingham, determined to do something in favour of his own parish church at Edgebaston; and having before put it into very good repair, the greater part at his own expense, there rested little to do on that

account; so he resolved to augment the living by obtaining the Queen's bounty, and accordingly gave his bond in due form for the commissioners to secure the payment of 200*l.* so soon as they should appropriate the like sum, according to the statute. In consideration of which charity and benevolence to the church, the dean and chapter of Lichfield agreed by consent of the bishop to grant the perpetual advowson of the curacy of Edgebaston to Sir Richard Gough, and his heirs for ever. He is supposed to have obtained 200*l.* for the rebuilding of St. Philip's church in Birmingham, the vane being a boar's head. He served for Bramber in two parliaments of George the First, and in the first of George the Second. Sir Richard died February 3d, 1727-8; and his Lady died December 31st, 1731.

Sir Richard is commemorated by the following epitaph:

Hanc justa columnam
Situs est Richardus Gough, miles,
Antiquâ de stripe, in Agro Staffordiensi, ortus;
Eximiis et virtutis ac prudentiæ laudibus
Clarus et insignis
Post decursa æquora repetitis vicibus
Ad Indias Orientales
Paterna bona, haud adeo magna,
Felicissime adauxit.
Æquitas, libertas, et honesta omnia proposita
Propugnatorem illum
Invenere constantissimum
Natus X^mo die Octob^s. MDCLIX,
Mortuus IX^no die Febr^ii MDCCXXVII,
Superstites habuit uxorem et quatuor liberos.
Filius Henricus Gough, Baronettus,
Parentis memoriæ pie consulens
Hoc saxum ponendum curavit. [c]

He married Anne, daughter and one of the coheirs of Nicholas Crispe, of London, Esq. by whom he had issue three sons, and four daughters.

First, Anne, married to John Bussiere, of St. James's, Westminster, Esq. and died *s. p.*

Second, Mary, married to Edward Barker, of London, merchant, who died 1724; she remarried ..... Crompton.

[c] Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. ii. p. 190.

Third, Bridget, who died unmarried, 1720.

Fourth, Richard, who died also unmarried, 1710.

Fifth, Sir Henry, *of whom hereafter.*

Sixth, Charlotte, married to Sir William Saunderson, of Greenwich, in Kent, Bart. and died 1780.

Seventh, John Gough, Esq. comptroller of the excise in Scotland, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Cocks, and died about 1749, s. p.

Sir Henry, his eldest surviving son and successor, born March 9th, 1708, was created a *Baronet*, 1 Geo. II. April 26th, 1728, with remainder, on default of issue male, to his brother John.

He was M. P. for Totness 1732, and afterwards for Bramber. On his return, 1733, to his country seat near Birmingham, he was met in that neighbourhood by above five hundred gentlemen on horseback, who expressed their grateful acknowledgements for his services in parliament by his firm attachment to the liberties of his country, and to the interest and prosperity of the fair trader.

The following inscription to his memory in the church of Edgebaston, on a tablet of white marble, under an urn, on the side of which are the arms, was erected by his eldest son.

Sir Henry Gough, Bart.
Son of Sir Richard Gough, Kt.
Died June 8th, 1774, aged 67 years.
On account of the delicacy of his constitution,
After having served in two parliaments,
he quitted the busier scenes of life,
For the repose of domestic retirement,
And resided chiefly at his seat in this parish,
Universally possessing the respect and esteem
So justly due to the affectionate husband,
The tender father, and the honest man.

Barbara, wife of Sir Henry Gough,
And only daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq.
Of Elvetham in the county of Hants,
After fulfilling in the most exemplary manner,
The duties of wife, mother, and Christian,
exchanged this life for a better,
April 13, 1782, aged 66 years.

In memory of both his much revered parents,
Their eldest son Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart.
Caused this monument to be erected. [d]

He married, first, Catherine, second daughter of Sir John Harpur, of Calke in Derbyshire, Bart. (by Catherine, his wife, fourth daughter and coheir of Thomas, Lord Crewe, of Stene in Northamptonshire,) by whom he had no issue; she died at Edgbaston, June 22d, 1740.

Sir Henry married to his second Lady, July 2d, 1741, Barbara, only daughter of Reynolds Calthorp, of Elvetham in the county of Southampton, Esq. by Barbara, his wife, eldest daughter (and the only one who married) of Henry, Lord Viscount Longueville, (by Barbara, his wife, second daughter, and one of the coheirs of Sir John. Talbot, of Laycock, in the county of Wilts, Knt. which Lady was as remarkable for her piety and good sense, as she was for her great age; and died in January, 1763, in the ninety-fifth year of her age, and fifty-ninth of her widowhood, leaving an example to posterity of the happy effects of a well-spent life, as she perfectly retained all her senses to the last, and felt no pain or infirmity.)

By this Lady Sir Henry had issue,

First, Henry, first Lord Calthorpe.

Second, Richard Thomas, born February 13th, 1752, of Trinity college, Oxford, A. M. November 27th, 1777, rector of the united rectories of Blakeney cum Capella de Glanford, and Langham-Parva cum Cokethorp, Norfolk, 1781; rector of Ampton, Suffolk, 1796.

Third, John Calthorpe, barrister at law, born April 18th, 1754, commissioner of bankrupts, 1783, &c.

Fourth, Barbara, born March 21st, 1745-6, married, January 9th, 1770, Isaac Spooner, of Elmdon com. Warw.

Fifth, Elizabeth, born January 31st, 1751.

Sixth, Charlotte, born December 9th, 1747, married, in July, 1768, Sir John Palmer, of Carlton com. Northampt. Bart. and died August 1783.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Gough, *second Baronet* and first Peer, who in 1783, on the death of his uncle, Sir Henry Calthorpe, K. B. took the name of Calthorpe, and succeeded to his estates at Elve-

[d] Shaw's Hist. of Staffordshire, vol. ii. p. 190, 191.

tham in Hampshire, &c. He sat in parliament for Bramber in Sussex, 1774, 1780, 1784, 1790, and was advanced to the *peerage*, June 15th, 1796, by the title of LORD CALTHORPE, *of Calthorpe in Suffolk.*

His Lordship died March 16th, 1798, æt. fifty, and was buried at Edgebaston, where on a monument of white marble, with the figure of a female, reclining her left elbow on an urn, extending her right to a scroll, is the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of the
Right Honourable Lord Calthorpe, Baron of Calthorpe,
in the county of Norfolk;
who was the eldest son of Sir Henry Gough, Bart.
of this place. He married Frances,
second daughter[e] of General Carpenter,
by whom he had seven sons and four daughters;
was created a peer of Great Britain
on the 15th of June 1796;
and resigned his life to his Almighty Creator
on the 16th of March, 1798,
in the fiftieth year of his age.
His widow, who had the happiness of living
with him under the strongest bonds of affection,
has caused this monument to be erected
in testimony of her everlasting regard and gratitude
to a most affectionate husband and kind friend."

His Lordship had issue by his said wife,

First, Henry, born January 24th, 1784; died November 4th, 1790.

Second, Frances-Elizabeth, born March 25th, 1785.

Third, Charles, born 1786, the *second lord.*

Fourth, George, the *present peer.*

Fifth, Charlotte, born June 18th, 1788; died May 16th, 1792.

Sixth, Frederick, born June 14th, 1790.

Seventh, William-Other, born August 27th, 1791.

Eighth, John, born May 5th, 1793.

Ninth, Harriet, born November 8th, 1794.

Tenth, Arthur, born November 14th, 1796.

[e] The other daughter of General Carpenter married Col. Ramsden.

Eleventh, Maria-Lucy, born March 18th, 1798; died January 17th, 1799.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHARLES, SECOND LORD CALTHORPE, who dying unmarried of a consumption at Flushing in Cornwall, June 5th, 1807, was succeeded by his next brother

GEORGE, THIRD *and present* LORD CALTHORPE, born June 21st, 1787.

*Titles.* Sir George Calthorpe, Bart. Lord Calthorpe, of Calthorpe in Suffolk.

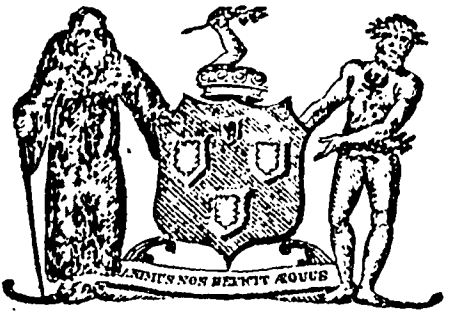
*Creations.* Lord Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, by patent, June 15th, 1796.

*Arms.* Checky, or and azure, on a fesse, ermine, for Calthorpe; quartering, gules, on a fesse, argent, between three boars heads couped, or, a lion passant, azure.

*Crest.* } See the wood-cut.
*Supporters.* }

*Motto.* GRADU DIVERSO VIA UNA.

*Chief Seats.* Ampton, Suffolk; Elvetham, Hampshire; Edgebaston, Warwickshire.




## BURRELL, LORD GWYDIR.

THE name of this family is differently spelt by different writers. Holland, in a visitation, 1579, calls the same person BURRILL and BERILL. In other visitations the name is written *Berrill, Beril, Boral, Borel, Burel,* and *Burrell*; so that it is difficult to ascertain, with any precision or exactness, which is the right way of spelling it.

This family was originally settled in Northumberland; but RANDULPHUS BURRELL, (son and heir of RADULPHUS) having married Sermonda, daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Woodland, of Devon, 19 Edw. II. became in her right possessed of a great estate, and settled in that county. He left

JOHN Burell, his son and heir, who was succeeded by

JOHN Burrell, his son and heir, father of

WALTER Burrell, who had issue another

WALTER Burrell, who was father of

JOHN Burrell de Woodland, all of whom enjoyed the estate in succession.

This JOHN Burrell, last named, appears to have had great possessions, and contributed to the wars with France, annó 1414, as his aid to the King, a ship, twenty men at arms, and forty archers. He left several sons.

WALTER, the eldest, succeeded him in his estates; and

Gerardus, the youngest, being bred to the church, settled at *Cuckfield in Sussex,* 1446, being vicar of that church, as also archdeacon and residentiary of Chichester. He died, April 17th, 1508, leaving his estate to his nephew,

RALPH Burrell, who settled at *Cuckfield*. His daughter, Isabella, married William Chaloner, of Sussex, Esq. At his death, he was succeeded by his son

THOMAS, who married Dorothy, daughter of..... Weston, of Ightham in Kent, by whom he had

NINIAN Burrell, of Cuckfield, Esq. who married Jane, daughter of Henry Smith, of Pepperharrow in Surrey, (by Jane, sister of Sir Walter Covert, of Slaugham in Sussex, Knt.) and died September 4th, 1614, aged seventy-four, leaving his widow, Jane, (who afterwards married Peter Courthope, of Danny, in Hurst Pierpoint in Sussex, Esq.) He also left five sons,

First, Walter, *ancestor to Lord Gwydir*; second, Ninian; third, Alexander; fourth, Thomas; fifth, John.

And six daughters; first, Timothies, married to Francis Wyat, Esq.; second, Jane, married to Sir Anthony Colepeper, of Bedgebury in Kent, Knight; third, Anne, married to Henry Courthope, of Cranbrooke in Kent, Esq.; fourth, Judith, died unmarried; fifth, Dorothy, married to Thomas Hooper, of Stockbury in Kent, Esq.; sixth, Elizabeth, married to George Salter, of London, Esq.

Ninian, the second son; Alexander, the third son; and Thomas, the fourth son, died unmarried.

John, the *fifth* son, married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Short, of Tenterden in Kent, Gent. by whom he had five sons and two daughters, of whom only Mary survived, and married William Board, of Board-Hill in Sussex, Esq.

WALTER, *eldest* son of Ninian, by Jane Small, married Frances, daughter of John Hooper, of Stockbury in Kent, Esq. by whom he had *nine* sons;

And three daughters, two of whom died unmarried; and Frances, married Richard Bridger, Esq. of Combe, in Sussex.

Of the sons, Walter, John, Richard, and Ralph, died unmarried.

NINIAN Burrell, *second son*, of Holmsted, in the parish of Cuckfield, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Colepeper, of Wakehurst in Sussex, Bart. by whom he had four sons and three daughters; Walter, Ninian, Thomas, William; Anne, Jane, and Mary. NINIAN, married Elizabeth, daughter of..... and died without issue; Jane, married Peter, second son of Peter Short, of Tenterden in Kent. The other sons and daughters died unmarried.

Thomas, *third* son of Walter, settled at Lindfield in Sussex, and married Joan, daughter and coheir of Thomas Newnham, of Lindfield, Esq. by whom he had six sons and five daughters; Walter, Walter, Thomas, Timothy, James, John; Sarah, Frances, Jane, Philadelphia, Mary. The first Walter died an infant; the second WALTER married Audrey, daughter of Frances Wyat, of Horsted Keynes in Sussex, Esq. by whom he had WALTER Burrell, of Weekham in Sussex, Esq who married Anne, daughter of Timothy Burrell, of Lindfield, and died without issue. Thomas, third son of Thomas Burrell, died without issue. Timothy, fourth son of Thomas Burrell, married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Padre, rector of Whiston in Sussex, by whom he had, first, the Rev. Timothy Burrell, of Lindfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Ezekiel Bristed, rector of Newhaven, Sussex, by whom he has no issue; second, Walter Burrell, who died an infant; Anne, married to Walter Burrell, of Wickham; and Mary, married to Ferdinando Askew, Esq. of Lidiard Milicent in Wilts, by whom she had one daughter, Mary.

Timothy Burrell, *seventh* son of Walter Burrell, and Frances Hooper, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Harry Goring, of Highdean in Sussex, Bart. by whom he had no issue; secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford in Herefordshire, Bart. who died without issue; thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Chilcot, Esq. by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Trevor, Esq. afterwards Lord Trevor, who had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.

Alexander, the *eighth* son of Walter Burrell and Frances Hooper, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Knight, of Doddington in the Isle of Ely, Esq. by whom he had Francis, died unmarried; and George Burrell, married ....., daughter of ....., by whom he had Peter, who died unmarried; and two daughters. Alexander, married, secondly, a daughter of ..... Parker, of Cambridge, by whom he had the Rev. Alexander Burrell, rector of Puttenham, Hertfordshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Valavine, by whom he had Peter, Alexander, Elizabeth, Penelope, and Anne.

Peter Burrell married Anne, daughter of Thomas Franklin, of Chalfont in Bucks, by whom he has three sons and two daughters. Alexander, Penelope, and Anne, died young. Elizabeth, married William Howell, of Badwell Ash in Suffolk, M. D.

PETER Burrell, *ninth son of Walter Burrell and Frances Hooper*, settled at *Beckenham* in Kent, 1684, and married Isabella, second daughter of John Merrick, of Stubbers in North Ockenden, Essex, Esq. by whom he left two sons.

First, Peter.

Second, Merrick, of West Grinsted park in Sussex, governor of the Bank of England, represented first Marlow, and afterwards Grampound, in several parliaments, and was created a *Baronet*, July 12th, 1766, with remainder, on default of male issue, to his nephew, Peter Burrell, of Beckingham, and his male issue. He died in April 1787, and was succeeded in the Baronetage by his great nephew, Sir Peter, now Lord Gwydir.

And three daughters; first, Frances, married to Richard Wyatt, Esq. of Egham in Surrey; second, Isabella, married to Thomas Dalyson, of Manton in Lincolnshire; third, Anne, married to Richard Ackland, Esq. brother to Sir Hugh Ackland, of Devonshire, Bart.

PETER Burrell, eldest son of Peter, was sub-governor of the South Sea Company, and represented Haslemere in several parliaments, and died in 1756, M. P. for Dover. He married Amy, eldest daughter of Hugh Raymond, Esq. of Saling-Hall in Essex, and Langley in Kent, who survived him for many years, and by whom he had four sons, of whom Raymond, the second, and John, the fourth, died young; as did Isabella, the youngest daughter. The other married Tobias Frere, Esq. The sons were,

First, Peter, *of whom presently*.

Second, Sir William Burrell, LL. D. and Bart. who died January 20th, 1796, at his house at Depeden com. Surrey. He was chancellor to the Bishop of Worcester, 1764; F. R. and A. SS. 1754; and commissioner of excise 1774. He was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he studied the civil law, and proceeded LL. B. 1755, and LL. D. 1760. He married, April 13, 1773, Sophia, daughter of Charles Raymond, Esq. of Valentine-house, Essex, who was created a *Baronet* May 3d, 1774, with remainder, in default of male issne, to William Burrel, Esq. of Beckenham, and his heirs male by Sophia his wife, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. Her fortune was stated, in Gent. Mag. vol. xliii p. 202, at 100,000*l.* Sir William represented Haslemere, 1773. In the course of five years he made the most ample COLLECTIONS *for a History of the county of*

[a] She published a volume of poems; and married a second time.

Sussex, arranged in complete order by rapes and parishes, twelve folio vols. besides another of drawings of churches, houses, &c. &c. by Lambert and Grimm, three volumes of monumental inscriptions, and four volumes of surveys and records, &c. This work he spared no pains to bring to perfection, though he declined giving it to the public himself (yet no man was so well qualified for the undertaking as himself), but intended to bequeath it to the British Museum. He was seized with a paralytic stroke in August 1787, which took away his speech for a time; but, though he recovered that, he totally lost the use of his left arm, and in 1791, resigned his seat at the board of Excise in favour of Robert Nicholas, Esq. reserving, however, to himself a share of the appointment. He purchased a retreat at Depeden, the air of which particularly agreed with his constitution, which was, however, too much affected to hope for perfect recovery, though he seemed to have recovered enough to appear among his friends. He was father of the present Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart. &c. M. P. for Lewes, 1796.

Peter Burrell, Esq. of Beckenham in Kent, his elder brother, a director of the South Sea Company, represented in parliament Launceston in Cornwall, 1759, 1762, and Totness in 1768. He died November 6th, 1775, having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Lewis, Esq. of Hackney in Middlesex, by whom he had an only son.

First, Sir Peter, present peer, and four daughters.

Second, Elizabeth Julia, married Richard-Henry-Alexander-Bennet, Esq. of Babraham in Cambridgeshire, M. P. for Newport, Cornwall, 1770, and had issue Captain Bennet of the navy.

Third, Frances Julia, married May 25th, 1779, Hugh, now Duke of Northumberland.

Fourth, Elizabeth, married, first, Douglas, eighth Duke of Hamilton, and on his death, became the third wife on August 19, 1800, of Henry, late Marquis of Exeter.

Fifth, Isabella-Susanna, married June 8th, 1775, Algernon, now Earl of Beverley, by whom she has a large family.

Sir Peter, only son, now Lord Gwydir, was knighted, when he officiated as Deputy Great Chamberlain, at the trial of Warren Hastings; and succeeded to the *Baronetage* of his great uncle Sir Merrick in 1787. He was elected M. P. for Haslemere, 1776; and for Boston, 1782, 1784, 1790, and was raised to the *peerage* by the title of Lord Gwydir, *of Gwydir in the county of Carnarvon*, June 16th, 1796.

His Lordship married, February 23d, 1779, Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter and coheir of Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster (joint hereditary great chamberlain of England with her sister, Georgiana, Countess of Cholmondeley), BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, and has issue,

First, Peter-Robert, born in March 1782; married, October 20th, 1807, Clementia, daughter and sole heiress of James Drummond, Lord Perth; and his Majesty, November 6th, 1807, was pleased to grant his licence, that the said Peter Robert may use the surname and bear the arms of *Drummond*, together with the arms of Burrell.

Second, a daughter, who died May 2d, 1784.

Third, Lindsay Meyrick, late secretary of legation at the court of Dresden; married, July 14th, 1807, the youngest daughter of the late James Daniel, Esq.

Fourth, William; and,

Fifth, Elizabeth-Priscilla.

*Titles.* Sir Peter Burrell, Knt. and Bart. Lord Gwydir of Gwydir in the county of Carnarvon; Deputy Great Chamberlain of England.

*Creations.* Lord Gwydir by patent, June 16th, 1796; Baronet, July 12th, 1766.

*Arms.* Vert, three plain shields, argent, each having a border engrailed, or. [b]

*Crest.* On a wreath, a naked arm embowed, and holding a branch of laurel, both proper.

*Supporters.* See title, *Willoughby of Eresby*, vol. vi.

*Motto.* ANIMUS NON DEFICIT ÆQUUS.

*Chief Seats.* Grimsthorpe-castle, Lincolnshire; Gwydir-castle, Denbighshire; and Beckingham, Kent.

b C. 27. Visit. Sussex, fol. 79, 80, Reg. Howard, fol. 44, 45, in Herald's College.

# BASSET, LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE AND BASSET.

IMMEDIATELY after the Norman Conquest arose into power and distinction, more especially in the midland counties, the great Baronial family of BASSET.

RALPH Basset was chief justice of England under King Henry I. and hence sprung the Lords Basset of *Drayton*; the Lords Basset of *Hedendon*; and the Lords Basset of *Sapcote* and *Weldon*; with the Bassets of *Blore*, and many other branches; of whom an account may be found in Dugdale's Baronage; or in *the Topographer*, vol. ii. p. 318, &c.

THOMAS Basset, a very early cadet of this family,[a] married Cicely, daughter and heiress of *Alan Lord de Dunstanville*, maternally descended from Reginald Fitzhenry, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of King Henry I. by Anne Corbet.[b]

Sir William Pole[c] however deduces the descent thus:

OSMOND Basset, who held Ipisden and Stoke-Basset, in King Henry I's time, was father of

JOHN Basset, who had issue

WILLIAM Basset, who by Ciceley, daughter of Alan de Englefield, was father of

a Said to be grandson of Ralph. The arms have but a slight variation from those of *Hedendon*; viz. *Barry* WAVY *of 6, or and gules*: instead of *Barry* NEBULE *of 6, or and gules*; which latter were those of Hedendon. See *Dugdale's Usage of Arms.*

b Gent. Mag. vol lxviii. p 765.

c Description of Devon.

Sir ALAN Basset, who had given him by Sir William Peverel, of Samford in Devonshire, White-Chapple and La Heyna, in the parish of Byshop's Nymton, in the north part of the county, with Lucia, his sister, in marriage.

Sir WILLIAM Basset, in the reign of King Henry VIII. was father of

Sir JOHN Basset, of Umberlegh com. Devon, Knt. who married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont, and sister and heir of Philip Beaumont, of Shirwell in that county; who brought into this family two noble seats in that county; *Umberlegh* and *Heanton Court*. "UMBERLEGH lies in the parish of Adrington, seven miles to the south of Barnstaple, and is so called from the abundance of woods which heretofore were round about it, and did overshadow it. Here this family had its first residence after it became theirs; but it being the more melancholy and less healthful place, they removed hence to HEANTON COURT, which came from Punchardon to Beaumont; and from Beaumont to Basset; a sweet and pleasant seat, a very handsome pile, well furnished with all variety of entertainments which the earth and sea and air can afford." [d]

Sir John had issue by Joan Beaumont, viz.

Sir JOHN Basset, *eldest* son, of Umberlegh com. Devon, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Denys, by whom he had an only child, Anne, married to James, son of Sir William Courtney, of Powderham, Knt. Sir John married, secondly, Honora, daughter of Sir Thomas Granville, who survived him, and remarried Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle. By this second wife Sir John Basset, who died January 31st, 1528, had two sons,

First, John, *of whom presently*.

Second, George, of *Tehidy*, of whom afterwards, as *ancestor to the present peer*.

JOHN Basset, eldest son, of Umberlegh com. Devon, married Frances, daughter and coheir of the above Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, bastard son of King Edward IV. who surviving him, remarried Thomas Monke, of Potheridge com. Devon, Esq. and was great grandmother of the famous George Monke, Duke of Albermarle. By her he had issue Sir ARTHUR Basset, of Umberlegh, only son and heir, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, Knt. and had issue Sir ROBERT Basset, of Umberlegh, Knt. living 1620, "who

[d] Risdon and Prince.

being thus by his grandmother descended from the Plantagenets, affected to make some pretensions to the crown of England, but not being able to make them good, was forced to fly into France to save his head.[e] To compound for which, together with his high and generous way of living, Sir Robert greatly exhausted his estate, selling off with White Chapple, the ancient house, no less than thirty manors." [f] He married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he was father of Colonel ARTHUR Basset, born at Heanton Court, 1597,[g] an active loyalist, of whom a memoir is given in *Prince's Worthies of Devon*, (p. 51, edit. 1810). He died January 7th, 1672, æt. seventy five. His descendant and last heir male, FRANCIS Basset of Heanton-Court, Esq. died about fifteen years ago; and Mr. Davie, his nephew, and heir by the female line, has taken the name and arms of *Basset*.

We now return to GEORGE Basset, younger son of Sir John Basset and Honora Granville. He had a gift from his nephew Sir Arthur of the manor of TEHIDY in Cornwall, to him and his heirs, as appears by a conveyance dated March 26th, 1558, in these words, "*to the use and behoof of Dame Honor, Viscountess Lisle, mother of the said George, and grandmother to the said Arthur, and her assigns for the term of her life natural, and after her decease then and from thence first to the use of the said George Basset and Jacquet his wife, and to the heirs male of the body of the said George lawfully begotten, and in default to the use and behoof*," &c. It appears from Leland, that the Bassets resided at *Tehidy* before this:[h]

"Basset," says he, "hath a right goodly lordship, called Treheddy, by Combe Castelle." And again:

"Carnbray, on an hill, a castelet, or pile of Bassets, a mile west of the Revier toun. There was sometime a park now defaced." [i]

This George Basset married Jacquetta, daughter of George Coffin, of Portledge in Devonshire, and dying November 5th, 1589, was buried at Illagan in Cornwall. He left issue a son and two daughters.

e One Nicholas Hill was concerned in this conspiracy. See Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 366.

f Prince.

g Sandford's Genealog. p. 449.

h Tehidy is said to have been the most ancient seat of the family, even from 1150.

i Itin. vol. iii. f. 5.

Catherine, married James Carey, of Clovelly in Devon; and Blanch, married William Newman.

James Basset, of *Tehidy*, only son, died February 8th, 1603, having married Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, of Godolphin, Knight, by whom he had five sons and four daughters; of which last, Margery married Henry Trengrove, al's Nans; Joanna, married William Courtnay, of Tremara com. Cornwall; third, Grace; fourth, Margaret. The sons were,

First, Sir Francis.

Second, Sir Thomas, a major-general under King Charles I. and commanded a division of the royal army at the battle of Stratton.

Third, Sir Arthur, a colonel in the service of King Charles I.

Fourth, Nicholas Basset.

Fifth, James Basset.

Sir Francis Basset, of *Tehidy*, eldest son, was also a strenuous royalist, and sheriff of Cornwall during the greater part of the rebellion. Owing to his expenses in support of the royal cause, and his being obliged to compound for his estate with the parliament, he was necessitated to sell his seat at St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, and much other property: on which account his descendants were much distressed for many years after the rebellion, till by marriages and skilful management they again augmented their estates.

Sir Francis died September 19th, 1645, having married Anne, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Trelawney, Knight, who was governor and owner of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall. By her he was father of

John Basset, of Tehidy, second son and heir male of his brother Francis. He died in November, 1656, and was buried at Illagan, having married Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Delbridge, of Barnstaple, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters; Anne, who died unmarried, October, 1715, and was buried at Illagan; and Elizabeth, who also died unmarried.

The sons were,

First, Francis.

Second, Charles, rector of Illagan, died s. p. 1709.

Third, John, died unmarried, January, 1708.

Francis Basset, of Tehidy, eldest son, married Lucy, daughter and heir of John Hele, Esq. and had issue

Francis Basset, his only son and heir, who died December 11th, 1721, having married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-

heiress of Sir Thomas Spencer, of Yarnton in Oxfordshire, Bart. and widow of Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart. by whom he had no issue.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Pendarves, rector of Dunsteignton in Devonshire, and at length heiress of her uncle Alexander Pendarves. By her he had two sons,

First, John Pendarves Basset.

Second, Francis, father of the present peer.

JOHN PENDARVES Basset, eldest son, died September 25th, 1739, and was buried at Illogan, having married Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, Bart. by whom he had a posthumous son

JOHN PRIDEAUX Basset, who died May 28th, 1756, aged sixteen, and was buried at Illogan.

FRANCIS Basset, the younger son of Francis, was of Turley in Northamptonshire, and succeeded to the family estate at Tehidy on the death of his nephew. He was sometime M. P. for Penrhyn, and dying November, 1769, was buried at Illogan, December 2d. He married at Crowan in Cornwall, October 19th, 1756, Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Bart. and by her, who died October 19th, 1768, had issue,

First, Sir Francis, now Lord de Dunstanville.

Second, John Basset, clerk, A. M. rector of Illogan aforesaid, and also of Camborne com. Cornw.; baptized at Illogan August 4th, 1760; married at Upminster com. Essex, October 4th, 1790, Mary, daughter of George Wingfield, of Durham, by whom he has a son, John Basset, baptized at Illogan November 28th, 1791.

Third, Margaret, baptized at Illogan, September 29th, 1758, married at St. Breock, Cornwall, 1776, to John Rogers, of Trease and Penrose in the said county, Esq. who has issue by her nine daughters and six sons.

Fourth, Anne, baptized at Evenley com. Northton, December 13th, 1761, died unmarried, 1779.

Fifth, Cecilia, baptized at Camborne February 13th, 1763, living unmarried, 1797.

Sixth, Mary, baptized at Evenly 1765, living unmarried, 1797.

Seventh, Catherine, baptized April 3d, 1766, living unmarried, 1797.

Sir FRANCIS Basset, *Bart.* eldest son, PRESENT PEER, was born at Walcot, com. Oxford, August 9th, and baptized at Charlbury, September 7th, 1757; was created a *Baronet* November 24,

1779; returned M. P. for Penrhyn, 1780, 1784, 1790; and was raised to *the peerage* June 17th, 1796, by the title of LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE, *of Tehidy Park in Cornwall*, to him and the heirs male of his body; and was further created on November 7th, 1797, LORD BASSET, OF STRATTON in Cornwall, with remainder, in default of his own issue male, to Frances his only daughter, and her issue male.

His Lordship married, at St. Mary-le-bone in the county of Middlesex, on May 16th, 1780. Frances Susanna, daughter and at length coheir of John Hippesley Coxe, of Stone-Easton com. Somerset, Esq. by whom he has an only daughter,

FRANCES Basset, born at Mary-le-bone April 30th, and baptized May 28th, 1781.

*Titles.* Sir Francis Basset, Bart. Lord de Dunstanville, of Tehidy in Cornwall; and Lord Basset, of Stratton in Cornwall.

*Creations.* Lord de Dunstanville June 17th, 1796, by patent; and Lord Basset, of Stratton, also by patent, November 7th, 1797.

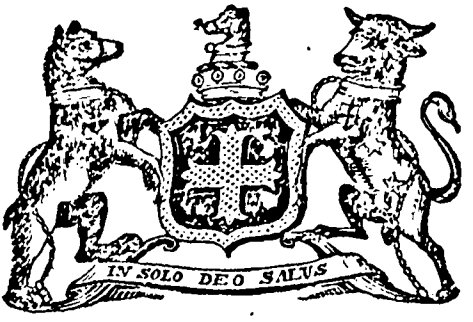
*Arms.* Barry wavy of six, or and gules.

*Crest.* An unicorn's head.

*Supporters.* Two unicorns collared, and each charged on the shoulder with a shield of the arms.

*Motto.* PRO REGE ET POPULO.

*Chief Seat.* Tehidy, Cornwall.




## LASCELLES, LORD HAREWOOD.

THE family of LASCELLES [a] are of ancient standing and respectability in Yorkshire.

JOHN DE LASCELLES, [b] of *Hinderskelfe* (now called *Castle Howard*) in the Wapentake of Bulmer in the North Riding of the county of York, was living, and held diverse lands in that place A. D. 1315, 9 Edw. II. (*ut per chart.*) By Johanna his wife, he left

JOHN de Lascelles, of Hinderskelfe, his son and heir, called in deeds *filius Johannis, alias Jackson*. He was living 1492, 16 Rich. II. (*ut per chart.*)

WILLIAM de Lascelles, his son and heir, was living 7 Hen. VI. 1428, and had

WILLIAM Lascelles, alias Jackson, of Hinderskelfe, his son and heir, who was father of

WILLIAM Lascelles, alias Jackson, of Gawthorpe in the Wapentake of Bulmer aforesaid, who left issue

ROBERT Lascelles, alias Jackson, of Gawthorpe and Engholme-Grange in the parish of Hovingham com. York. He died 4 and

a There was a Baronial family of this name, and seated in this county. ROGER de Lascelles received SUMMONS among the PEERS, 22 Edw. I. See Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 6.

b This John was thought to be a younger son of the house of Sowerby and Brackenbury, who bore the arms without *the bordure*: Sir Roger Lascelles, of Sowerby and Brackenbury, was great grandfather of Thomas Lascelles, of Brackenbury, living 1584. See Harl. MSS. 1394, f. 34.

5 Philip and Mary, having married Dorothy, daughter of ..... Newport, by whom he had five daughters, and four sons.

Of the daughters, first, Jane, married James Butler; second, Dorothy, married ..... Griffin; third, Elizabeth, married John Bell; fourth, Margery, married John Knight; fifth, Margaret.

The sons were, first, THOMAS Lascelles, alias Jackson, of Gawthorpe and Engholme-Grange, Esq. who had livery of his estate, 1 Eliz. was living at Gawthorpe, 1584, and died 16 James I. 1618, having married Margery, daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham, com. York, Knight, by whom he had issue, first, HENRY, son and heir apparent æt. 23d, 1584; second, Walter; third, William; fourth, John; fifth, Roger; sixth, Edward; seventh, James; eighth, Robert; ninth, Dorothy; tenth, Mary.

Second, John Lascelles, alias Jackson, married ....., daughter of ..... Mauleverer, and had issue in 1584 two sons, Christopher and Thomas.

Third, Robert Lascelles, alias Jackson.

Fourth, FRANCIS Lascelles, alias Jackson, who was of Stank-Hall in the parish of Sigston and North Allerton, *jure uxoris*. He died 4 Char. I. 1628, seized of Stank, alias Winton-Stank, and of the manor or Grange of Thormanby; having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Charter, of North-Allerton, by whom he had issue three daughters, and five sons.

The daughters were, first, Eleanor, married at North Allerton, December 15th, 1605, to Lawrence Mennil, of Thornaby and East Layton, Esq.; second, Margaret, married to William Constable, of Dromonby com. York, Esq.; third, Jane, baptised at North-Allerton, April 25th, 1595, married at Sigston, September 13th, 1614, to Thomas Saville, of Wellburne, Esq.

The sons were, first, William, *of whom presently*; second, Cuthbert Lascelles, who married Frances, daughter of Robert Knowsley, of North Burton and Wighton, and had issue, first, Robert, baptized at Sigston, March 11th, 1629; second, Elizabeth, baptized March 17th, 1630; third, Anne, baptized May 21st, 1633; fourth, Thomas, baptized April 13th, 1634.

Third, Philip Lascelles; fourth, Francis, baptised at North Allerton, January 21st, 1595; fifth, Thomas, baptized September 21st, 1598.

WILLIAM Lascelles, alias Jackson, eldest son and heir apparent, was living at Stank in 1612, but died in his father's life-

time, and was buried at Sigston November 10th, 1624, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wadeson, of Yafforth com. York, Esq. by whom he had two daughters and four sons.

The daughters were, first, Helen, baptized at Sigston September 11th, 1615; second, Elizabeth, baptized March 24th, 1621.

The sons were, first, Francis, *of whom presently*; second, Robert, baptized at Sigston November 26th, 1617; third, Peregrine, baptized April 2d, 1619; fourth, Thomas, baptized August 5th, 1624.

Francis Lascelles, of Stank and North-Allerton, Esq. eldest son, and heir to his grandfather, was a child of two weeks old, at the visitation 1612. He was a justice of the peace, and colonel of the army of the parliament; elected member of parliament for the North Riding of Yorkshire, 1653, 1654, and 1656. He was buried at Sigston (where he had been baptized, August 23d, 1612) in November, 1667. He married Frances, second daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham, Bart by Mary his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Lacy, of Folketon, Esq. She was buried at Sigston, September 20th, 1658. By her he had issue,

First, William, baptized at Sigston, September 5th, 1634.

Second, Mary, baptized February 7th, 1635, married, January 25th, 1658, to Richard Shipton, of Lythe com. York.

Third, Henry, baptized May 3d, 1637; fourth, Francis, baptized March 19th, 1639.

Fifth, Catherine, baptized June, 1640; sixth, Elizabeth, baptized November 9th, 1641.

Seventh, Lacy, baptized October 9th, 1653.

Eighth, Margaret, buried April 4th, 1667.

Ninth, Lucy, baptized October 9th, 1651, married Cuthbert Wytham, a merchant in Virginia, second son of Sir William Wytham, of Garforth; tenth, Helen, baptized July 19th, 1650; eleventh, Dorothy; twelfth, Hannah; thirteenth, Elizabeth; fourteenth, Dorothy; fifteenth, Catherine.

Sixteenth, Daniel Lascelles, of Stank and North-Allerton, Esq. born November 6th, 1655, and baptized at Sigston, was justice of the peace, high sheriff of Yorkshire 1719, and sometime member of parliament for North-Allerton. He died September 5th, 1734, æt. seventy-eight, and was buried at North-Allerton.

He had two wives, first, Margaret, daughter of William Metcalf, of North-Allerton, Esq. by Anne, daughter of Sir George

Marwood, of Little Bucksby, Bart. She was buried at North-Allerton, December 20th, 1690. By her he had four sons, and four daughters; viz.

First, Francis, baptized at Sigston June 18, 1674, died young.

Second, Anne, baptized December 5th, 1676, died an infant.

Third, Daniel, died an infant June 11th, 1677.

Fourth, GEORGE Lascelles, eldest surviving son, of Stank, and of St. Michael's in Barbadoes, baptized at North-Allerton March 2d, 1681. His will is dated at Barbadoes, August 30th, 1726; and proved in London, where he died in the lifetime of his father, February 12th, 1728-9, having married Mary, daughter of William Dobdien, who died at Barbadoes, 1722. By her he had two sons, and two daughters; viz. first, WILLIAM Lascelles, of Stank, Esq. succeeded his grandfather in his estate; died unmarried about 1750, and was buried at Bermondsey in Surrey; second, GEORGE Lascelles, of North-Allerton, Esq. born in the island of Barbadoes, 1722, was living unmarried, 1790; third, Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married at Isleworth com. Middlesex, December 24th, 1741, to Edmund Davis, of Highworth and Ramsbury, com. Wilts, Esq. who took the name of *Batson*. He died December 1st, 1770, and was buried at Highworth; she died at a great age, s. p. about 1808. Fourth, Susannah, married at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in February, 1748, to James Maxwell, Esq commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, and sometime physician general to the army in Germany. She died 1768; and he died 1771, and were both buried at St. Andrew, Holborn, leaving an only surviving child, HENRY Maxwell, now of Ewshot-house in Crundal, Hants, and Grosvenor-place, London, who married, in March, 1780, Deborah, third daughter of the late Edward Brydges, Esq. of Wootton-court, Kent, by Jemima, (who died December, 1809) daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL. D. grandson of John, second Earl of Bridgewater. This lady died in Harley-street, March, 1789, leaving an only child, who died an infant about five years after her mother.

Fifth, Henry Lascelles, *of whom presently.*

Sixth, Hannah, a twin with Henry, baptized November 20th, 1690, buried July 20th, 1694.

The other daughters of this marriage were; seventh, Mary, baptized September 13th, 1683, married, August 27th, 1706, to Cuthbert Mitford, of North-Allerton; she died April 25th, 1727, and was buried at North-Allerton; eighth, Elizabeth, married at North-Allerton on September 10th, 1713, to George Ord, of

Longridge com. Northumberland, Esq. He died February 25th, 1745, and was buried with his wife at Norham in that county.

Daniel Lascelles, the father, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Edward Lascelles, of London, Esq.; and by her, who was buried at North-Allerton, October 30th, 1734, æt. seventy-two, had a son Francis, baptized at North-Allerton, November 8th, 1705, who died young, and one surviving son,

Edward Lascelles, Esq. of whom hereafter, as *father to the present peer.*

HENRY Lascelles, of Harewood, Stank, and North-Allerton, fifth son of the *first wife*, (Margaret Metcalfe) was born at North-Allerton, December 20th, 1690; was sometime collector of the customs at Barbadoes; a director of the East India Company, and member of parliament for North-Allerton. He died in London, and was buried at North-Allerton, October 16th, 1753. He married Jennet, daughter of John Whetstone, of Barbadoes, Esq. She died in London, April 22d, 1754. By her he had five sons; viz.

First, Edwin, *of whom presently.*

Second, Daniel Lascelles, of Goldsborough and Plumptom com. York, Esq. baptized at St. Michael's, Barbadoes, May 20th, 1714; sometime member of parliament for North-Allerton; died s. p. in Pall-Mall, May 26th, 1784, and was buried at Goldsborough, having married Elizabeth Southwich, from whom he was divorced by act of parliament 1751.

Third, Henry Lascelles, Esq. born August 10th, 1716, at St. Michael's, sometime a captain in the service of the East India Company. He died s. p. July 14th, 1786, and was buried in South Audley-street chapel, having married Jane, daughter of John Raine, of Scarborough com. York. She died June, 1784.

Fourth, Thomas, died young.

Fifth, George, died young, and was buried at North-Allerton, March 20th, 1723.

EDWIN Lascelles, FIRST PEER, eldest son and heir, was of Harewood, Stank, and North-Allerton. He was born at St. Michael's, Barbadoes, February 5th, 171$\frac{3}{4}$; and was sometime member of parliament for Scarborough and North-Allerton; and afterwards for the county of York. He was created LORD HAREWOOD, *of Harewood castle in Yorkshire*, to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent dated July 9th, 1790.

His Lordship married, first, Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of Sir William Dawes, Bart. and daughter of Sir Darcy Dawes, Bart.

by Sarah, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Roundell, of Hutton Wandesley, com. York, Esq. She died without surviving issue at Bath, August 31st, 1764; and was buried in South Audley-street chapel, having had two children that died young.

His Lordship married, secondly, Jane, daughter of William Coleman, of Garnhey com. Devon, Esq. by Jane Seymour, his wife, sister of Edward, eighth Duke of Somerset, to whom he was married by special licence in Upper Brook-street, March 29th, 1770. She was widow of Sir John Fleming, of Brompton-Park, com. Middlesex, Bart. and survived his Lordship, who died without issue January 25th, 1795, when the *title became extinct.*

We now return to EDWARD Lascelles (son of the *second* marriage of the last Lord Harewood's grandfather with Mary Lascelles). This Edward was baptized at North-Allerton, February 25th, 1702. He was collector of the customs at Barbadoes; and married at St. Michael's church in that island, January 1st, 1732, Frances, daughter of Guy Ball, Esq. a member of the council in Barbadoes. He died October 31st, 1747, at Barbadoes, and was buried in St. Michael's church there, where he had a tomb destroyed by the fall of the church tower in the great hurricane, 1780. His widow remarried Francis Holburne, Esq. admiral of the White, rear-admiral of Great Britain, and governor of Greenwich-Hospital, third son of Sir James Holburne, of Menshire in North Britain, Bart. She died May 18th, 1761, æt. forty-one, and was buried at Richmond in Surrey. (Her last husband died July 15th, 1771, æt. sixty-six, [c] and was buried at Richmond.) Mr. Lascelles had issue by this lady four sons, and two daughters, viz.

First, Mary Lascelles, born in Barbadoes, March 19th, 1735 6; buried in St. Michael's church there, February 11th, 1737.

Second, Henry Lascelles, born November 1st, 1737, in Barbadoes; died May 12th, 1755, unmarried, and was buried at Richmond in Surrey.

Third, Daniel, born in Barbadoes December 8th, 1742, and died in that island aged about eight years.

Fourth, Edward, now Lord Harewood, *of whom presently.*

Fifth, Francis Lancelles, born in Barbadoes, November 1st, 1744, appointed ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards, Ee-

[c] He had issue by her a son, Sir Francis Holburne, Bart. and two daughters, Jean, wife of Ralph Sheldon, of Weston in Warwickshire, Esq.; and Catherine, married to Thomas Cussans, of Jamaica, Esq.

bruary 22d, 1761; captain in the seventeenth dragoons, December 13th, 1761; major in the eighth dragoons, June 15th, 1764; lieutenant-colonel of ditto, May 31st, 1768; colonel in the army, August 29th, 1777; lieutenant-colonel of the King's own dragoons, May 8th, 1780; major-general in the army, November 20th, 1782; lieutenant-general, October 12th, 1793; general, January 1st, 1798; colonel of the eighth dragoons, March 17th, 1789; colonel of the third dragoons, March 20th, 1797; and appointed groom of his Majesty's bed-chamber 1779: died 1799, unmarried.

Sixth, Frances, born in Barbadoes, December 6th, 1738; married at St. James's church, Westminster, October 15th, 1762, to Gedney Clarke, of Barbadoes, Esq. She died December 16th, 1777, leaving one son, Gedney Clarke, of Barbadoes, 1796.

EDWARD Lascelles, PRESENT PEER, was born at Barbadoes, January 17th, 17$\frac{9}{10}$; was of Stapleton in the parish of Darrington, com. York, in 1790; and of Harewood-house, Gouldsborough, Stank, and North-Allerton, in the same county, in 1796. He was elected member of parliament for North-Allerton, 1761, 1768, and 1790; and having succeeded to the large estates of the late lord Harewood at his death, 1795, was elevated to the *Peerage* by patent, June 18th, 1796, by the same title of BARON HAREWOOD, *of Harewood in Yorkshire*, to him and the heirs male of his body,

His Lordship married, May 12th, 1761, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Anne, daughter of William Chaloner, Esq. of Guisborough in Yorkshire; and by her has issue,

First, Edward, son and heir apparent, born January 10th, 1764, in New Bond-street, and there baptized; member of parliament for North-Allerton, 1796.

Second, Henry, late member of parliament for the county of York, and now member of parliament for Westbury, Wilts; born at Stapleton, December 25th, 1767, and baptized there; married, September 3d, 1794, Henrietta Saunders, daughter of Sir John Sebright, of Beechwood, com. Herts, Bart. (baptized at Hamstead, May 26th, 1770), by whom he has issue a son, Edward, born at Harewood-house, July 13th, and baptized there August 9th, 1796.

Third, Frances, born in Stanhope-street, May-fair, June 11th, 1762, baptized at St. George's, Hanover-square, married there October 4th, 1784, to the Hon. John Douglas, uncle to the Earl of Morton, by whom she has issue.

Fourth, Mary-Anne, born at Stapleton aforesaid, November 22d, and baptized November 30th, 1775, at Darrington.

*Titles.* Edward Lascelles, Lord Harewood, of Harewood in Yorkshire.

*Creation.* Baron Harewood by patent June 18th, 1796.

*Arms.* Sable, a cross patonce within a border, or.

*Crest.* On a wreath, a bear's head couped, ermine; muzzled, gules; gorged with a collar of the last studded and rimmed, or.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side a bear, ermine; muzzled, gules, gorged with a collar of the second, rimmed, studded, and chain reflexed over the back, or; pendant thereto an escutcheon, sable; charged with a cross patonce of the third: on the sinister a bull, azure; semè of mullets, or; armed, hoofed, and gorged with a collar and chain of the second, studded, gules; pendant thereto an escutcheon of the second, charged with a cross patonce, vert.

*Motto.* IN SOLO DEO SALUS.

*Chief Seat.* Harewood, Yorkshire.

## ROLLE, LORD ROLLE.

That this family was anciently of Dorsetshire, appears from the will of Thomas Rolle, bearing date July 19th, 1525, and the probate thereof, the last of January following. [a] He therein bequeaths to the church of Wynborn Mynster in Dorsetshire, where (as related by him) he was born, for the devotion he hath to the said church, and St. Cuthbert, 6*s.* 8*d*; being likewise a benefactor to other churches. He also bequeathed to Amys Goddard, his mother, then the wife of Walter Goddard, 20*l.* to pray for his soul. The residue of all his goods, chattels, debts, &c. his funeral, &c. fulfilled, he bequeathed to his uncles, William Rolle, parson of Wychampton, and George Rolle, of London, and makes them sole executors.

Which George Rolle was, without doubt, the same person who first settled in Devonshire. He was a merchant of great repute in the city of London, [b] and on the reformation, was a considerable purchaser of abbey lands. He also, in the reign of King Henry VIII. purchased the seat, manor, and large demesnes of Stevenstone, in the parish of St. Giles's in Devonshire, of ..... Moyle, Esq. a descendant from Sir Walter Moyle, Knt. [c] one of the justices of the Common Pleas, in 32 Hen. VI. to whom [d] it accrued, by the marriage of the coheir of the Stevenstons, lords of the said manor.

[a] Ex Regist. vocat. Porth. Qu. 2, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.
[b] Ex Inform. præhon. Hen. Dom. Rolle.
[c] Dugdale's Chronica Series, p 64.
[d] Prince's Danmonii Orien. p. 551.

The said George Rolle, writing himself of Stevynston in the county of Devon, Esq. made [e] his last will and testament, November 11th, 1552, 6 Edw. VI. He therein bequeaths his soul to the Holy Trinity, and all the holy company of saints, and his body to be buried in such place, where he shall depart this miserable life, in such manner as shall please Margery his wife, whom he makes his sole executrix. He bequeaths to Jackit Rolle, Besse Rolle, and Mary Rolle, his daughters, 600 marks each, to be received and paid by his trusty servants and friends, John Wychalf, Geffery Tuthyll, Richard Staveley, and John Thore, or any two of them, out of all his manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall, accounting to his wife once in the year whilst she lives, within one month after the feast of St. Michael. He grants and bequeaths to George, his son, the wardship and marriage of Margaret Marrys, daughter and sole heir to Edmund Marrys, of the parish of St. Mary Wyke in the county of Cornwall, in as ample manner as he had of the gift and grant of the said Edmund Marrys, paying yearly to the said Edmund 19l. during his life. The residue of his goods, &c. he bequeaths to Margery his wife, his sole executrix. He bequeaths to his daughter, Mary Rolle, two tenements in Wandsworth, with the appurtenances; and if she die unmarried, then to his daughter, Elizabeth Rolle, and her heirs. He also bequeathed to his daughter Mary, a bason and ewer, graved with her mother's arms; and if she died unmarried, then to his daughter, Elizabeth Rolle. And whereas his late brother-in-law, Sir John Pakington, by the name of John Pakington, of Hampton-Lovet in the county of Worcester, Esq. by writing obligatory, dated February 15th, in 28 Hen. VIII. became bounden to him, the said George Rolle, and to Harry Dacres, merchant of London, and others, now deceased, on condition that the said Sir John Pakington, cause to be made to Edmund Knightley, serjeant at law, the said George Rolle, and others, a sufficient estate of, and in manors, lands, &c. in the shires of Worcester, Hereford, Stafford, Salop, and Middlesex, or any of them, to the clear yearly value of 120*l.* over and above all charges, &c. whereof the manor of Chadsley Corbet, with the appurtenances, in Worcestershire, should be parcel; to hold to the said John Pakington, and Anne, for term of the life of the said Anne, and to the heir male of the body of the said Sir John Pakington. His will is, that William Sheldon, of the county of

[e] Ex Regist. Tash. Qu. 3, in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

Worcester, Esq. and John Prydyaux, Gent. shall be his executors for the said writing, and be governed in all and every suit, for the recovery of the debt contained in the said obligation, by his dear and well-beloved sister-in-law, dame Anne Pakington, widow, for whose security the said obligation was made.

The probate bears date February 9th, 1552, which shews that he died the same year he made his will.

He had three wives,[f] by whom he had twenty children, but had only three daughters by his last wife, Margery Vaughan, who are mentioned in his will. Elizabeth Ashton was his first wife, but what issue he had by her I have not seen. By his second wife, Eleanor, second daughter of Henry Dacres, merchant of London,[g] he had issue two daughters, and six sons.

First, John, hereafter mentioned.

Second, George, *ancestor to the present Lord Rolle.*

Third, Christopher, who died unmarried.

Fourth, Henry Rolle, who had to wife Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Yeo, of Heanton in com. Devon, Esq. a descendant from William Yeo, of Heanton Sachevil in com. Devon.[h] in the reign of King Edward I. by Anne his wife, daughter and heir of John Esse, of Esse in Westhow in the same county, whose son, Robert Yeo, married Joan, daughter and heir of William Pyne, of Bradwell in Devonshire; and his son, Robert Yeo, married Isabel, daughter and heir of John Brightley; and his son, John Yeo, married Alice, daughter and coheir of William Jewe, of Colley, all in the same county; and William Yeo, his son, had to wife Hellen, daughter of William Granvil, of Stow in com. Cornub.; and his son Robert had issue William, the father of Robert Yeo, Esq. first mentioned. By which marriage, the said Henry Rolle, in right of his wife, was possessed of a large estate, and by her had issue[i] nine sons, and seven daughters.

Robert Rolle, Esq. his eldest son, succeeded his father in his estate at Heanton Sachevill, &c. 1620, and had to wife Joan, daughter of Thomas Hele, of Fleet in com. Devon, Esq. by whom he had issue four daughters, and four sons. I shall only take notice of two of them, viz. of Henry, second son, and

Sir Samuel Rolle, Knt. aged thirty, in 1620, who was the eldest son. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Wise,

f Ex Script. penes Hen. Dom. Rolle. C. 1, in Offic Arm.
g Visit. de Com. Devon. in Cornwall. h Ibid.
i Visit. præd.

of Sideshay in com. Devon, Knight of the Bath, and left issue by her two sons, Robert and Dennis Rolle. ROBERT Rolle, of Heanton Sachevill in com. Devon. Esq. eldest son, had to wife one of the coheirs of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1667, and by her had issue SAMUEL Rolle, his son and heir, who succeeded him in his estate at Heanton, and had a joint right to the *Baronies of Clinton and Say*. His[k] father served for the county of Devon, in the two last parliaments of King Charles II. and he was returned for the same county in four parliaments, in the reign of King William III. He left issue Margaret, his sole daughter and heir, married, on March 27th, 1724, to Robert Lord Walpole, second Earl of Orford, *Baroness Clinton* in her own right. *See that title, vol. vi.*

Dennis Rolle, Esq. the youngest son of Sir Samuel Rolle, and brother of Robert Rolle, Esq. was seated at Hudscote in Devonshire, and had issue Samuel, his son and heir, father of Samuel Rolle, Esq who died in 1747, and left his estate at Hudscote, &c. to Dennis Rolle, Esq. father to the present Lord Rolle.

I now return to HENRY Rolle, second son of Robert, and brother to Sir Samuel Rolle. This Henry took to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, and in[l] 13 Car. I. 1637, was elected reader of the Society; as also in 14 Car. I.; whereof none were chose, but persons of great learning. He was one of the members for Truro in Cornwall, in[m] the three first parliaments called by King Charles I.; and in 16 Car. I.[n] was called to the degree of serjeant at law. On September 30th, 1645, both houses of parliament agreed,[o] that serjeant Rolle should be a judge of the King's Bench, and he was accordingly sworn[p] one of the judges thereof, October 28th following. Also October 12th, 1648, 24 Car. I.[q] he was by the house of commons voted to be lord chief justice of the King's Bench; but the[r] lords refused to agree to it. However, on November 13th following,[s] both houses concurred, that Justice Rolle should bring in his former patent, and receive a new commission, under the great seal, to be LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH; and the next day he was sworn therein. On January 11th, 1648, the day after the meeting of the commis-

k Willis's Not. Parliament, vol. ii. p. 254, 255.
l Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, p 168.
m Willis's Not. Parl. vol. ii. p. 52. n Pat. 16 Car. I. p. 12.
o Whitlock's Memorials, p. 168. p Ibid p. 185.
q Ibid. p. 337. r Ibid. p. 338. s Ibid. p. 343.

sioners for the trial of the King, the secluded members of the house of commons paid a visit to the lord chief justice Rolle, a wise and learned man, as Whitlock observes.[t] He seemed much to scruple the casting off the lords house, and was much troubled at it. Yet greatly encouraged them to attend the house of commons, notwithstanding the present force on them, which could not dispense with their attendance, and performance of their duty, who had no force on them in particular. After the murder of the King, he, with six other of the judges,[u] agreed to hold their commissions, provided, that by act of the commons, the fundamental laws be not abolished. And on February 14th, 1648, was one of the thirty-eight persons that were chosen to be of the council of state; whereof there was of the peers, the Earls of Denbigh, Mulgrave, Pembroke, Salisbury, Lord Grey, Fairfax, Lord Grey of Groby, and Lord Lisle, as Whitlock relates.[x] He expressed a dislike of bringing the King on his trial, and was not any way concerned in it; but entertaining moderate principles, it may well be presumed, that he complied with the bent of the times, whereby he might have opportunities of serving his country; and it is most certain, he filled the bench with notable sufficiency, and more integrity, than any of his brethren. April 12th, 1649, having been specially deputed,[y] with the Lord Fairfax, the general, Cromwell, lieutenant-general, the chief Baron, and some of the house of commons, as a committee of parliament, to go to the common council of London, to borrow of them 120,000 *l.* for Ireland; he accordingly went, and the next day, report being made of their forwardness in advancing it, they had the thanks of the house. On Feb. 12, 1649, he was[z] again nominated one of the council of state for the government of the commonwealth; and in April following, going the western circuit with judge Nicholas, he much settled the people's minds at Exeter, in his charge to the grand jury, and the lord chief justice Rolle was very much commended,[a] as Whitlock writes. On February 11th, 1650, the commons voted, that the council of state should be altered for the year ensuing, and twenty new members chosen; which was done by balloting,[b] and the lord chief justice Rolle was continued. In August, 1654,[c] he was, with colonel Montagu, (after Earl of Sandwich) and others, appointed commissioners of the Exchequer.

t Whitlock's Memorials, p. 363. u Ibid. p. 372.
x Ibid. p. 376. y Ibid. p. 383. z Ibid. p. 425.
a Ibid p. 433. b Ibid p. 463, b. c Ibid. p. 580.

But Cromwell making new ordinances in the law, and the lord chief justice Rolle refusing to put them in execution, he had [d] his quietus about the beginning of June, 1655. Whitlock, one of the commissioners of the great seal, resigning at the same time. I presume he lived afterwards retired on his estate, in the county of Southampton, which he had purchased: but when he died, I don't find. He left issue, Sir FRANCIS Rolle, of Tytherley in Hampshire, Knt. who inherited his estate, and was [e] chosen one of the knights for the county of Southampton, (with Charles, Earl of Wiltshire) in the parliament summoned to meet at Oxford, in 1681. He married Priscilla, daughter of Sir Thomas Foot, Knt. one of the aldermen of London, by whom he had several daughters, (whereof Priscilla died March 12th, 1745, and was buried at West-Ham in Essex: she was possessed of a personal estate to the value of 20,000*l.* and left 200*l.* to the poor of Tuderly, and divers other charities;) and John Rolle, of Tuderly and Shapwick, Esq. who left issue two sons, John, and Samuel, who both died without issue; and Samuel left his estate to John Rolle, Esq. father to Henry, first Lord Rolle; who left it to his youngest son, Dennis Rolle, Esq. father to the present Lord Rolle.

Having shewn how the male line of Henry Rolle, the fourth son of George Rolle, (first mentioned) terminated, I shall now treat of Robert Rolle, the fifth son. Which [f] Robert married Eleanor, daughter of ..... Gabriel, and had issue John Rolle, Esq. aged thirty-seven years, in 1620. He had to wife Gertrude, daughter of Anthony Acland, of Chittlehampton, Esq. but what issue is remaining from them, does not appear.

Maurice Rolle, sixth son, married Margaret, daughter of .... Brier, of Harrow on the Hill, in com. Middlesex, and left issue Henry Rolle, of Meth in com. Devon, Esq. living anno 1620, and had issue Maurice Rolle, his son and heir.

The said George Rolle, Esq. had also two daughters; Christian, married to James Courtney, of Upcot in com. Devon, Esq. and Margaret, wife of William Wykes, of Nimet-Florie in com. Somers, Esq.

I come now to treat of JOHN Rolle, of Stevenstone, the eldest son of the said George Rolle, Esq. first mentioned. Which John

[d] Thurloe's State Papers, vol. iii. p. 538.
[e] Ex Coll. B. Willis, Arm. [f] Ex Stemmate.

was born on December 12th, 1518,[g] and married Margaret, daughter of John Ford, of Ashburton in Devon, Esq. and by her had eight children, whereof Sir Henry Rolle, Knt. and John Rolle, the sixth son, were the most eminent. He was buried in the parish church of St. Giles, where a tomb is erected to his memory, about two foot and a half high, in the middle whereof is a brass plate, with this inscription.

Hic jacet Johannes Rolle Armiger, quondam
Dominus de Stevenstone, qui obiit 12 die
Augusti an. dom. 1570.

His wife survived him, and was also buried there, as appears from a fair stone in the chancel, whereon is inlaid a brass plate, representing the figure of a woman with six sons, and two daughters, and this epitaph.

Hic Stevenstonii Rolli jacet inclita Mater
Nil habuit verâ quæ Pietate prius,
Cum quibus et vixit, sex Mascula Pignora liquit,
Queis desiderium Mortua triste tulit,
Pars melior superos adiit Cœtusq. Piorum:
Ægidii Templo hoc, Ossa Sepulta cubunt.
Si quis plura velit, vel noscere plura laborat,
Vicino hæc prestat Scripta Tabella Loco.

Round the edge of the tomb is a fillet of brass, an inch broad, but broken and defective; what remains being as follows:

..... Daughter of John Ford, Esqr. . . . : . . . . .
the 30th of June 1592, in the Year of her Majesty's Reign
..... This was done by Robert. .....

Sir Henry Rolle, Knt. was aged seventy-five years, in 1620,[h] when the visitation of Devonshire was taken by the heralds. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Roger Watts, of the county of Somerset, Esq. for his first wife; and for his second, Jane, daughter of John Fortescue, of Fallowpit in com. Devon,

[g] Vis. de Com. Devon. præd.
[h] Vis. de Com. Devon. & Cornw. C. 1, in Offic Arm.

Esq. and relict of Richard Hulse, of Keneden in the same county, Esq. He was[i] sheriff of Devonshire in 33 and 40 Eliz. and died in 1625, having greatly enlarged his estate, and was buried in St. Giles's.

By his first wife,[k] he had Sir HENRY Rolle, Knt. who died before him, anno 1617; and by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Dennis, of Bickton, and Holcomb-Burnel, in com. Devon, Knt. by his wife Anne, daughter of William Powlet, Marquis of Winchester, had issue Dennis Rolle, Esq. who succeeded both him and his grandfather in their estates.

Which DENNIS was sheriff of Devonshire, in the twelfth year of King Charles, 1636; when his state and parade, at that time, was so great and splendid, (his attendants being mostly gentlemen of birth, in rich and costly liveries, lined with velvet) that the glory thereof was not forgotten many years after, as Mr. Prince[l] relates. And one who knew him well, hath left this testimony of him,[m] "That he was a gentleman of wonderful great hope, his worthy carriage and behaviour, in his very prime, giving assurance of his extraordinary sufficiency." And the same author adds (being living at the time he wrote), "That his great affinity, with a rare pregnancy of wit, and vivacity of spirit, by nature, and great and noble fortunes by inheritance, may in time add higher titles than I intend to mention." He was born at Bickton on the shortest day, December 11th, 1614, and died on the 11th of June, 1638, as the inquisition taken after his death, September 18th, 14 Car. I. shews. By[n] which it appears, that he died possessed of the hundred of Budley, alias Est-Budley; the manors of Bickton, alias Buckton, and advowson of the church; the manors of Kilmington, and Harnford, and of divers other manors and lands in Devonshire; the manor of Nansrake in com. Cornub. and of divers lands, &c. in the counties of Somerset and Northampton. He was buried in the parish church of Bicton, where a noble monument of white marble is erected to his memory, with the effigies of him and his lady, curiously cut in alabaster, lying at full length under an arch, adorned with several coats of arms of his family, and the heirs they matched with. On a table of black marble is this inscription (written by Dr. Fuller) in letters of gold.

i Fuller's Worthies in Devon, p. 270. k Ibid.
l Worthies of Devon. p. 552. m Westcote's Survey of Devon, MS.
n Coles's Escaetr. lib. v. p. 250, in Bibl. Harleyan.

The remains of Dennis Rolle, Esq.
His earthly part within this tomb doth rest,
Who kept a court of honour in his breast:
Birth, beauty, wit, and wisdom, sate as peers,
'Till death mistook his virtues for his years.
Or else heaven envy'd earth so rich a treasure,
Wherein too fine the ware, too scant the measure.
His mournful wife, her love to shew in part,
This tomb built here, a better in her heart.
Sweet babe, his hopeful heir (heaven grant this boon)
Live but so well; but oh! die not so soon.

Obiit Anno { Domini 1638.
Ætatis 24.

Reliquit Fili { um, unum
as, quinque.

He married [o] Margaret, daughter of John Lord Paulet, by whom he left (as the inscription mentions) five daughters, and an only son, JOHN, who was but four months and ten days old, at his father's decease, and died anno 1642. Of his five daughters, four of them were thus disposed of in marriage; Elizabeth, to William, son of Sir George Stroud, of the county of Sussex, Knt.; Florence, to Sir John Rolle, Knight of the Bath, ancestor to the Lord Rolle; Anne, to William Cook, of Highnam near Gloucester, Esq.; and Margaret, to Sir John Acland, of Columb-John in Devonshire, Bart. who had issue by her Sir Arthur Acland, Bart. who died in 1672, unmarried, and Margaret, married to John, Lord Arundel, of Trerice. Margaret, the widow of the said Dennis Rolle, was secondly married to Sir Richard Cholmondley, of Grosmont in Yorkshire, Knt. by whom he had Lady Put, mother to Sir Thomas Put, of Combe in the county of Devon, the last Baronet of the family, and Lady Doily, mother to Sir John Doily, Bart. She was thirdly married to Colonel Edwark Cook, of Highnam in Gloucestershire, and lies buried with her first husband at Bicton. Her only son, John Rolle, dying an infant, the inheritance of the estate of her husband came to

HENRY Rolle, of Beam in com. Devon, Esq. son of John, (by his wife Philippa, daughter of Richard Halse, of Kenedon in com. Devon, Esq.) who was brother to Sir Henry Rolle the elder,

[o] Cole's Escaetr. lib. v. p. 250, in Bibl. Harleyan.

aforesaid. He dying without issue male, aged forty-one, was buried in the church of St. Giles's, April 13th, 1647. Whereupon the estate devolved on John Rolle, of Marrais in com. Cornub. Esq. son of Andrew, son of George, who was the second son of George Rolle, Esq. the purchaser of Stevenstone.

Which GEORGE Rolle, Esq. was seated at *Marrais*, (now wrote Morris) in com. Cornub, in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Edmund Marrais, of Marrais, Esq. by whom he had issue

ANDREW Rolle, of Marrais, Esq. who was[p] forty years of age, in 1620; after which he married, and left issue John, his son and heir, who succeeded to the greatest part of the estate of his ancestors, on failure of issue male of Henry Rolle, Esq. who died in 1647, as before-mentioned.

Which Sir JOHN Rolle, K. B. was heartily attached to the interest of King Charles II. during his exile,[q] and made him large remittances. In the parliament that restored the King, he[r] was elected for Barnstaple in Devonshire; and desiring to pay his duty to him,[s] he had leave of the house of commons, May 8th, 1660, to go over into Holland. Returning with his Majesty, he was[t] made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II; and the year after, on the calling a new parliament, he was chose[u] one of the knights for Devonshire. This was called the Long Parliament, being continued, by several prorogations and adjournments, for seventeen years, eight months, and seventeen days. He was a leading member in the house of commons; and in the last session of that parliament, begun October 21st, 1678, I find by the journals, he was in the first committee appointed for privileges and elections; also in a second committee, to consider of ways and means for providing remedies, for the better preservation and safety of his Majesty's person, and for removing all popish recusants from within ten miles of the city of London, and to draw up an address to his Majesty thereon. He was also in the committee for examining into the murder of Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, and the popish plot; and of the committee, to inquire whether, contrary to the law for hindering dangers that may happen from popish recusants, any persons have

p Vis de Com. Devon. Præd. q Ex. Scrip penes Hen. Dom. Rolle.
r Willis's Not. Parl. vol. ii. p 328. s Journal 1660, p. 18.
t Anstis's Essay on Knighthood of the Bath, p 83
u Willis, p 254.

since got into any employment, military or civil; and if any such appear, that an address be made to his Majesty to remove them. But towards the close of the session, absenting the house without leave, he with twenty-five more, mostly of the counties of Devon, and Cornwall, were ordered, December 18th, 1678, to be sent for in custody of the serjeant at arms. And being on the state of the nation, and the popish plot, they sent the same day a message to the lords, that they resolved to adjourn for Christmas, and Christmas-day only, during the Holydays. But on December 29th, following, the King prorogued them, and afterwards dissolved them. The next year he was sheriff of Devonshire, which prevented his being chosen again for the county, but he got his kinsman, Samuel Rolle, Esq. elected in his place; and he, with Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. his son-in-law, represented the county, as long as he lived. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange at Exeter, he sent his second son, Dennis, to attend him, and was well pleased with the accession of King William and Queen Mary to the crown. He married, as afore-mentioned, Florence, daughter and coheir of Dennis Rolle, Esq. by whom he had issue John, Dennis, Amos, Charles, Margaret, and Florence, married to Sir Bourchier Wrey, of Tawstock, Bart. and Knight of the Bath, and knight of the shire for Devon, in the parliaments of the first of Jac. II. and first of William and Mary; and was also governor of Sheerness. (He was father of Sir Bourchier, member in Queen Anne's two last parliaments for Camelford; and ancestor of the present Sir Bourchier Wrey, of Tawstock, Bart. member for Barnstaple in the present parliament, descended from Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart. who married Anne, coheir of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Bath, and Lord Fitz-Warren, whence comes a claim to that Barony.)

Sir JOHN Rolle lived to be very aged, and died at Stevenstone, and was buried in his parish church of St. Giles's, May 1st, 1706. He was possessed of as large a fortune, as any commoner of that time,[x] and died seized of the manors of Abbots Bickington, Ashley Rolle, Aylesbear, Belston, Bickton, Bradwoodwigier, Barton, in Buckland Brewer, Buckland Brewer, Branton, Bridgerule, Buckfast, Coliton Raleigh, Dodscot and More, East Pulford, Germans Week, Harpford and Venotery, Highley, Holbeton, Kilmington, Lancras, Landkey, Langtree, Littleham and Exmouth, Moor Malherbe, Norwood, Odeham, Parkham, Poolapit Tamer,

[x] Ex Script. Hen. Dom. Rolle.

Pulcras cum Pottington, Raddon, Stevenstone, Stowford, Tregennow, Tythecott, Great Torrington, West Putford, Upcot Woodbury, and Yarnscomb, in com. Devon. And the manors of Crackington, East Orchard Marrays, Hilton, Hole, Nauskuke, North Tamerton, Wadfast, Yellow Lee; with the patronages of Abbats Bickington, Bickton, Langtree, Marland, Marham Church, North Tamerton, and part of Little Torrington, in the counties of Devon, and Cornwall; and the custody of the high gaol of the county of Devon; and lands, &c. in several other parishes, in the several counties of Cornwall, Devon, Northampton, and Somerset.

JOHN Rolle, Esq. his eldest son, died before his father, and was buried at Bicton (where he resided) April 22d, 1689. He married Lady Christian Bruce, daughter of Robert, Earl of Ailsbury, lord chamberlain to King James II. and was buried at Bicton with her husband, April 23d, 1720. She had, for her second husband, Sir Robert Gayer, Knight of the Bath, who had by her two sons, Edward, and James. By her first husband she had three sons, first, Robert; second, John; and third, Dennis; also a daughter, Diana, married to Sir Bourchier Wrey, of Tawstock, Bart.

ROBERT Rolle, Esq. the eldest son, was chosen for Kellington in Cornwall, in the two last parliaments of King William, and served in the several parliaments, called in the first, fourth, seventh, and ninth years of Queen Anne, for the county of Devon. He died at Exeter in 1710, and was buried at Bicton. In private life, as well as in public, no person excelled him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Duke, of Otterton in com. Devon, Esq. who was buried by her husband at Bicton, September 29th, 1716, leaving no issue by him; whereupon his estate devolved on his brother John.

Which JOHN Rolle, Esq. was chosen for Saltash in Cornwall, in the first parliament of Queen Anne, and in her fourth parliament for Devonshire, on his brother Robert's decease. In her fifth parliament, he was elected for the city of Exeter; and in the first of King George I. was chosen for Barnstaple; and in the second, again chosen for the city of Exeter: also, in the first of King George II. he was again chosen for the county of Devon. He[y] was offered the title of an Earl by Queen Anne's last ministry, which he refused. He died May 6th, 1730, and was buried at St. Giles's with his ancestors. He had the esteem,

[y] Ex Inform Hen. Dom. Rolle.

veneration, and love of the whole county, and all his acquaintance, as his brother Robert had: the first was esteemed for his conduct and generosity; the last for his generosity; and both for their integrity. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Walter, of Saresden in Oxfordshire, Bart. by the Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of Robert, Earl of Ailsbury aforesaid, by whom he had,

First, Henry, Lord Rolle.

Second, John, who changed his name to *Walter*, on his succeeding to the estate of his uncle, Sir Robert Walter, Bart. brother to Sir John Walter, clerk of the green cloth to Queen Anne, and member for the city of Oxford; both sons to Sir William Walter aforesaid, and great grandsons to Sir John Walter, Knt. lord chief baron in the time of Charles II.

Third, William Rolle, died without issue.

Fourth, Dennis Rolle, succeeded to the estates of Samuel Rolle, Esq. at Tuderly in Hampshire, and Shapwick in com. Somers; as also to those of Samuel Rolle, of Hudscote in Devonshire, as before related. He was father to the present peer.

Henry, Lord Rolle, the eldest son, was born November 7, 1708, at Beam, in the parish of Great Torrington in com. Devon. He had both honorary degrees of master, and doctor of the civil law, at the University of Oxford. In 1730, he succeeded his father as member for the county of Devon, and was chosen for the same county in the next parliament. In the third, and fourth parliament of this King, he was chosen for Barnstaple. And in consideration of his great merits, was created a *Peer* of this realm, by the style and title of Lord Rolle, Baron of Stevenstone, by letters-patent, bearing date January 8th, 1747-8, 21 Geo. II.

Christian, his Lordship's sister, was married to Henry Stevens, of Smithcot in com. Devon. Esq.

Isabella, another sister, was married to Robert Duke, of Otterton in the same county, Esq. and both were widows.

Two other sisters, Letitia, and Lucilla, died unmarried.

His Lordship died unmarried, 1759, when the *title became extinct.*

Dennis Rolle, his fourth brother and heir, died July 25th, 1797, having married ....., by whom he had issue

John Rolle, M. P. in several parliaments for Devonshire, re-created Lord Rolle, *of Stevenstone*, June 20th, 1796.

His Lordship married Miss Walsand, of Bovey com. Devon. but has no issue.

*Title.* John Rolle, Lord Rolle, Baron of Stevenstone.

*Creation.* Lord Rolle, Baron of Stevenstone in Devonshire, June 20th, 1796.

*Arms.* Or, on a bar dancette, between three delves azure, charged with as many lions rampant of the first, three beesants.

*Crest.* An arm couped azure, hand or, holding a flint proper.

*Supporters.* On either side, a leopard reguardant gules, spotted or, each crowned with a coronet flory, of the second.

*Motto.* NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

*Chief Seats.* Stevenstone, in the parish of St. Giles near Great Torrington, Bickton, Hadscot, and Bovey-house, all in Devonshire.

## CAMPBELL, LORD CAWDOR.

The Editor regrets his inability to give a satisfactory account of the ancestors of Lord Cawdor, there being, (if he is not misinformed) no entry made in the Heralds College, and applications to the family for private information having failed.

The Campbells of *Cawdor* in Scotland, acquired their seat and estate in Pembrokeshire by marrying the heiress of the Lords of *Stacpole-court*, in that county.

John Campbell,[a] Esq. of Cawdor in Nairnshire, and of Stacpole-court, represented the county of Pembroke in parliament in 1727, 1734, and 1742; and was made a lord of the admiralty 1736; and of the treasury, 1746. He was also lieutenant-colonel of the horse-guards, and governor of Chester. He had two sons, and two daughters, viz.

First, Pryse Campbell, *of whom presently*.

Second, Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Campbell, died November, 1785, member of parliament for Nairnshire, having married Frances, sister of the present Earl Manvers, daughter of Philip Medows, Esq. by Lady Frances Pierrepont, sister of the late Duke of Kingston, by whom he had a son, major-general Frederick C. Campbell, of the first regiment of foot-guards, member of parliament for Nairnshire 1796, 1806; and a daughter, wife of her cousin, the present admiral Campbell.

Third, a daughter.

[a] Sir John Campbell, third son of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, married Morella, daughter and sole heir of John Calder of Calder. But whether the present Lord Cawdor is descended from him, I know not.

Fourth, Anne, married, July 8th, 1752, the late Matthew, Lord Fortescue, by whom she was mother of the present Earl.

Pryse Campbell, Esq. of Cawdor, and Stacpole-court, eldest son, was member of parliament for the counties of Cromertie and Nairn, 1762, and appointed a lord of the treasury 1766. He had issue,

First, John, now Lord Cawdor.

Second, George, a vice-admiral of the Red, now member of parliament for the town of Carmarthen. He married his cousin, the daughter of lieutenant-colonel Alexander Campbell, already mentioned, but has no issue.

Third, Sarah, married, September 12th, 1782, Thomas Wodehouse, Esq. barrister at law, brother to Lord Wodehouse.

John Campbell, eldest son, now Lord Cawdor, represented the town of Cardigan in parliament 1780, 1784, 1790, and was raised to *the Peerage* on the dissolution of that parliament, 1796, by the title of Lord Cawdor, *of Castlemartin in the county of Pembroke*, by patent dated June 21st, 1796.

His Lordship married, June 27, 1789, Lady Caroline Howard, eldest daughter of Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K. G by Caroline Leveson Gower, daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and has issue two sons, viz.

First, John.

Second, George.

*Title.* John Campbell, Lord Cawdor of Castlemartin in Pembrokeshire.

*Creation.* Baron, by patent June 21st, 1796.

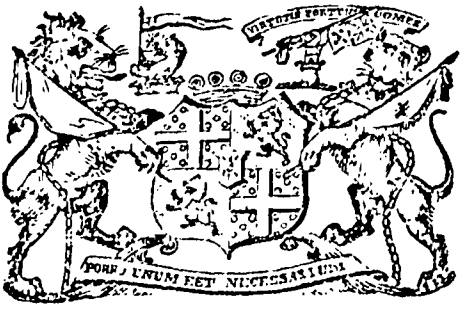
*Arms.* Quarterly of four, first, or, a stag's head cabossed, sable; second, gironny of eight, or, and gules; third, argent, a ship; fourth, per pale azure and gules, a cross, argent.

*Crest.* A swan.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, a lion guardant; on the sinister, a stag.

*Motto.* Be mindful.

*Chief Seats.* Stacpole-court, Pembrokeshire; Cawdor-castle, Nairnshire.



# WELLESLEY LORD WELLESLEY.

*(MARQUIS WELLESLEY IN IRELAND.)*

THE family of COWLEY, COOLEY, or, as it is now written, COLLEY, derives its origin from the county of Rutland, whence they removed into Ireland in the reign of King Henry VIII. in whose twenty-second year his Majesty granted to WALTER and ROBERT COWLEY, *of Kilkenny, Gent.* during their respective lives, the office of clerk of the crown in Chancery.

ROBERT, in that reign, was made Master of the Rolls; appointed May 7th, 1540, a commissioner for setting the lands of the dissolved abbies;[a] and September 30th that year, one of the keepers of the peace within the county of Meath, with power to enforce the observation of the statutes of Dublin and Kilkenny. He left a son, ROBERT COLLEY, Esq. justice of the peace in the King's County, to whom Queen Elizabeth, Feb. 3d, 1562, granted Castletown, otherwise Young-Cowleyston, and other lands in the King's County, to hold to his heirs male *in capite*, which, on his decease without issue, were granted to Sir Thomas Moore, ancestor to the Earl of Charleville.[b]

The aforesaid WALTER Cowley was appointed solicitor-general of Ireland September 7th, 1537, (29 Hen VIII.) with the fee of 10*l.* a year, Irish, which he surrendered to John Bathe in 1546, and by privy-seal September 21st, and by patent November

[a] Rot. de annp. 1o. Mariæ. M. 18. D.

[b] See Earl of Drogheda, vol. ix.

5th, 1548, was made surveyor-general of the kingdom. He left two sons.

Sir Henry; and

Walter, who in 1536 was made customer and collector of the town of Drogheda for life, with the salary of 10 *l.* Irish.

Sir HENRY Colley, of *Castle-Carbery*, was a captain in the army of Queen Elizabeth, from whom he received a commission April 28th, 1559, to execute martial law in the territories of Offaley, Kenaliegh, and Ferkeall, also throughout the barony and places of Carbery, Fertullagh, and Ferrmilandermod, as well within liberties as without; and in May following, was appointed a commissioner of array for the county of Kildare. In the parliament, held at Dublin by Thomas, Earl of Sussex, January 12th, 1559, he served for the borough of Thomastown in the county of Kilkenny, with Francis Cosby, Esq.;[c] 2 Eliz. he was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney, L. D. who called him into the privy-council; and September 17th, 1580, thus recommends him to his successor, Arthur, Lord Gray. "My good Lord, I had almost forgotten, by reason of the diversity of other matter, to recommend unto you, amongst other of my friends, Sir Henry Cowley, a Knight of mine own making; who, whilst he was young, and the ability and strength of his body served, was valiant, fortunate, and a good servant; and having, by my appointment, the charge of the King's county, kept the country well ordered, and in good obedience. He is as good a borderer, as ever I found any there. I left him at my coming thence a counsellor, and tried him for his experience and judgment, very sufficient for the room he was called unto. He was a sound and fast friend to me, and so I doubt not but your Lordship shall find, when you have occasion to employ him."[d] And it appears from Sir Nicholas Malby's account

[c] On February 3d, 1562, 5 Eliz he had a grant, by the name of Henry Collie, Esq. of the manor and castle of Edinderry, otherwise Colleystown, Dromcowley, and other lands in the King's County, to hold to his heirs male, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, as of the castle of Philipstown, to answer Hostings; and also of the castle of Carbery, with other lands, in the county of Kildare, for a term of years, of which the Queen, in her letters to the L. D. and council, touching the suits of sundry persons, dated April 20, 1568, ordered him, upon surrender, to have a grant to him and his heirs, which was perfected accordingly March 22d, 1576; having, June 19th before, passed patent for the lands of Ardkill and Collenstown in the county of Kildare, and the rectories of Carbery and Ballynorcher, to him and his heirs male.

[d] Sidney's Letters, vol. i p. 283.

of the government of Ireland, drawn up and sent to the Queen in 1579, (wherein he ranks and distinguishes all the men of power, both English and Irish, in the King's County) that Sir Henry Cowley was a man of power and name; and (says he) "he is an English gentleman, seneschal of the county, who governed very honestly, but now is sore oppressed by the rebels, the Connors."

In 1581, he made a disposition and settlement of his estate, [e] and died in Oct. 1584; and having married Catherine, [f] daughter of Thomas Cusack, of Cussington in the county of Meath, lord chancellor of Ireland, and had issue by her, (who re-married with William Eustace, of Castlemartin in the county of Kildare, Esq. [g] and died January 19th, 1597) three sons.

First, Sir George, of Edenderry.

Second, Sir Henry, of Castle-Carbery, ancestor to Marquis Wellesley.

Third, Jerome, alias Gerald, an infant at his father's death, [h] who was afterwards of Ardree, and whose daughter, Catherine, was married to William Moore, of Barnmeath, Esq.

Sir George Colley, of Edenderry, the eldest son, pursuant to privy signet, dated at Westminster January 31st, 1578, was appointed seneschal of the country and barony of Carbery, and to a lease in reversion of certain lands, then in the possession of Sir Henry his father, upon his father's surrender, who being seneschal of the barony of Carbery, alias Birmingham's country, had received no fee from the crown; but in respect of all fees and duties received of the country, 10*l.* Irish, and forty pecks of oats, which office, at his humble suit, the Queen bestowed upon his son George for life, January 31st, 1578. [i] In 1599, he held out his castle of Edenderry for the Queen, against

[e] On the last day of February 1581, (having suffered common recoveries of his estate) he made a settlement thereof; whereby he reserved Castle-Carbery, &c. to his wife for life; and the lands of Clonogh, Ballyhaggan, Ballyvan, and Touregith, in the county of Kildare, to the use of such of the daughters of Sir Adam Loftus, lord chancellor, as should intermarry with one of his sons. He settled Castle Carbery, and other lands, reserved in jointure to his wife, after her decease, on his second son Henry and his heirs male; remainder to his third son Gerald; remainder to his eldest son George, and their respective heirs male; remainder to his own heirs male for ever; and Edenderry, with the estate in the King's County, and the aforesaid rectories, on his eldest son George and his heirs male; remainder to Henry and Gerald, and their heirs male; remainder to his own right heirs.

[f] MSS. Penes, J. L. [g] Decree dated at Drogheda, June 27th, 1604.

[h] Rot. pat. de anno 21o Eliz. f. [i] Rot. de anno 21 Eliz. f.

the abettors of Tyrone's rebellion; and died January 17th, 1614, having had issue by Margaret,[k] seventh daughter of Dr. Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, three sons; Sir William, his heir; Adam, who died young; Robert, who died unmarried; and a daughter Margaret, married to George Sankey, of Balenrath in the King's County, Esq.[l]

Sir WILLIAM, the eldest son, in the parliament of 1613, was member, with Gilbert Domvile, Esq. for the town of Kildare, after which he was knighted;[m] and marrying Elizabeth, sister to Sir John Giffard, of Castlejordan, Knt. had issue by her, who died March 24th, 1629, one daughter Sarah, married to Sir George Blundell, ancestor to the Viscounts Blundell, (which title is extinct), and one son,

GEORGE Colley, of Edenderry, Esq. who, September 8th, 1648, married Eleanor, younger daughter of Sir Dudley Loftus, of Killyan, Knight, (grandson of the aforesaid Adam, archbishop of Dublin) by his wife Cecilia, daughter of the learned Sir James Ware, auditor-general of Ireland; but by her (who re-married first, with Colonel William Duckenfield, and after with Sir Edward Tyrrell,[n] of Lynn in Westmeath, Bart. who was

[k] MSS. Pedig. ut antea. [l] Idem.

[m] In 1619, by petition to the King, he set forth, that he held, by virtue of letters patent of fee-tail, granted to Sir Henry his grandfather, the manor of Edenderry, and divers other lands in the King's County; and, by virtue of other letters patent, granted to his said grandfather and his heirs male, he held the rectory of Carbery in the county of Kildare, and that of Ballynorcher, extending into Westmeath and the King's County: all which, with other hereditaments, purchased by Sir George Colley his father, he desired to have confirmed unto him by a new patent, and to his heirs male; remainder to his brothers Adam and Robert; remainder to Sir Henry, son and heir of Henry, second son of the first mentioned Sir Henry (his grandfather), and his brother Edmond; remainder to Garret, third son of the first mentioned Sir Henry, and their respective issue male. Hereupon the King, "tendering the peace and quiet of such, whose ancestors had faithfully served him and his crown, and especially remembering the many acceptable and good services, performed to Queen Elizabeth by the said Sir Henry, who long served her Majesty as a captain and privy-counsellor in Ireland, and by the said Sir George, and lastly, by himself, who personally served in suppressing the rebellion, during the whole course of it; and the better to encourage him to do acceptable services for the future," was pleased to confirm all the premisses, as aforesaid, by patent, dated July 3d, 1619, creating those in the King's County into the manor of Ede derry, otherwise Cowleystown; of which, June 8th, 1635, he received a further confirmation, in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles.

[n] MSS. Pedig. ut antea.

attainted in 1688, for rebellion against King William, and died February 7th, 1690, leaving an only daughter, Catherine, married to Robert Edgworth, of Longwood in Meath, Esq.) having no surviving issue, the estate was carried by his sister into her husband's family, where it still remains.

We now proceed with Sir Henry Colley, of Castle-Carbery, ancestor to Marquis Wellesley. In Queen Elizabeth's reign he was constable of the fort of Philipstown; seneschal of the King's County; and June 25th, 1561, appointed providore of the army.[o] In 1571, he obliged the Irish to appear before him at Philipstown, and bind themselves by mutual recognizances to preserve the public peace, to answer for each other's good behaviour, and to deliver each other up to him, whenever he should call for them. In 1576, (on St. George's day) he was knighted in Christ-church;[p] and in 1593, he furnished three archers on horseback,

o By the following commission:

"Thomas Sussex,

"To all Mayors, Shiriffs, Bailives, Constables, Controllers, and all other the Queene's Majesty's Officers, Minysters, and lovinge Subjectes, and to every of them, greeting. Wee lette youe witte, that wee have auctorised and appoynted, and by these presentes doth auctorise and appoynt our well-beloved Henry Colley, Esquyer, or the bearere hereof in his name, to provyde and take up in all places to and for the furniture of her Majesty's armie, resydent within the realme of Irelande, as well within the liberties as withoute, within the saide realme; salte, wyne, wodd, tymber, lyme, brick, and cole, for the furnyture of her saide armie; and alsoo shipps, boats, lighters, gables, anchors, horsses, cartes, carriages, and all other provysion, for the conveiaunce of the same, as well by sea as by lande. And also bakers, brewers, coopers, millers, maryners, labourers, and all other artificers and ministers, as by hym shall be thought meete and convenient, from tyme to tyme, for the service aforesaide: and also bake-houses, brew-houses, garnells, and sellers, for the stowage of the same, as by him shall be thought good; he paying for the same at reasonable prices, as hathe bene accustomed. Wherefor we will and commaunde youe, and every of youe, &c. Yeven at Kilmaynam the 25 of June the yere aforesaid. Willm Fitz Williams, Henry Radcliff. Francis Agarde. John Parker. Jaques Wyngefelde." * Also, by commission, dated April 13th, 5 Queen Eliz. he was authorized and appointed, (being styled Surveyor of the Queen's Victuals in Ireland) or the bearer thereof in his name, to take up in any place or places, three good *hable and sufficient horse-mylles*, with their furniture, and also so many *cartes* and other *caryadges*, as should be sufficient for the carriage and conveying thereof to Armagh, there to remain for the furniture of her Majesty's garrison there, paying for the same, as in like cases had been accustomed. Rot. 5° Eliz. 4a. p. f.

p Lodge MSS. and Pedig.

* Rot. de anno 3° Eliz 10a. p. f.

to the general hosting at the hill of Tarah, for the barony of O'Kethy and Oughterany, the largest number furnished by any person in that barony;[q] commanded in 1599, twenty foot of the army in Offaley; and in the parliament of 1613, served for the borough of Monaghan. He married Anne,[r] second daughter of the said Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, and by her, who remarried first with George Blount, of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, Esq. and after with Edward, Lord Blaney, had issue, first, Sir Henry, his heir; second, Edmund, of Ardree.

And three daughters; first, Mary, married, first, to Sir Gerald Moore, Viscount Drogheda; secondly, to Charles, Viscount Wilmott, of Athlone; and dying January 3d, 1654, was buried by her first Lord in St. Peter's church, Drogheda.

Second, Alicia, to Sir Claud Hamilton, of Castle-Toome in the county of Antrim, Knt. by whom she had a son, Robert, who died childless at Roscrea, June 5th, 1640, and was there interred; and three daughters; Anne, married, first, to Ralph Gee, and secondly, to J——— Dongan, Esqrs.; Alicia, to Thomas Norris, of Dundrum; and Valentina, first, to Colonel Charles Blount, secondly, to Colonel Knight, and thirdly, to Robert Oliver, of Clonodfoy in the county of Limerick, Esq.

Third, Jane,[s] in 1616, became the wife of Robert Smith, of Moyry in the county of Armagh, Esq. to whom she was second wife, and whose only daughter, Isabella, was married to the Rev. Mr. Watson, and had issue.

Sir Henry Colley, who succeeded at Castle-Carbery,[t] married Anne, daughter and coheir to Christopher Peyton, Esq. auditor-general of Ireland, and dying in July, 1637, had issue five sons and three daughters; Dudley, his successor; Peyton and Charles, who died infants; Christopher and Thomas, who died bachelors; Elizabeth, died unmarried before her father; Mary, (married, first, January 5th, 1651, to Sankey Sillyard, alderman of Dublin, by whom she had Henry, baptized November 19th, 1652, who died April 1st, 1653; Margaret, married to Patrick

[q] Lodge MSS. and Pedig. [r] Ibid.

[s] Ibid and Chancery Pleadings.

[t] On February 25th, 1617, were granted to him and his heirs, the town and lands of Ballykiltagle, alias Ballykiltagh, 260 acres, with other lands in the territory of Kinshelagh and county of Wexford, under such covenants, as the undertakers of that plantation were subject to, except that for building a castle.

Nangle; and Letitia, to William Latin: [u] she married, secondly, Alexander, brother to Sir Maurice Eustace, chancellor of Ireland, but by him had no issue); and Eleanor, first to Norrys, son of Sir John Jephson, Knt. by whom she had a son Norrys, and secondly, to ... .. Pitts. [x]

Dudley Colley, of Castle-Carbery, Esq. in the first parliament after the restoration was member for Philipstown; received his Majesty's directions from Whitehall, August 6th, 1660, in recompence of his many acceptable services performed to King Charles, [y] to have a release and confirmation of the towns and lands of Ardkill and Collinstown, in the county of Kildare, the inheritance being then in him, of which he had a grant January 31st following; February 1665, he was captain of the first company of foot that should become void, and was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the acts of settlement. He lies buried in the church of Carbery, under a monument erected to his memory, with this inscription:

This monument was erected by Henry Colley, Esq.
in memory of his father Dudley Colley, alias Cowley,
Esq. great grandson of Sir Henry Colley, alias Cowley,
of Castle-Carbery, Knt. who built this chapel, and
burial-place for his family, who are interred
therein, with their wives: Ann Warren, daughter of
Henry Warren, of Grangebegg, Esq.; Elizabeth,
Daughter of George Sankey, of Balenrath in the King's County, Esq.
and Catherine Cusack, daughter of Sir Thomas
Cusack, Kt. then Lord Justice of Ireland.
Sir Henry Colley, alias Cowley, was knighted by
Queen Elizabeth, in the 2d year of her reign, and
made one of her Majesty's most honourable privy-council.
Henry Colley, now living, son of Dudley Colley,
married Mary Ussher, and had issue by her six sons
and six daughters; whereof two sons, Henry and
Richard, and six daughters are now living.
She was the only daughter of Sir William
Ussher, of Bridgefoot, Kt. by his Lady Ursula

u Lodge and Pedigree.
x Ibid. and Chancery Pleadings.
y Rot. de Anno 12o Car. II. 2a. p. D.

St. Barb, and lyeth here interred, for whose memory
also this monument was made, the 10 Day
of July, Anno Dom. 1705.

He married to his first wife Anne, daughter of Henry Warren, of Grangebegg in the county of Kildare, Esq. (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Eustace, of Harreston) by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters.

And by his second wife Elizabeth, widow of Henry Bollard, of Dublin, Esq. and daughter of George Sankey, of Balenrath in the King's County, Esq. (by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir George Colley, of Edenderry), he had three daughters; Jane, who died young; Alicia, (the first wife to Henry Gorges, of Coleraine, Esq. and had Jane, who died young[y]); and Grace, first married to Anthony Brabazon, of Corrstown in the county of Louth, Esq. by whom she had William Brabazon, Esq. whose daughter and heir Susanna, married Francis Duggan, of the Queen's County, Esq. and had issue three daughters, the eldest of whom, Susanna, married David Jebb, of Slane in the county of Meath, Esq. second and only surviving son of John Jebb, D.D. dean of Cashel; she married, secondly, in February 1700, Caleb Gay, Esq. son of John Gay, the elder, Esq. who died about the year 1692; Caleb was collector of Drogheda, and died without issue November 14th, 1701, and she died July 13th, 1742.

The children by the first wife[z] were,

First, Henry, his successor.

Second, George, of Monasteroris, who married Susanna, daughter of Charles Wainman, Esq. and had issue Dudley Colley, of Rahin, Esq. sheriff of the county of Kildare in 1734, who married a daughter of ..... Reading, Esq and died without issue in February 1768, æt. sixty-five; Charles; Dorothy, and other children.

Third, John; fourth, Charles; and fifth, William, died young.

Sixth, Christopher; seventh, Thomas; and eighty, Dudley, died unmarried.

Anne, Charity, and Sarah, died in their infancy.

Elizabeth, married to Garret Wesley, *of Dangan in the county of Meath*, Esq.[a] and died September 8th, 1678.

[y] MS. Pedig. [z] Ibid. and Ulster.

[a] The family of Wesley, anciently called De Welesley, alias Welse-

Mary, first to William Ashe, of Ashe-field in Meath, Esq. grandson and heir to Richard Ashe, Esq. and by him, who died March 14th, 1681, was mother of Richard, member of parliament for Trim, who died in January, 1727; and Mary: and she married, secondly, James Brabazon, Esq. of Corrstown in the

LEY, was of Saxon extraction, * and after the Norman conquest, became seated in the county of Sussex. The first of the name in Ireland, entered the kingdom in 1172, with King Henry II. to whom he had the honour of being standard-bearer, and for his military services, was rewarded with large grants of land in the counties of Meath and Kildare; a considerable part of which still remains in the possession of the representative of the family. His posterity were men of great note and distinction in this kingdom; amongst whom, in 1303, we find Walran, or William de Wellsley, who, together with Robert de Perceval, of the Egmont family, was slain in a battle with the Irish, October 22d that year; † his son John was the father of William who was summoned to parliament in 1339, as a Baron of the realm, and had a grant by patent from Edward II. of the custody of his castle of Kildare for life; but that King afterwards conferring that office on John Fitz-Thomas (Earl of Kildare), together with the county of Kildare, to hold to his heirs male for ever, he was removed and lost the fee of 20 *l.* a year annexed thereto; in recompence whereof King Edward III. granted him a commission dated at Molyngar, March 1st, 1342, to have the custody of the manor of Demor, then in the crown, from August 1st, 1341, with the annual fee of 20 marcs. By commission dated at Trym, March 10th, 1381, King Richard II. appointed William Wellesley keeper and governor of the castle, lands, and lordship of Carbery, and the lands and lordships of Totemoy and Kernegedagh for one year, with the fee of 200 marcs, and the issues and profits of the premisses belonging in any manner to the crown for that time, without account, to receive 50 marcs quarterly before-hand, or within three of the first weeks of each quarter, and on failure of such payment, to have liberty to relinquish his commission, without disturbance from the crown; yet so that he duly and faithfully kept the premisses, resisted and chastised all and singular the rebels and malefactors of those parts, and the marches thereof with all his posse, and obliged them to make restitution for any robberies or any other mischiefs they had or should commit ‡ He married Johan, eldest daughter, and at length heir to ——— of Castlemartin, and by her, who re-married with Richard Fitzgerald, of Ballysonan, the lordship of Dangan, *Mornington*, Croskyle, Clonebreny, Kilmessan, Belver, &c accrued to this family; § the issue of this marriage was Gerald, of Dangan, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, of Laccagh in the county of Kildare, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1484, ‖ and by her had Gerald, or Garret, his heir, styled Lord of

* Ledge and Information of Rich. Lord Mornington.
† Camden, vol ii. p. 445, and Ywery, vol. i. p. 322.
‡ Rot. anno 50. Eliz. II. 1, p. f. R. 17.
§ Collections. ‖ Leinster Pedig.

county of Louth, who died in 1728, leaving issue James, Anthony, and Mary.

Dangan, in a special livery of his estate, granted November 10th, 1539,* who married to his first wife Genet, sixth daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, of Lismullen in the county of Meath, Knt appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, October 2d, 1553,† and he married, secondly, Anne, second daughter of Sir Oliver Plunket, Knt.;‡ created Baron of Louth, and widow of John Wakely, of Navan in the county of Meath, Esq.;§ he was succeeded by his son William, styled Lord of Dangan, which William was father of Gerald, of the Dangan, who died May 15th, 1608,‖ having had a son William, who by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Cusack, of Portraine in the county of Dublin, Esq.¶ had a numerous issue; the elder of whom, Valerian, was granted in ward to Sir Thomas Ashe, Knt.;** he married Anne, daughter of ——— Cusack, relict of Christopher Nugent, brother to Richard, the first Earl of Westmeath, and by her, who survived him, and made her will, October 25th, 1649,†† which was proved May 20th, 1672, had a son Gerald, or Garret, married as in the text, who had issue by his said wife six sons and two daughters, viz. William; Gerald, or Garret; Dudley; Valerian Colley; Christopher; Mary, (which five last died infants); and Margaret,‡‡ who became the first wife of Wentworth Harman, of Bawne in the county of Longford Esq. and died June 15th, 1681.§§ William Wesley, the eldest son, succeeded his father, but leaving no issue male by his wife, a daughter of Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore in the county of Kildare, Esq ‖‖ his brother Garret became heir; he served in several parliaments for the county of Meath and borough of Trim, and married Catherine, another daughter of the said Maurice Keating, but dying suddenly at Dangan, September 23d, 1728, without issue by her, who died April 14th, 1745, æt. seventy-eight, did by his last will, dated March 13th, 1727, devise all his estates to *Richard Colley, Esq.* and his heirs male, provided that he and they respectively should assume and take upon them the surname, and use of the coat of arms of *Wesley*; which he did upon the death of the said Garret, and made a solemn declaration thereof to the following effect, "Whereas Garret Wesley, late of Dangan in the county of Meath, Esq deceased, on March 13th, 1727, made his will, and died September 23d last, and by his said will, devised all his real estate to Richard Colley, Esq. of Dublin, for life, remainder to his issue male, with remainder over, provided that he and his sons, and the heirs male of his body, assumed and took upon him and them, the surname and coat of arms of Wesley: whereupon the said Richard Colley, alias Wesley, testified and declared, that immediately after the death of the said Garret Wesley, he did assume the surname and coat of arms of Wesley, according to the said proviso of the said will, dated November 15th, 1728." ¶¶

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* Collections.

† Rot. Anno 1°. Mariæ, f. & Pedig. Cusack.

‡ Ulster's Office, and Pedig. Plunket. § Ibid. Pedig.

‖ Ulster's Office. ¶ Pedig. Cusack.

** Decree in Chancery, Nov. 17, 1621, and April 27th, 1630.

†† Prerog Offic. ‡‡ Ulster's Office.

§§ See E. Kingston, in Irish Peer.. ‖‖ Collections.

¶¶ Rot. pat. de anno 2°. Geo. II. 2a. p. D. R. 4.

Ellen, or Ellenor, married, in April, 1669, to Thomas Moore, of Croghan, Esq. grandfather to Charles, Earl of Charleville. [b]

Catherine, to Nicholas Knight, D. D. incumbent of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin, who died May 10th, 1731, she deceasing December 23d, 1730; and

Anne, [c] was married to John Pollard, Esq. and had Henry, who died unmarried, and Mary, wife of ..... Brabazon, Esq. in the county of Louth.

Henry Colley, Esq. who succeeded at Castle-Carbery, alias Ark-hill, in July, 1674, married Mary, only daughter of Sir William Usher, of Dublin, Knight, and dying in the year 1700, was buried at Carbery, having issue six sons and six daughters.

Dudley, buried at St. Audoen's May 21st, 1681; William, Blaney, George, all died young.

Henry, his successor.

Richard, *Lord Mornington.*

Anne, married to William Pole, of Ballyfin in the Queen's county, Esq.; [d] Elizabeth; Sarah, who died unmarried May 14, 1746; as did Frances, June 19th, 1743, and were buried at St. Mary's, Dublin; Mary; and Judith. [e]

Henry Colley, Esq. the elder surviving son, was member of parliament for Strabane; and in January, 1719, married the Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of James, Earl of Abercorn; died February 10th, 1723, and left one son, Henry, who deceased, about three years of age, March 1st, after his father's death; and two daughters, Elizabeth, born December 11th, 1720; and Mary, born July 11th, 1723, was married October 20th, 1747, to Arthur Pomeroy, Esq. created Baron of Harberton. [f]

b See Lord Moore in vol. ix. c MSS. Pedig. penes J. L.

d His ancestor, Periam Pole, Esq. was brother to Sir John Pole, created a Baronet September 12th, 1628, and second son of Sir William Pole, of Shute in Devonshire, by his first wife Mary, daughter and coheir to Sir William Periam, chief baron of the Exchequer. He died in October, 1704, and had issue two sons and four daughters; Periam, who died unmarried April 24th, 1748; William, heir to his brother; Sarah, who died unmarried; Mary, married, July 6th, 1749, to James Davis, Esq. comptroller of the ordnance; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Anne, married to Marcus Smith, Esq. lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot in Ireland, and she died in November, 1753. William Pole, who succeeded Periam, August 13th, 1748, married Lady Sarah Moore, eldest daughter of Edward, fifth Earl of Drogheda, and deceasing in 1778, without issue by his Lady, who died that year, he bequeathed his estates to the Honourable William Wesley, younger brother to the present Marquis.

e MSS. Pedig. penes J. L. f See that title in Irish Peer.

RICHARD Colley, Esq. *first Peer*, the *youngest* son, who assumed the surname of WESLEY, as heir to his first cousin before-mentioned, was some time auditor and register of the royal hospital near Dublin; was appointed, Aug. 5th, 1713, second chamberlain of the court of Exchequer; served the office of sheriff for the county of Meath in 1734; and represented the borough of Trim in parliament, until his Majesty was pleased to create him *a Peer*, by privy-seal, dated at Kensington June 25th, and by patent,[g] at Dublin July 9th, 1746, by the title of *Baron of Mornington*,[h] and as such he took his seat in the house of peers, October 6th, 1747.[i]

December 23d, 1719, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Sale, L. L. D. register of the diocess of Dublin, and member of parliament for the borough of Carysfort; and by her, who died June 17th, 1738, had issue three sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters died in their infancy; the survivors were,

Garret, his heir.

Elizabeth, baptized April 7th, 1720; married, April 9th, 1743, to Chichester Fortescue, of Dromiskine in the county of Louth, Esq.[k] and deceased October 10th, 1752.

Frances, baptized August 21st, 1724, married August 5th, 1750, to William-Francis Crosbie, of Ballyheige in the county of Kerry, Esq. and deceased September 7th, 1768.[l]

His Lordship departed this life January 31st, 1758, and was succeeded in the honour by his only son

GARRET, *first Earl of Mornington*, who was born July 19th, 1735, and took his seat in the house of peers, February 13th, 1758, on the decease of his father;[m] in June, 1759, he was appointed custos rotulorum of the county of Meath; and August 18th, 1760, his Majesty, King George II. was pleased by privy-seal at St. James's,[n] and by patent at Dublin, October 2d follow-

g Rot. pat. de anno 20 Geo. II. 3a p. D.

h His Lordship having built at his own expense a commodious charter working school, near the town of Trim, upon an acre of ground, given by the corporation for ever; and having endowed the same with eight acres of land, and a subscription of 50*l.* a year, for the support of forty children, (twenty of each sex) had the school opened with solemnity, November 5th, 1748, a day of general thanksgiving in this kingdom.

i Lords Jour. vol. iii. p. 657.

k See Earl of Clermont.

l See Earl of Glandore in Irish Peer.

m Lords Jour. vol. iv. p. 110.

n Rot. pat. de anno 34 Geo. II. D. R. 49.

ing,[o] to advance him to the dignities of *Viscount Wellesley of Dangan castle, and Earl of Mornington in the county of Meath,* by which titles he took his seat in parliament, November 19th, 1761.[p]

February 6th, 1759, his Lordship married Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Arthur Hill, created Viscount Dungannon, and deceasing May 22d, 1784, left issue, by his lady who survives him, six sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Richard, now Marquis Wellesley.

Second, Arthur-Gerald, born May 5th, 1761, died young.

Third, William, born May 20th, 1763, formerly representative in parliament for the borough of Trim, and one of the governors of the Queen's County; now member of parliament for the Queen's County in the imperial parliament, and chief secretary of state in Ireland. On acceding to the estates of William *Pole,* of Ballifin, Esq. who deceased in 1778, he assumed the name and arms of POLE, and May 17th, 1784, married Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Honourable John Forbes, admiral of his Majesty's fleet, and uncle to George Earl of Granard,[q] by whom he has a family.

Fourth, Francis Seymour, died young.

Fifth, Arthur, born May 1st, 1769, *now Viscount Wellington.*

Sixth, Gerald-Valerian, born December 7th, 1771, in holy orders, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, prebendary of Westminster, and chaplain at Hampton-court palace; married, June 2d, 1802, Lady Emily Cadogan, daughter of Charles Earl Cadogan, and has a son, born September 19th, 1804.

Seventh, Henry, born January 20th, 1773, appointed, May 15th, 1804, a lord of the treasury, and in September, 1804, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, member of parliament for Eye, joint secretary to the treasury, married, September 20th, 1803, Lady Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Charles, Earl Cadogan, by whom he has issue, but is now divorced from her.

Eighth, Anne, born March 13th, 1768; married, January 4th, 1790, the Honourable Henry Fitzroy, son of Charles first, and uncle to the present, Lord Southampton, who deceasing March 19th, 1794, left issue two children; her Ladyship married, secondly, August 9th, 1799, Culling Smith, Esq.

[o] Rot. pat. de anno 34 Geo. II. D. R. 50.

[p] Lords Jour. vol. iv. p. 218.

[q] See that title in vol. ix.

Ninth, Mary-Elizabeth, born January 1st, 1772, and died March 3d, 1794.

RICHARD, *second Earl of Mornington, first Marquis Wellesley*, and FIRST LORD WELLESLEY OF WELLESLEY, *com. Somerset*, was born June 20th, 1760; and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself for his classical attainments, and won one of the prizes for the best Latin verses; and afterwards came into the English parliament, first for Saltash, 1784; and afterwards for Windsor, 1797.

On March 17th, 1783, he, at the institution of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, was nominated by the sovereign to be an original Knight Companion of the Order.

His Lordship was also nominated a member of the privy-council in Ireland.

In 1786, his Lordship was appointed a lord of the treasury, and so continued to 1797.

In 1797, he went GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO INDIA, where he distinguished himself by the vigour and talent of his measures, particularly his success in the Mysore, the defeat of Tippo Sultan, and the capture of Seringapatam.

Since his return to England, his Lordship has been appointed ambassador to Spain, and SECRETARY OF STATE for foreign affairs.

His Lordship married, November 19th, 1794, Hyacinth Gabrielles, only daughter of Pierre Roland.

On October 10th, 1797, his Lordship was elevated to the British peerage by the title of LORD WELLESLEY OF WELLESLEY, *com. Somerset*; and December 20th, 1799, was created *Marquis Wellesley*, of Norragh in Ireland.

*Titles.* Richard Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, and Baron of Mornington, in Ireland; Baron Wellesley of Great Britain.

*Creations.* Baron of Mornington, July 9th, 1746, 20 Geo. II.; and Viscount Wellesley of Dangan castle, and Earl of Mornington, October 6th, 1760, 34 Geo. II.; Marquis of Wellesley, December 1st, 1799; Baron Wellesley of Great Britain, October 20th, 1797.

*Arms.* Quarterly, the first and fourth, gules, a cross, argent, between four saltires of plates, for Wellesley; second and third, or, a lion rampant, gules, gorged with a ducal coronet, proper, for Colley. And his Majesty was farther pleased to add to his armorial bearing, an escutcheon purpure, charged with an estoile, radi-

ated, wavy, between eight spots of the royal tiger in pairs, saltier-ways proper, being the standard of the Sultaun: this standard, and the tri-coloured flag, were, by his Majesty's command, added also to the Marquis's crest and supporters.

*Crest.* On a wreath, an armed arm in pale, couped below the elbow, the hand, proper, the wrist encircled with a ducal coronet, or, holding a spear in bend, with the banner of St. George appendant. See the additional crest in the wood-cut.

*Supporters.* Two lions, gules. See additions in the wood-cut.

*Motto.* PORRO UNUN EST NECESSARIUM.

*Chief Seat.* Trim castle, Meath; and Upton, Somersetshire.

# SMITH, LORD CARRINGTON.

THE great great grandfather of Lord Carrington was Thomas Smith, of Crophall-Boteler in Nottinghamshire, which

THOMAS SMITH, of Croph ll-Boteler, was father of

THOMAS Smith, of Nottingham, and of Gaddesby,[a] com. Leicester, who died in 1700, and had two wives.

First, Mary Hooper, by whom he had an only child,

Mary Smith, married to John Eggleton, father of Sir Charles Eggleton,[b] sheriff of London, 1743.

His second wife was Fortune, daughter of Laurence Cullen, and sister of Abel Cullen, of Nottingham, by whom he had three sons: she died in 1715.

First, THOMAS Smith, who served the office of sheriff for the county of Leicester, 1718, by the name of Thomas Smith, of Broxtow in the county of Nottingham, and Gaddesby in the county of Leicester, Esq By Mary Manley, his wife, he left five daughters; first, Mary, married to Thomas Tomson, D. D.; second, Elizabeth, married to Giles Eyre, Esq.; third, Catherine, married to William Ring, Esq.; fourth, Anne, married to Henry Walters, Esq; fifth, Harriet, died unmarried.

Second, Samuel Smith, married Ely, daughter of Thomas Watson, Esq. and had issue seven sons and three daughters.

a It is said in Kimber's Baronetage, that he was possessed, long before 1698, of his manor of Keyworth in Nottinghamshire, with several lands and tenements, and other valuable estates, in the counties of Nottingham and Leicester, one of which appears to be purchased by his ancestor in 16 2.

b Sir Charles Eggleton, by his second wife Sarah Kent, was father of the late Sir Charles Kent, Bart. so created August 8th, 1792, who died May, 1811.

Third, ABEL Smith, of Nottingham, banker, married Jane, daughter of George Beaumont, of Chapelthorp in Yorkshire, Esq. and had issue three sons; and one daughter, Jane, married to Francis Wheeler, of Coventry.

Of the sons;

First, Sir GEORGE Smith, of East Stoke com. Nottingham, created a *Baronet* Oct. 31, 1757; married, Aug. 18, 1747, Mary, daughter and sole heir of William Howe, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William *Pauncefote*, of Carswall-hall, com. Gloucester, Esq (Sarah, another coheir of Pauncefote, married William *Bromley*, of Abberley com. Worcester, Esq) which William Howe was son of Emanuel Scroope Howe, Esq. by Ruperta, natural daughter of Prince Rupert. Lady Smith died May 18th, 1761, and Sir George married, secondly, February 23d, 1768, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Vyse, of Lichfield, by whom he had no issue. He died in September, 1769, and was succeeded by his only son Sir GEORGE Smith, *second Baronet*, who first took the name of BROMLEY, in 1778, and afterwards that of PAUNCEFOTE, in 1803; and died August 17th, 1808, leaving by his wife, Esther, daughter of Asheton, now Viscount Curzon, an only son and heir, Sir ROBERT Howe Bromley, *third Baronet*, a captain in the royal navy.

Second, John Smith, of London, merchant.

Third ABEL Smith, of Nottingham, banker, member of parliament for Aldborough, Yorkshire, 1774; and for Nottingham on the death of Sir Charles Sedley, 1778; died 1779. He married Miss Bird, of Coventry, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

First, Thomas, deceased.

Second, Abel, died member of parliament for St. Germains, August, 1788.

Third, Robert, now Lord Carrington.

Fourth, Samuel, of Woodhall-park, near Ware, Hertfordshire; a banker in London; member of parliament for Ilchester, 1780; for Worcester, 1784; for Leicester, 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807; has issue a son, Abel, member of parliament for Malmesbury, 1807.

Fifth, George, a banker in London, and an East India Director; member of parliament for Lestwithiel, 1791; for Midhurst, 1801, 1802; for Wendover, 1806, 1807.

Sixth, John, of Blenden-hall near Bexley in Kent, a banker, and member of parliament for Nottingham, 1806, 1807; mar-

ried, 1811, Miss Leigh,[c] daughter of Egerton Leigh, Esq. of High-Leigh in Cheshire, (great grandson of the Rev. Peter Leigh, of High-Leigh, rector of Wilcheurch in Shropshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon Thomas Egerton, of Tatton-park, Cheshire, by Hesther, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knight)

Robert Smith, third son, now Lord Carrington, was brought up in the family banking-house, and was elected member of parliament for Nottingham, on the death of his father, 1779, and re-elected 1780, 1784, 1790, 1796; in which year, on July 16th, he was created a peer of Ireland by the title of *Lord Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge in Ireland*; and from thence in the following year, October 20th, 1797, was advanced to a *British* peerage by the title of Lord Carrington[d] of Upton, *com. Nottingham*.

His Lordship married Anne Boldero Bernard, daughter of Henry Boldero Bernard, Esq. of South-Cave in Yorkshire; and has issue,

Robert John, only son and heir, born 1796; and eleven daughters, of whom,

Catherine-Lucy, fourth daughter, married, November 18th, 1803, Viscount Mahon, eldest son of Charles, Earl Stanhope.

[c] Her sister married, June 11th, 1802, the Hon. James Abercrombie.

[d] Some inconvenience and confusion arises from his Lordship's adoption of this title, as it had been previously enjoyed by another family of the same name, but of a perfectly distinct origin. The family of Smith, alias Carington, on whom a British Peerage was conferred, on October 21st, 19 Charles I. bore for their arms, *argent, a cross, gules, between four pea-hens, azure*. He was descended from Sir Michael Carington, standard-bearer to King Richard I. whose great great great grandson, John Carington, took the name of *Smith* in 1416. His grandson, Sir John Smith, was a Baron of the Exchequer, 25 Hen. VIII. and left a fourth son, Francis Smith, of Ashby Tolville com Leicester, who died 1606. æt. eighty-four, leaving George, who died 1607, leaving Sir Francis, who died 1629, leaving, by Anne Markham, four sons, of whom the third, major-general, Sir John Smith, Knight Banneret, was celebrated for rescuing the royal standard, and slain at Alresford in 1644. (See a curious memoir of him in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol iii. p. 36). Sir Charles Smith, eldest son, created Lord Carington 19 Charles I. was killed in France in February, 1664, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cayrill, of Hastings in Sussex, four sons, of whom Francis, the eldest, became second Lord Carington, and died April 7th, 1701, having had one only son, who died an infant. His youngest brother, Charles, succeeded as third Lord Carington, and died May 17th, 1706, when the *title became extinct*, having married Frances, daughter of Sir John Pate, of Sysonby com. Leicester, Knt. by whom he left an only daughter, who died May 7th, 1754. His aunts were Mary, second wife of Sir Robert Throgmorton, of Great Coughton, Bart.; Anna, married to Rowland Eyre, of Hassop com. Derb. Esq.; Alethea, married to Christopher Anderson, Esq. father of Sir Francis Anderson, Bart. &c. See the pedigree at large in *Nichols's Leicestershire*, vol. iii. p. 29, under *Ashby Folville*.

Charlotte, another daughter, married, April 10th, 1809, Alan Hyde, second and present Lord Gardner, and died 1811.

Anne, another daughter, died May 10th, 1808.

*Title.* Robert Smith, Lord Carrington, of Upton in Nottinghamshire; also Lord Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge in Ireland.

*Creations.* Lord Carrington, of Upton in Great Britain, October 20th, 1797; and Lord Carrington of Ireland, July 16th, 1796.

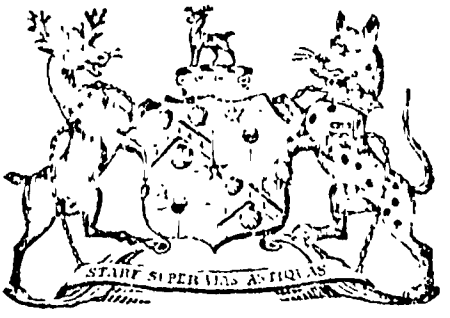
*Arms.* Or, a chevron cotised, sable, between three demi-griffins, couped, the two in chief respectant, of the second; a mullet for difference.

*Crest.* On a wreath, an elephant's head, couped, or.

*Supporters.* Two griffins, the dexter semè of fleurs-de-lis; the sinister semè of trefoils.

*Motto.* TENAX IN FIDE.

*Chief Seats.* Wycombe-abbey, and Wendover-house, Bucks; and Bulcot Lodge, Notts.




# TOWNSHEND, LORD BAYNING.

THE Honourable WILLIAM TOWNSHEND, third son of Charles, *second Viscount Townshend*, by his *first wife* Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, (sister to Thomas, Duke of Newcastle) was chosen member of parliament for Yarmouth 1722, and served the two succeeding parliaments for the same place. He was aid-de-camp to his Majesty; and on December 7th, 1728, appointed groom of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales. He was also usher of his Majesty's Exchequer, and member of parliament for Great Yarmouth to the time of his death, January 29th, 1737-8.

He married, on May 29th, 1725, Henrietta, only daughter of Lord William Powlet (second son of Charles, Duke of Bolton), by his second wife Anne, daughter and coheir of Randolph Egerton, of Betley com. Stafford, Esq. by his wife Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Murray, Esq. by his wife Anne Bayning, aunt and heir of Paul, second Viscount Bayning, who died 1640, and created VISCOUNTESS BAYNING for her own life. By this Lady, who died in January, 1755, he had one son, and four daughters.

First, Charles, late Lord Bayning.

Second, Caroline, married, February 8th, 1759, the Honourable and Reverend Frederick Cornwallis, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; and died his widow, s. p. January 5th, 1809.

Third, Anne; fourth, Henrietta; fifth, Dorothy.

CHARLES Townshend, only son, FIRST LORD BAYNING, was, on September 17th, 1751, appointed secretary to his Majesty's embassy to Spain; and was afterwards, 1777, joint vice-treasurer

of Ireland; a member of his Majesty's privy-council, and representative in many parliaments for Yarmouth in Norfolk; viz. from 1756, till 1784.

In December, 1765, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty; and in February 1770, a lord of the treasury. In April, 1783, he was appointed treasurer of the navy.

On October 20th, 1797, he was elevated to the peerage by the title of LORD BAYNING, *of Foxley in Berkshire.*

His Lordship married Annabella, daughter[a] of the Reverend Richard Smyth, by Annabella his wife, daughter and heir of William Powlet, Esq. by Annabella his wife, daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville (which William Powlet was son of Lord William Powlet), and by her had issue,

First, Caroline; second, Amelia; third, Henrietta, who died young.

Fourth, Charles-Frederick, present peer.

Fifth, William, died young.

Sixth, Anne; seventh, Louisa, who died young.

Eighth, Henry.

His Lordship dying May, 1810, was succeeded by his son and heir,

CHARLES-FREDERICK, SECOND *and present* LORD BAYNING, then member of parliament for Truro.

*Title.* Charles-Frederick Townshend, Lord Bayning of Foxley in Berks.

*Creation.* Lord Bayning by patent, October 20th, 1797.

*Arms.* Same as Marquis Townshend, quartering, Vere; mullet for difference.

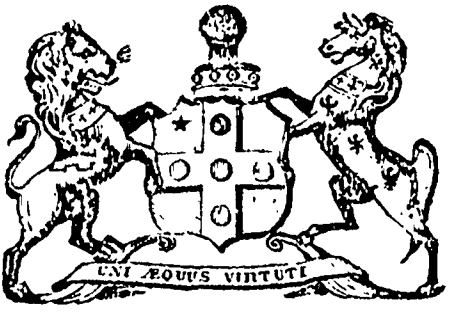
*Crest.* The same also as Marquis Townshend, charged with a mullet on the side of the stag.

*Supporters.* On the dexter side, a stag, like Marquis Townshend's, with the addition of a collar studded with mullets, and a chain, pendant therefrom; on the sinister, a leopard, collared with a ducal coronet and chain; on his shoulder, a shield charged with the Bayning arms.

*Motto.* STARE SUPER ANTIQUAS VIAS.

*Chief Seat.* Honingham-hall, Norfolk.

[a] Sister to Powlet Smith Powlet, now of Sombourne, Hants, Esq.




## GRENVILLE, LORD GLASTONBURY.

THE Right Honourable JAMES Grenville, *fourth* son of RICHARD Grenville, Esq. of Wotton in Bucks, by Hesther Temple, COUNTESS TEMPLE (so created October 18th, 1749), was born February 12th, 1715, and was for some time one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and deputy pay-master of his Majesty's forces; but laid down these offices in December, 1755, and remained out of place till November following, when he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury. He resigned again in a short time; but on July 2d, 1757, was re-instated at the treasury board, and continued there till 1761, when he was appointed cofferer of his Majesty's household. On April 23d that year, he was sworn of the privy council, and kept the place of cofferer till next October, when he thought proper to give it up; but continued to enjoy the office of receiver of the crown and fee-farm rents for the counties of Warwick and Leicester.

He was elected for Old Sarum in 1741; for Bridport in 1747; and in 1754, and 1761, for the town of Buckingham.

He died in September 1783, having married Mary, daughter of James Smith, of Harding in Hertfordshire, Esq and by her, who died December 15th, 1757, had two sons; viz.

First, James, now Lord Glastonbury.

Second, Richard, formerly a captain in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards; a major-general November 12th, 1782; lieutenant-general May 3d, 1796; and general January 1st, 1801; and colonel of the twenty-third regiment of foot April 21st, 1786. He was elected member of parliament for the town of Buckingham, 1774.

JAMES, eldest son, now LORD GLASTONBURY, was in 1766, elected member of parliament for Thirsk in Yorkshire; in 1790, he was elected M. P. for the town of Buckingham; and again in 1774, 1780, 1784, which he vacated December 1790, when he was elected for the county; to which he was again returned in 1796.

On March 27th, 1782, he was appointed a lord of the treasury. He was also a lord of trade and plantations; and sworn of his Majesty's privy council.

On October 20th, 1797, he was raised to the *peerage* by the title of LORD GLASTONBURY, *of Butleigh in the county of Somerset*, with a collateral remainder to his brother General Grenville.

*Title.* James Grenville, Lord Glastonbury.

*Creation.* By patent, October 20th, 1797.

*Arms* and *Crest.* Same as Marquis of Buckingham, with a mullet for difference.

*Supporters.* The same also, except that they are collared; and the lion parti per pale embattled.

*Motto.* UNI ÆQUUS VIRTUTI.

*Chief Seat.* Butleigh-court, Somersetshire.

# POWLETT, LORD BOLTON.

CHARLES Powlett, fifth Duke of Bolton, elder brother of Henry the last Duke, died 1765, leaving a natural daughter,

JANE MARY POWLETT, on whom, on failure of issue male of the last Duke, which happened on December 25th, 1794), he entailed the major part of his large estates. She married, April 7th, 1778, THOMAS ORDE, Esq. descended from an ancient family in Northumberland and Durham, which

THOMAS Orde,[a] afterwards created LORD BOLTON, was born

[a] He was eldest son of the second marriage of JOHN Orde, of East-Orde and Morpeth in Northumberland, Esq. who died in 1787, aged about eighty-two, and was buried at Morpeth.

(In the visitation of Durham, 1615, is a pedigree of Gawen Ord, of Fenwick in Northamshire, whose grandson, John Ord, of Fishborne in the Bishopric, was living 1615, and had then a son and heir, Bertram, aged eight. The grandfather of Craven Ord, Esq. was John Ord, of Fenwick in Northamshire in Northumberland.)

JOHN Orde, of East Orde and Morpeth, married, first, Anne, daughter of Edward Ward, of Nunnikirk com. Northumberland, Esq. by whom he had,

First, WILLIAM Orde, of Nunnikirk, Esq. living 1790, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Ward, of Nunnikirk, Esq. by whom he had issue; first, John, aged about eighteen, in 1790, since dead; second, William, living 1803; third, Charles, living 1809; fourth, Thomas, died since 1790.

John Orde, married, secondly, Anne, widow of the Reverend William Pye, which lady died 1788, aged about sixty-eight, and was buried at Morpeth. By her he had issue,

Second, THOMAS, afterwards Lord Bolton.

Third, Sir John Orde, Bart. brought up in the navy, and now an admiral. In 1773, he was made a lieutenant; in 1777, promoted to the rank of

August 30th, 1748; was educated at Eton, and afterwards at King's college, Cambridge. He was appointed secretary to the treasury 1782, and was also receiver general to the Duchy of Lancaster, and secretary to the Duke of Rutland, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn of the privy-council there. He was elected member of parliament for Ailesbury, 1780; at which time he was receiver general of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1784, and in 1790, he was elected member of parliament for Harwich. In April, 1791, he was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight, and constable of Carisbrook castle.

In 1795, he took the name and arms of POWLETT on succeeding (in right of his wife) to the estates of the late Duke of Bolton; and on October 20th, 1797, was elevated to the *British peerage* by the title of LORD BOLTON, *of Bolton castle in Yorkshire.*[b] He was also appointed lord lieutenant of Hampshire.

commander; in 1778, post-captain; and in 1783, governor of Dominica. On July 27th, 1790, he was created a *Baronet*; in 1795, was promoted to a flag; in 1797, was made vice-admiral of the blue; in 1801, vice-admiral of the white; in 1804, vice-admiral of the red; November 9th, 1805, admiral of the blue; and in 1807, was elected member of parliament for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. He married, first, at Charlestown, February 8th, 1781, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Stevens, Esq. of Beaufort in South Carolina, by whom he had a son, John, who died an infant, October 28th, 1789, and was buried at St. Mary-le-bone; and in the same year he lost his wife. He married, secondly, Jane, eldest daughter of John Frere, of Norfolk, Esq. by whom he has a daughter.

Fourth, Edward, died an infant, and was buried at Morpeth.

Fifth, Anne, living unmarried 1790.

Sixth, Mary, married Robert Lisle, of Acton, com. Northumberland, Esq. living 1790.

b Charles Powlett, Marquis of Winchester, and FIRST DUKE OF BOLTON, married, Mary, one of the natural daughters of Emanuel, last LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON, and Earl of Sunderland, from which marriage were descended the succeeding Dukes. The other daughter married into the family of Howe, whence the present *Viscount Howe* inherits the seat at Langar in Nottinghamshire.

ROBERT DE SCROPE was living in the time of Hen. II. and was father of

HENRY de Scrope, whose son and heir

WILLIAM, obtained in 2 Hen. III. the King's charter for free warren in all his demesne lands at *East Boulton*, Little Boulton, Fencotes and Yarnewick, com. York. To him succeeded

HENRY, who in 2 Edw II. was constituted one of the King's justices of his court of Common Pleas; and was made chief justice of the King's Bench, 10 Edw II. He died 10 Edw. III.

WILLIAM, his son and heir, died 19 Edw. III. and was succeeded by his brother

His Lordship was a man of very powerful talents, great industry in business, extensive political knowledge, and many amiable moral qualities. He had a zeal in the cause of those, whose interests he embraced, which placed him high in the ranks of benevolence. He had the eloquence of a strong, an acute and discriminative understanding, which, though it may not have all the attractions of brilliant flashes of the fancy, or melting appeals

RICHARD de Scrope, who was constituted treasurer of the King's Exchequer, 46 Edw. III. and afterwards enjoyed various other high state employments. He was the person who had the famous suit in the court military, before Thomas Duke of Gloucester, high constable, with Sir Robert Grosvenor, regarding the bearing of *azure, a bend, or*, for his arms; which was determined in his favour. On this occasion Chaucer, the poet, was a witness. (*See Godwin's Life of Chaucer.*) He was summoned as a PEER from 44 Edw. III. to 3 Hen. IV.

ROGER, LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON, his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert, Lord Tiptoft, and dying 5 Hen. IV. left

RICHARD, his son and heir, who died 8 Hen. V. leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland,

HENRY, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Scrope, of Masham and Upsal, and dying 37 Hen. VI. left issue

JOHN, LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON, his son and heir, who dying July, 1494, left by his wife Joane, daughter of William Lord Fitzhugh,

HENRY, his son and heir, who was engaged in the battle of Flodden against the Scots, 1513, and having married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Lord Dacres, left

JOHN, LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON, his son and heir, who was engaged in the insurrection, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, 28 Hen. VIII. and having married Catherine, eldest of the four daughters of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, was father of

HENRY, LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON, who was constituted governor of the castle of Carlisle, and warden of the west marches towards Scotland, 5 Eliz. in which office he performed many active services to the crown, and was rewarded with the order of the Garter. He died 1592, leaving by Margaret, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, a son and heir

THOMAS, LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON, who married Philadelphia, daughter of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, by whom he was father of

EMANUEL, last LORD SCROPE of BOLTON, who was made lord president of the King's council in the north, 16 James I. and was created EARL OF SUNDERLAND, June 16th, 3 Charles I. But dying without legitimate issue, the Earldom became extinct, and the Barony fell into abeyance. But he left natural daughters, between whom he left his large estates; and gave *Bolton Castle* to his daughter Mary, wife of Charles Powlett, Marquis of Winchester, and afterwards Duke of Bolton. His grandson Harry, fourth Duke of Bolton, died 1754, leaving his eldest son Charles, fifth Duke, father of Mary-Jane, who married, as above said, the Right Honourable Thomas Orde, created LORD BOLTON, 1797.

to the heart, must always excite the admiration of cultivated minds.

But his health in his latter years much secluded him from exertion in public affairs; and he died July 30th, 1807, aged about fifty-nine.

By his wife Jane Mary Powlett, aforesaid, his Lordship had issue.

First, Mary Jane, born May 22d, 1781, died February, 1806.

Second, William, present peer.

Third, Anne, died in November, 1804.

Fourth, Thomas, born October 10th, 1787, married, February, 1811, Miss O'brien, of Northamptonshire.

Fifth, Charles, died in August, 1806.

WILLIAM, eldest son, SECOND LORD BOLTON, was born October 31st, 1782, and married in May, 1810, Maria, eldest daughter of Guy Carleton, first Lord Dorchester.

*Title.* William Powlett, Lord Bolton, of Bolton castle in Yorkshire.

*Creation.* By patent, October 20th, 1797.

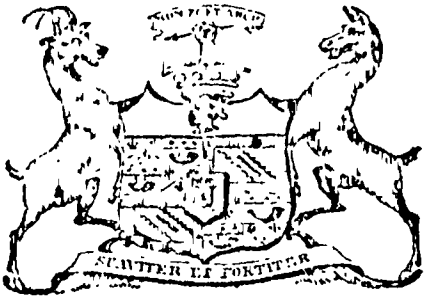
*Arms.* Sable, three swords in pile, their points in base, proper, pomels and hilts, or; on a canton, argent, an escutcheon, sable, charged with a salmon hauriant, proper; which arms were assigned to him on taking the name of Powlett, January 7th, 1795; at the same time, the same coat was assigned to his wife (without the canton) within a bordure, or.

*Crest.* A falcon rising, or, the breast and each wing charged with an estoil, gules, and gorged with a ducal coronet, azure, in the beak a salmon, proper; granted at the same time.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, an antelope, argent, encircled with a ducal coronet; on the sinister, a Cornish chough.

*Motto* AIMES LOYAULTE.

*Chief Seats.* Hackwood park, Hampshire; Bolton-hall, Yorkshire.



# ELLIOT-MURRAY-KYNYNMOUND, LORD MINTO.

GILBERT ELLIOT, of Stobs in the county of Roxburgh, Esq. (from whose eldest son springs the present Sir William Elliot, of Stobs, Bart.; and also the present Lord Heathfield), had a fourth son,

GAVEN Elliot, of Midlem-hill in the county of Roxburgh, who was father of

Sir GILBERT Elliot, a lord of session, (on which occasion he took the title of *Minto*) created a Baronet of Scotland in 1700. He was at length appointed LORD JUSTICE CLERK. He married Jane Carre, daughter of Sir Andrew Carre, of Cavers in the county of Roxburgh, Knt. by whom he was father of

Sir GILBERT Elliot, *second Baronet*, who was also bred to the law, and succeeding to the same office of LORD JUSTICE CLERK, took the same designation. He died 1766, having married Helen Stuart, daughter of Sir Robert Stuart, of Allanbank com. Berwick, Bart. by whom he had issue.

First, Eleanor, wife of John Rutherford, of Edgerston, Esq.

Second, Sir Gilbert.

Third, Robert, who died an officer of the army.

Fourth, Jane.

Fifth, Andrew, lieutenant-governor of New-York.

Sixth, Marianne.

Seventh, John, an admiral of the navy.

Eighth, Anne, married Charles Congleton, of East-Lothian, Esq.

Ninth, Archibald, in the navy, in which service he died.

Four children died young.

Sir GILBERT Elliot, *third Baronet*, was a man celebrated for

his talents, well-known in the political world; an active member of parliament, and at one time a candidate for the Speaker's chair.[a]

He was member of parliament for the county of Selkirk, 1754, 1762, and for that of Roxburgh, 1765, 1768, 1774. He was made a lord of the admiralty, 1756; treasurer of the chamber, 1762; keeper of the signet for Scotland, 1767; treasurer of the navy, 1770; died February, 1777.

He married Agnes Murray Kynynmound, heiress of Melgund in Forfar and Lochgelly, and Kynynmound in Fifeshire, by whom he had issue,

First, Isabella.

Second, Gilbert, now Lord Minto.

Third, Hugh, late his Majesty's minister at Dresden, who has a son a lieutenant in the first regiment of foot-guards.

Fourth, Alexander.

Fifth, Kynynmound, died in the East Indies in the Company's civil service.

Sixth, Robert, rector of Wheldrake, Yorkshire.

Seventh, David, died an infant.

Eighth, Eleanor, married William Lord Aukland, and has issue.

Sir GILBERT, *fourth Baronet*, eldest son, now LORD MINTO, was elected member of parliament for Morpeth, July, 1776, succeeded his father as member of parliament for the county of Roxburgh, February, 1777, to which he was re-elected 1780; was elected member of parliament for Helston, 1790; was appointed Vice-Roy of the kingdom of Corsica, June, 1795; and was raised to *the Peerage* by the title of LORD MINTO *of the county of Roxburgh*, October 26th, 1797.

In 1799, his Lordship was sent envoy extraordinary to Vienna; and in 1806, was appointed president of the board of controul.

In 1807-8, his Lordship was appointed GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL, in which important command he still continues.

His Lordship was born April 23d, 1751, and married, January 3d, 1777, Anne-Maria Amyand, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart. and sister to the present Sir George Cornwall, Bart. by whom he has issue,

[a] He was author of the celebrated song,

"My sheep I neglected; I broke my sheep-hook."

See Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, notes, p. 222

See also a poem by him on the death of the Earl and Countess of Sutherland, in *Censura Literaria*.

First, Gilbert, born November 16th, 1782, married, September 4th, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq.

Second, George, born August 1st, 1784, a captain in the royal navy.

Third, Anne-Maria, born October 26th, 1785.

Fourth, John.

Fifth, Edmund, born March 30th, 1788.

Sixth, Harriet-Mary-Frances, born June 5th, 1790.

Seventh, William, born February 6th, 1792.

Eighth, Catherine, born July 2d, 1797.

*Titles.* Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. Baron of Minto in the county of Roxburgh.

*Creations.* Lord Minto by patent, October 26th, 1797; also a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1700.

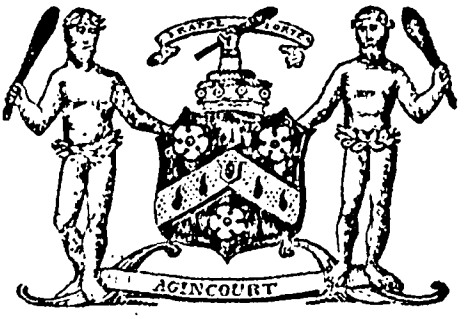
*Arms.* First and fourth quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a bugle horn, sable, stringed and horned, gules; on a chief, azure, three stars of the first, for Murray: second and third, azure, a chevron, argent, between three fleurs-de-lis, or, for Kynynmound; second and third, gules, on a bend engrailed, or, a batton, azure, with a bordure, vairè, for Elliot; on a chief, argent, a Moor's head, couped in profile, proper, the arms of Corsica.

*Crest.* A dexter hand, issuing from clouds, throwing a dart, all proper.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, an Indian sheep; on the sinister, a fawn, both proper.

*Motto.* SUAVITER ET FORTITER.

*Chief Seat.* Minto, Roxburghshire.




## WODEHOUSE, LORD WODEHOUSE.

THERE have been several families of ancient extraction of this surname, that have been denominated, according to the custom of former ages, from their possessions; the pedigrees of this family deduce them from *Bertram, of Wodehouse-Tower in Yorkshire*; but hardly any accounts are to be depended on.

Mr. Wotton, however, is of opinion, that they were surnamed WODEHOUSE, from a tenement and lands now in Windham, called *Wodehouse*, lying in *Silfield, Norfolk*. That they were gentlemen of good rank in the time of King John, Peacham informs us, which appeared to him by many ancient grants and evidences of the family, which he had seen, and from which the pedigree was collected; but the following account of this ancient family is the only one which stands supported on sufficient authority.

First, Sir CONSTANTINE DE WODEHOUSE, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Botetort, in the beginning of Hen. I. who was succeeded by his son and heir,

Second, Sir GEORGE de Wodehouse, who flourished in the time of Hen. I. whom he accompanied into Normandy, and was at the burning of Baieux, and taking of Caen castle. He married Winifrede, daughter and heir of Lacy, by whom he had,

Third, Sir HENRY, his son and heir, who married Beatrix, daughter of the Lord Say.

Fourth, Sir RICHARD, his son and heir, married an Aspall, and lived in King John's time.

Fifth, Sir WILLIAM Wodehouse, his son and heir, lived at Flitcham in Norfolk. He married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Clervaux, and died about 1267, 52 Hen. III.

Sixth, FRANCIS Wodehouse, Esq. son of Sir William, married the daughter and coheir of Sir John Peeche, and was succeeded by,

Seventh, Sir BERTRAM de Wodehouse, his son and heir, who married Muriel, daughter and heir of Hamo, Lord of Felton, by whom he had three sons.

First, Sir William.

Second, Robert de Wodehouse.

Third, John de Wodehouse, who was lord chancellor at the time of his death, in 1339.

Eighth, Sir WILLIAM de Wodehouse, eldest son and heir, was a man of great valour, and, as such, was retained by the Black Prince, whom he attended into Spain, 40 Edw. III. In 1374, he was sheriff of London, with Richard Lions; he married the daughter and heir of Humphry Luttrell.

Ninth, Sir RICHARD de Wodehouse, son of Sir William, was of Rydon in Norfolk, and married Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir John Northwood, of Northwood-Barningham in Norfolk, Knight, and was succeeded by his son,

Tenth, Sir THOMAS de Wodehouse, who married Alice, sister and heir of John Estmond, or Emond, of Cranworth, son of Roger Emond, of Cranworth, Esq. who married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Baldwin Botourt, of Cranworth, Knt.

Eleventh, Sir EDWARD de Wodehouse, son of Sir Thomas, married a daughter and coheir of Erpingham. I have not met with any account of his sons or daughters, besides,

Twelfth, Sir JOHN Wodehouse, Knight, who was a *younger son*, and in favour with Hen. IV. by whom he was knighted; he married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas *Fastolf*, of *Kimberley*, Knight. In 1404, he was constable of Rising-Castle, and had four sons; first, John; second, Giles de Wodehouse, living 1436; third, Thomas, who died 1451; and fourth, Jerome de Wodehouse. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Richard Irming, Esq.

Thirteenth, JOHN Wodehouse, Esq. eldest son and heir, in his father's lifetime, was gentleman of the privy-chamber to King Henry IV. and in 1400, married Alice, daughter and heir of Fur-

neaux. On the decease of Henry IV. his son King Henry V. chose him esquire of his own body; in 1414, he was admitted one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer for life.

In 1415, he attended the King's person to the battle of Acincourt in France, where he won great renown by his valiant prowess.

For his gallant behaviour the King granted him an annuity of ten marks a year, out of his manor of Thetford, and made him steward of all the dominion of the duchy of Lancaster in Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, with a salary of 10*l.* per annum; and, as a perpetual augmentation of honour, assigned him the crest of *a hand, issuing from the clouds, holding a club*, and this motto, *Frappé forte, Strike strong*; and *the savage, or wild man, holding a club*, which was the ancient crest of the family, was now omitted, and two of them placed as *supporters to the arms*, which had a further augmentation of honour added in the shield, viz. *on the chevron, gutté de sang*, as they are borne to this day.

He served no less than four times in parliament for the county of Norfolk, viz. in 1409, 11 Henry IV. with John Winter, Esq.; in 2 Henry V. with John Inglesthorp, Esq.; in 1414, with Sir Edmund Oldhall, with whom he served again in 1416: he continued in favour with the princes he served, during his whole life, and died at Rydon, in 1430.

Fourteenth, Henry de Wodehouse, Esq. was twenty-four years old at his father's death. King Henry V. was his godfather, by whom he was recommended to Henry VI. At his father's death he lived at Bocking-Ash in Suffolk, and dying the next year without issue, his estate went to his brother John.

Fifteenth, John Wodehouse, Esq. his brother, succeeded him, who, when the commissioners were appointed, 12 Hen. VI. to summon all persons of best note, and tender them an oath for the keeping the peace, and observing the King's laws, for themselves and retainers, was returned as one of the principal gentlemen of Norfolk; and because he would not take the honour of knighthood, was fined accordingly. He married Constance, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Geddynge, of Icklingham in Suffolk, Esq. relict, first, of Henry Pooley, Esq. and after that, of John Aleyne, Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, by whom he had one son, Sir Edward, and a daughter, Alice, married to William Clippesby, of Clippesby, in Fleg in Norfolk, Esq.

I find him sometimes called, John Wodehouse, of London, Esq. where he also had a house; he died at Kimberley, in 1465.

Sixteenth, Sir EDWARD Wodehouse, his son and heir, was knighted at Grafton-field, near Tewskbury. I find him alive in 1473, but cannot say exactly when he died. He married two wives, first, the daughter of Sir John Tirrel, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Jane, daughter and heir of Edmund Swathyng, of Letton, Esq. by whom he had issue three sons; first, Sir Thomas; second, John; third, Bertram Wodehouse, a priest; also one daughter, Eleanor, married, first, to Edmund Hastings; secondly, to John Bozun, of Wissingset; and thirdly, to..... Cressiner, Esqrs.; she died in 1487.

Seventeenth, Sir THOMAS Wodehouse, Knight, his son and heir, was created Knight of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son to King Henry VII. with the Infanta of Spain, and was sent ambassador into France, where he married a lady of Picardy, for his first wife, but by her had no issue: for his second wife, he had Thomazine, daughter of Sir Roger Towneshend, of Raynham in Norfolk, Knight, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

First, Sir Roger.

Second, John, of Beccles, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of William Spelman, Esq. who survived him, and afterwards married..... Desny, and died 1559. Third, Edward Wodehouse, who embraced a religious life. The daughters were, Catherine, married to Sir Thomas Lovell, of Berton-Bendish in Norfolk, Knight; and Elizabeth, to Thomas Wingfield, of Easton in Suffolk, Esq.

Sir Thomas died in 1487, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Eighteenth, Sir ROGER Wodehouse, Knight, who, by reason of his small stature, was called *Little Sir Roger*; he was knighted by Edw. VI. in 1548, and is often called Knight of the Carpet. He had two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Ratcliff, Knight; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Drury, of Besthorpe in Norfolk, Esq.; by the first he had four sons and four daughters.

First, Thomas.

Second, Sir William, who was vice-admiral of the English fleet, being knighted for his valiant acts done in the battle of Musselburgh, and after his return, became a man of much repute in his country; in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, he was elected knight of the shire, with Nicholas Lestrange; and 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, with Sir Henry Bedingfield; he served also for the county,

anno 1 Eliz. with Nicholas Lestrange, aforesaid; and again, in the fifth of that Queen, with Sir Edward Warner, Knt.

Third, George; and fourth, John Wodehouse, buried at Kimberley, March 18th, 1579.

The daughters were, first, Amy, married to Ralph Shelton, Esq. second son of Sir John; second, Anne, who first married Sir Thomas Ragland, Knight, and secondly, Christopher Coningsby, Esq. who was killed at Musselburgh-field, only son of Sir William Coningsby, of Walington in Norfolk, Knight, and grandson to Sir Humphry Coningsby, Knight, lord chief justice; third, Jane, married, first, to ..... Levens, and secondly, to W. Mason; and fourth, Elizabeth, married to William Moor, and was buried at Kimberley, 1563.

By his second lady (who survived him) he had only one daughter, Ursula, married to the eldest son of Sir Thomas Cotton, of..... in Kent, Knight.

Sir Roger was buried in Kimberley church, February 10th, 1560.

Nineteenth, THOMAS Wodehouse, Esq. eldest son of Sir Roger, in 1 Philip and Mary, was high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, which office he served again, in 5 Eliz. and in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and 1 Eliz. he was burgess in parliament for the borough of Yarmouth in Norfolk. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shelton, of Shelton, Knight, who survived him, and was created *Lady Wodehouse*, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

First, Sir Roger, successor to his grandfather.

Second, Henry, born January 3d, 1546; he was (as all his ancestors for many generations always were) justice of the peace, and twice member for the county of Norfolk, viz. in 14 and 31 Eliz.

Third, Loy; fourth, John; and fifth, Thomas, who all died without issue.

The daughters were, first, Anne, who married Richard Stocks, (or Stokes,) of Bonham, archdeacon of Norfolk; second, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Jones, of Lynn, Esq.; and third, Mary, who married ..... Gough, Esq. a gentleman of Ireland.

TWENTIETH, Sir ROGER Wodehouse, Knight, eldest son of Thomas, served in parliament for the borough of Aldborough in Suffolk, 13 Eliz. 1570, and was knighted by that Queen, at Sir

Edward Clare's house, at Blickling in Norfolk, August, 1578. He served for Thetford in parliament, 28 Eliz. and married Mary, daughter of John Corbet, of Sprowston in Norfolk, Esq. sister to Sir Miles Corbet, Knight, who survived him, and married George Kemp, of Tottenham in Middlesex, Esq. who in his will, dated 1606, calls her Mary, Lady Wodehouse. Sir Roger died in 1588, and was buried at Kimberley April 4th. He had two sons; Sir Philip, his successor; Matthew; and a daughter, Catherine, that died young.

Twenty-first, Sir PHILIP Wodehouse, Knight, *first Baronet*, served Queen Elizabeth both by sea and land, in Spain and Portugal, was at the conquest of Cales, in Spain, and for his valour shewn there, was knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex, and Charles, Earl of Nottingham, the Queen's generals: on the accession of James I. to the crown of England, he went with Thomas his eldest son, to meet that King in his way from Scotland to London, and at Sir George Fermor's house, in Northamptonshire, his Majesty conferred the honour of *knighthood* on Thomas, his son, then but eighteen years of age; and on the first creation of *Baronets*, Sir Philip was advanced to *that title*, anno 1611.

In 28 Eliz. he was elected burgess in parliament for Castle-Rising, was at the camp at Tilbury, was deputy-lieutenant for the county of Norfolk, and dying at Kimberley, was there buried, October 30th, 1623. His wife was Grizell, daughter of William Yelverton, of Rougham in Norfolk, Esq. widow of Hamon Lestrange, of Hunstanton, Esq. to whom he was married, at Kimberley, December 22d, 1582; she died August 4th, 1635. By her he had six sons and two daughters.

First, Sir Thomas.

Second, Roger Wodehouse, Esq. buried at Kimberley, May 22d, 1634.

Third, Philip; fourth, John; fifth, John; sixth, Miles, who all died young.

The daughters were; Elizabeth, married to Humphry Guybon, of Lynn, Esq.; and Margaret, that died young.

Twenty-second, Sir THOMAS Wodehouse, Knight, *second Baronet*, was knighted by King James, as aforesaid, and was gentleman to Prince Henry, was twice member of parliament for Thetford, in King Charles the First's time, viz. in 1639, and 1640. He married Blanch, daughter of John, Baron of Hunsdon, sister to Henry, Lord Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford, and Earl of Dover, by whom he had issue two sons,

Sir Philip, his successor; and John, who died young.

And five daughters; first, Mercy, who died young; second, Mary, married to Sir Humphry Monnoux, of Wotton in Bedfordshire, Bart.; third, Anne, married to Robert Suckling, of Wotton in Norfolk, Esq.; fourth, Jane, wife to Sir Hugh Windham, Knight, serjeant at law; and fifth, Elizabeth, married to Sir Denner Strutt, of Little-Warley in Essex, Bart. She died November 6th, 1651.

Sir Thomas died in 1658.

Twenty-third, Sir PHILIP Wodehouse, *third Baronet*, was one of the burgesses for Thetford, in that parliament that restored King Charles II. anno 1660. He was baptized at Kimberley, July 24th, 1608, and was a man of good learning, ready wit, and exceedingly skilful in music. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, of Connington in Huntingdonshire, Bart. (by Margaret, his first wife, daughter of the Lord William Howard, of Naworth-castle in Cumberland, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk), and died at Kimberley, and was buried there, May 6th, 1681. He had issue by his Lady, three sons and two daughters.

First, Sir Thomas.

Second, Edmond, of East-Lexham in Norfolk, who married, first, Mercy, daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton in Suffolk, Knight, relict of William Guybbon, of Thursford, Esq. by whom he had two sons; Philip, buried at Kimberley, August 8th, 1703; and John, who died without issue, and was buried at Lexham. Also two daughters; Lucy, married to Lewis Monnoux, of Sandy in Bedfordshire, Esq.; and Mercy, that died without issue. The said Edmond married to his second wife, Anne, daughter of John Anguish, of Great-Melton, Esq. by whom he had no issue: he died September 5th, 1727, aged eighty-eight, and was buried at Kimberley.

Third, John Wodehouse, of Feltwell, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of Sir Denner Strutt, of Little-Warley, Bart. relict of William Samwell, of Wotton in Norfolk, Esq. and died in 1718, and his wife in 1720, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth.

The two daughters of Sir Philip were, Blanch, married to Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton-Constable in Norfolk Bart.; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas Savage, of Elmley-castle, in Worcestershire, Esq.

Twenty-fourth, Sir THOMAS Wodehouse was knighted by

King Charles II. November 2d, 1666, and died of the small pox, at Kimberley, 1671, vitâ patris. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Armine, of Osgodby in Lincolnshire, Bart. who survived him, and remarried Thomas, Lord Crew, of Stene, (by whom she had four daughters; Jemima, married to Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent; Armyn, to Thomas Cartwright, of Aynho in Northamptonshire, Esq.; Catherine, to Sir John Harpur, of Calke in Derbyshire, Bart.; and Elizabeth, to Charles Earl of Arran, and Lord Butler, of Weston, brother of James, Duke of Ormond.) After Lord Crew's death, she married, a third time, to Arthur (Herbert) Earl of Torrington.

Sir Thomas, by Anne aforesaid, had only one son, Sir John; and a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Nicholas Lestrange, of Hunstanton in Norfolk, Bart.

Twenty-fifth, Sir JOHN Wodehouse, *fourth Baronet*, only son and heir of Sir Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather in title and estate, was born at Kimberley, March 23d, 1669. In 1695, he was elected burgess in parliament for the borough of Thetford in Norfolk, of which place he was afterwards recorder. He served again for the borough of Thetford, in 1701, and 1705; and in the 9th of Queen Anne, was elected knight of the shire with Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. for the county of Norfolk.

He married, first, Elizabeth, sister of John, Lord Bingley, by whom he had no issue.

His second Lady was Mary, only daughter of William, Lord Lempster, (by his second wife, Catherine, daughter to John, Lord Paulet, and half-sister to John, Earl Paulet) and half-sister to the late Earl of Pomfret; she left issue three sons and one daughter.

First, WILLIAM Wodehouse, Esq. the eldest son, married Frances, daughter of Allan, Lord Bathurst, and was elected one of the members for the county of Norfolk, but died of the small-pox, at London, 1733, without issue. His widow was re-married to James Whitshed, of Ireland, Esq.

Second, Armine Wodehouse, Esq. second son, *of whom hereafter*.

Third, Thomas, the third son, died unmarried.

Sophia, Sir John's only daughter, married Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Massingham in Norfolk, and Walton in Warwickshire, Bart. and died April, 1738, leaving issue two sons and a daughter, John, Charles, and Mary.

Sir John Wodehouse died August 9th, 1754, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

Twenty-sixth, Sir ARMINE, *fifth Baronet*, was five times, in the late and present reign, elected knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk; and in the year 1758, was appointed colonel of the eastern battalion of the militia for the said county. He died May 21st, 1777, his death being occasioned by a fish bone sticking in his throat.

He married Lætitia, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldisham in Norfolk, Bart. By this Lady, who died in March, 1759, he had issue four sons, viz.

First, Edmund, who died in 1755.

Second, John, the present peer.

Third, Philip, born in May, 1745, in holy orders, A. M. prebendary of Norwich, and rector of Ingham in Norfolk; married, July 29th, 1775, Apollonia, daughter and coheir of John Nourse, of Woodeaton in the county of Oxford, Esq. and has issue four sons and four daughters.

Fourth, Thomas, born in 1747, a barrister at law, lately deceased; married, September 12th, 1782, Sarah, daughter of Pryce Campbell, of Stackpole Court in the county of Pembroke, Esq. and sister to John, Lord Cawdor; left sons.

Sir JOHN Wodehouse, *sixth Baronet*, now LORD WODEHOUSE, represented Norfolk in parliament, and was created *a peer* October 26th, 1797, by the title of LORD WODEHOUSE, *of Kemberley in Norfolk.*

He was born in April, 1741, and married, in March, 1769, Sophia, only child of Charles Berkeley, of Bruton Abbey in Somersetshire, brother to Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, whose titles became extinct in 1773; by whom he has issue,

First, John, married, November 18th, 1796, Miss Norris, only daughter of the late John Norris, of Wilton Park in Norfolk, Esq. by a daughter of the late Dean Townshend.

Second, Philip, a captain in the royal navy, born in 1773.

Third, Armine, born in 1796.

Fourth, William, born August 4th, 1782, in holy orders, M. A. rector of Carleton-Forcho, Itteringham, and Mannington, in Norfolk; married, February 11th, 1807, the eldest daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Galtrim in Ireland, Esq.

Fifth, Sophia, born December 26th, 1769.

Sixth, Lætitia, born in 1774.

Seventh, Frances, died young; and,
Eighth, Frances, born June 21st, 1779.

*Titles.* Sir John Wodehouse, Bart. Lord Wodehouse, of Kemberley in Norfolk.

*Creation.* A Baron by patent, October 26th, 1797.

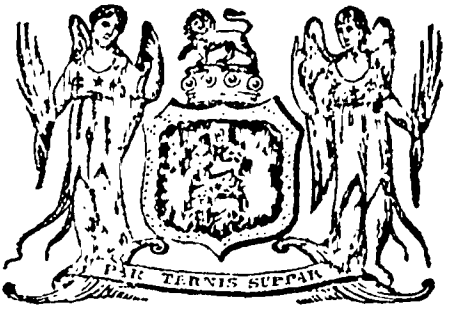
*Arms.* Sable, a chevron, or, gutté de sang, between three cinquefoils, ermine.

*Crest.* A dexter hand issuing out of clouds, proper, holding a club, with this motto about it, frappé forte, and under the arms, Agincourt.

*Supporters.* Two wild men, proper, wreathed about the head and waist with oak-leaves, vert, each with a club over his shoulder, of the last.

*Motto.* Agincourt.

*Chief Seat.* Kemberley, Norfolk.




## RUSHOUT, LORD NORTHWICK.

THIS family is said to be originally of English extraction, but long since went into France, and there settled; where we find THIBAUT ROUHAULT, *Sieur de Boismenart*, from whom this house derives its descent: he lived in the year 1300, and about that time married the Lady Jane de la Val, daughter of Guy Comte de la Val, of Britany, one of the most ancient houses in France, by whom he had one son, and one daughter, Tristan, and Jane.

TRISTAN, *Sieur de Boismenart*, (a person of great merit) married Peronelle de Thouars, daughter of Louis, Viscount de Thouars, and by her had only one son named John; Jane was married to Robert Dreux, Baron, and Seigneur D'Esneval, by whom she had issue.

JOHN, *Sieur de Boismenart*, only son of Tristan, was a valiant knight, served long in the army, and distinguished himself upon several occasions; he married the Lady Jane de Bellay, daughter of the Prince D'yvetot, and by her had two sons, viz. Joachim and Abel (who was governor of Valognes, and served in the French army with great reputation, and is much applauded by Monstrelet), who died issueless.

JOACHIM, *Sieur de Boismenart, de Gameches*, and *de Chatillon* began to make a considerable figure about the year 1439, being at that time first master of the horse to the Dauphin of France, afterwards King Louis XI. and served him in his wars almost throughout the whole course of his reign, and was by him advanced to the dignity of a mareschal of France, great master of the

horse of France, and assisted in that quality when Louis XI. made his public entry into Paris; he was also governor of Paris, constable of Bordeaux, and the government of Berberac, of Montquion, of Blau, and of Fronsac. He rendered his Prince great service; and is recorded by the French historians in their catalogues of illustrious persons, as one of the greatest captains of those enterprizing times. He married the Lady Frances de Volleveire, daughter of the Marquis de Ruffet, and by her had three sons, viz. Aloph, Thibaut, and John.

ALOLPH, eldest son to the mareschal Gamaches, married Gabrille de Montrigny, of the house of Salvert, and by her had issue only one son, named Alolph, who married Jaqueline de Soissons, called Moreul; from whom was lineally descended, after several descents, the late Marquis de Gamaches, who resided at Gamaches in Picardy.

THIBAUT, the *second* son of the mareschal, was governor of Hesdin, and was highly signalized for his courage: he married Jane de Sauveuse, heir of Sauveuse and Cangny, and by her had only one daughter, married to the Seigneur de la Brosse.

JOHN, the youngest son of the mareschal de Gamaches, went into Flanders, where he settled, and married Jaqueline de Goderie (as appears by the descent taken out of the herald's office at Bruxelles, where he is called Jean Rushaut), and by her had a plentiful issue.

From whom, in a direct male line, after several generations, was descended, [a]

JOHN RUSHOUT, of *Maylards* in *Essex*, Esq. a merchant in London, who coming to England was naturalized, 10 Charles I. He died October 28th, 1653, æt. sixty, having had two wives.

First, Anne, daughter of Joas Godschalk, of London, Esq.

Second, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Finet, Knight, relict of John Godschalk, of London, Esq.; by the last he had no issue.

But by the first he had several sons, who all died s. p. except James, of whom hereafter.

And three daughters; first, Abigail, married to Sir Abraham Cullen, of Upton in Warwickshire, Bart.; second, Catherine, married, first, to Sir John Maynard, of Tooting in Surrey, and Iselham in Cambridgeshire, Knight; secondly, to Francis Buller, of Chillingham in Cornwall, Esq.; and third, Anne, married to Sir William Adams, of Sprowston in Norfolk, Bart.

[a] All hitherto stands on the authority of the Baronetages.

JAMES Rushout, Esq. only surviving son and heir, was the *first Baronet* of this family, advanced to that dignity 13 Car. II. He served in parliament for the corporation of Evesham upwards of thirty years without interruption, except in the convention parliament at the revolution, when he had the honour to be chosen by the county of Worcester.

In May, 1697, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Seignior, but died in the February after, just as he was ready to set out.

Having married Alice, the daughter and heir of Edmund Pitt,[b] of Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. (relict of Edward Palmer, Esq. second son of Sir Jeffrey Palmer, Bart.) he had five sons and four daughters, viz.

First, William.

Second, Alice, married to Edwin Sandys, of Ombersley in the county of Worcester, Esq.

Third, Catherine, married with Samuel Pytts, of Kyre in the county of Worcester, Esq.

Fourth, Sir James.

Fifth, William.

Sixth, Jane.

Seventh, Elizabeth, married, first, Sir George Thorold, of Harmston in the county of Lincoln, Bart.; and secondly George, late Earl of Northampton.

Eighth, Sir John; and,

Ninth, George.

And three of the sons and one daughter died in their infancy.

Sir JAMES Rushout, *second Baronet*, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father, and married Arabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, of London, Knight, by whom he had issue

One son, Sir James, and two daughters.

Anne, who died young; and Elizabeth, married to Pawlet St. John,[c] of Dogmersfeild in Hampshire, Esq. and died without issue.

Sir James died in the year 1705, and was succeeded by

Sir JAMES Rushout, *third Baronet*, his only son, who died at about nine years old at Isleworth in Middlesex, September 21st, 1711, whereupon the title and estate went to his uncle,

Sir JOHN Rushout, *the fourth Baronet*, who served in the par-

[b] She brought a large fortune about Harrow com. Middlesex.

[c] Afterwards created a Bart. Ob. circ. 1780.

liaments called in 1710, 1713, and 1714, for Malmsbury in Wilts, and in the second parliament for King George I. was elected a representative in parliament for Evesham in Worcestershire, which corporation he represented till 1768.

In the reign of King George II. he was a leading opponent of Sir Robert Walpole; and particularly distinguished himself against the excise bill. On the fall of that minister, he was made one of the lords of the treasury; and soon after TREASURER OF THE NAVY. He lived to a great age, dying February 2d, 1775, æt. ninety-one. Dr. Nash says, "his memory, good-humour, and politeness, were then in their full bloom; old age, which in general is not to be wished for, seemed in him rather an ornament than a burden. His mother was a zealous protestant, and by her apprehensions of popery on the accession of James II. is supposed to have hastened his birth."

He married, October, 1729, Lady Anne Compton, fourth daughter of George, Earl of Northampton, and by her, who died 1766, had issue one son, John;

And two daughters; Elizabeth, married to Richard Myddelton, of Chirk-Castle in Wales, Esq.; and Anne, unmarried.

He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir JOHN Rushout, *fifth Baronet*, and FIRST LORD NORTHWICK, who represented Evesham in parliament, 1780, 1784, 1790; and on October 26th, 1797, was raised to the Peerage, by the title of LORD NORTHWICK, *of Northwick in Worcestershire*.

His Lordship married, June 8th, 1766, Rebecca, daughter of Humphrey Bowles, of Wanstead in Essex, Esq. and had issue;

First, John, the present peer.

Second, George, in holy orders; married, January 10th, 1803, Lady Caroline Stewart, daughter to John, the eighth Earl of Galloway, K. T. and has a daughter, born October 26th, 1803.

Third, Anne.

Fourth, Henrietta, married, February 13th, 1808, Charles Cockerell, of Sesincot in Gloucestershire, Esq.

Fifth, Elizabeth, born December 6th, 1774, married, in June 1797, to Sydney Bowles, Esq. and has two daughters.

His Lordship died October 20th, 1800, and was succeeded by his son

JOHN, SECOND *and present* LORD NORTHWICK, born February 16th, 1770.

*Titles.* John Rushout, Lord Northwick, of Northwick in Worcestershire, &c. Baronet.

*Creations.* Baron Northwick, by patent, October 26th, 1797, and a Baronet July 17th, 1661.

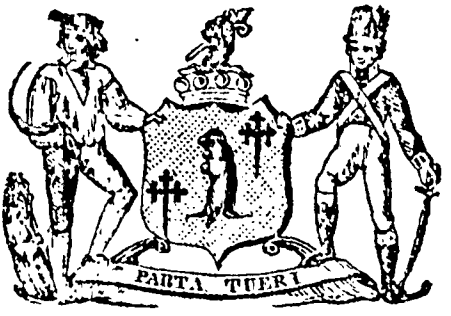
*Arms.* Sable, two lions passant guardant, within a bordure engrailed, or.

*Crest.* A lion passant guardant, or.

*Supporters.* Two angels, proper, winged and crined, or, habited, argent, powdered with fleurs-de-lis and mullets, or, bound round the waist with a sash, azure, holding in their hands a palm-branch, vert.

*Motto.* PAR TERNIS SUPPAR.

*Chief Seats.* Northwick-park, Worcestershire; Harrow, Middlesex.




# POWYS, LORD LILFORD.

WILLIAM POWYS married Emme ..... a widow, anno 6 Edward II. by whom he had

THOMAS Powys, who was father of

RICHARD Powys, who had issue

JOHN Powys, of Myvolt com. Montgomery, who had issue, first, Edward; second, Morrys; third, James; fourth, Lewis Powys, from whom the family of Powys, of Cockshoult com. Salop, are descended.

JAMES Powys, third son, was father of

First, Humphry Powys.

Second, WILLIAM Powys, of Ludlowe com. Salop, born 10 Hen. VII. By his first wife Anne ....., he had issue,

First, THOMAS Powys, of Abington, who by Joane his wife, had issue, first, Thomas; second, John; third, Catherine, wife to Dr. Hovenden, Warden of All Souls College, Oxf. and secondly to Sir William Jones, Knight, Chief Justice of Ireland, and afterwards one of the Justices of the King's Bench; fourth, Jane, wife of John Young, Esq.; fifth, Alicea; sixth, Margery; seventh, Mary.

Second, Richard Powys.

Third, John Powys.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Richard Rowbury, by whom he had issue,

Fourth, Isabel, wife of Richard Hall, of Grete.

Fifth, ....., wife to Richard Bayley.

Sixth, Thomas, *of whom presently.*

Seventh, Edward Powys, of Ludlow.

Eighth, John Powys, of Brindrinocke, who had issue Thomas Powys, of Brindrinocke, 1663.

Ninth, William.

Tenth, Henry Powys.

THOMAS Powys, *sixth* child, of Snitton com. Salop, born 1 Eliz. died November 19th, 1639, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, of Credenhill com. Hereford, Esq. by whom he had issue,

First, Thomas, *of whom presently.*

Second, Christopher Powys.

Third, Peter Powys, of Hollins com. Salop, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cupper; secondly, Joane, daughter and heir of John Morris, of Rochford. By his first wife he had issue WILLIAM Powys.

Fourth, James Powys.

Fifth, Winifred, wife to Ambrose Rudge, of Tresell com. Stafford; sixth, Anne, wife of William Wall, of ..... com. Heref.; seventh, Mary, wife of John Merston, of Astcoate com. Salop; eighth, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Mitton, of Shipton com. Salop, Esq.

THOMAS Powys, *eldest son,* was a bencher of Lincoln's-Inn, and aged forty-three in 1663. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Littleton, of Stoke-Milburgh com. Salop, Knt. and Bart. His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Coles, of Woodcote com. Salop, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Robert and Richard.

By his first wife he had issue a daughter, Anne, and four sons, viz.

First, Sir Littleton Powys, Knight, aged fifteen, 1663; a baron of the Exchequer, October 28th, 1695; a judge of the Common Pleas, 1697; a judge of the King's Bench, January 26, 1700; resigned 1726.

Second, Sir Thomas Powys, of whom presently.

Third, Edward Powys: for whom there is the following *Epitaph in Magdalen parish church in Oxford.*

M. S.
Edwardus Powys
Filius natu tertius

Thomæ Powys Armigeri
De *Henley*, agro
Salopiensi
Qui Prosapiæ fuit ornamentum,
Ut illi Prosapia:
Fælix admodum naturæ dotibus,
Quas artium Liberalium studio
Ingeniose auxit:
Scholæ Salopiensis olim alumnus
Nuper Coll: Trin: Oxon: Commensalis,
In cujus gremio suavissime
Expiravit
Anno { Salutis } 1668
{ Ætatis } 18

Fourth, John Powys.

Sir THOMAS Powys, Knight, *second son*, being brought up to the law, was appointed SOLICITOR GENERAL, April 26th, 1686; ATTORNEY GENERAL, December 13th, 1687; and a JUDGE of the King's Bench, June 4th, 1713, which was revoked in favour of Sir John Pratt, October 26th, 1714. He died April 4th, 1719, aged seventy, having married, first, Sarah, daughter of Ambrose Holbech, of Mollington in Warwickshire, Esq.; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Medows, Knight. By the former wife he was father of Thomas Powys, his son and heir.

This Sir Thomas Powys purchased, in 1711, the manor and seat of *Lilford* in Northamptonshire.

The following account of his monument and epitaph at Lilford, is taken from Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 245.

On the north side of the chancel is a very elegant monument of white and grey marble, having at the top the arms and crest of *Powys*, viz. *Or, a lion's paw erased in bend between two cross crosslets fitche, gules*; crest, *on a wreath a like paw holding a sceptre.* Below the arms are two cherubims on the wing, carrying a winding-sheet, which falls between the pediment of grey marble. The freeze and moulding are of the same marble. This cornice is supported by two composite fluted pillars with white marble capitals. Between the pillars, on a tomb of white mable, is the figure of Sir *Thomas Powys* in a judge's robe, reposing his body on his right arm; and his left hand, which is placed on

his left knee, holding a roll. Joining to the pillar, at the head, is a very expressive statue of *Religion*; and at the feet, the statue of *Eloquence*; both of white marble. On a white marble tablet, over Sir *Thomas Powys*, is the following inscription, written by Matthew Prior, Esq. the poet.

M. S.
Here lyeth interred
Sir Thomas Powys, Knt.
Second son of Thomas Powys, of Henley
in the county of Salop, Serjeant at Law, and of
Anne, Daughter
of Sir Adam Littleton, of Stoke
Milburgh in the said
County, Bart.
By his first wife Sarah, daughter of
Ambrose Holbech,
of Mollington in the county of Warwick, Esq.
he had three sons, Thomas, Edward,
and Ambrose,
and three daughters, Sarah, Anne, and
Jane.
By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of
Sir Philip Medows, Knt.
He had two sons, both named Philip.
He was appointed Solicitor General anno
1686,
Attorney General 1697, Premier Serjeant at
Law 1702,
One of the Judges of the Queen's Bench 1713.
He dyed the 4th of April 1719. Aged 70.
As to his profession,
In accusing cautious, in defending vehement;
In all his pleadings
Sedate, clear, strong:
In all his decisions
Unprejudiced and Equitable;
He studied, practised, and governed the law
In such a manner, that
Nothing equalled his knowledge
Except his eloquence;

Nothing excelled both
Except his Justice:
And whether he was greater,
As an Advocate or a Judge,
Is the only cause he left undecided.
As to his life,
He possessed by a natural happiness
All those civil virtues, which form the perfect Gentleman;
And to those by divine goodness were added
That fervent zeal, and extensive charity,
Which distinguished the perfect Christian.
The tree is known by his fruit.
He was a loving husband, and an indulgent father;
A constant friend, and a charitable patron;
Frequenting the devotions of the church,
Pleading the cause, and relieving the necessities of the poor.
What by his example he taught throughout his life,
At his death he recommended to his family, and his friends:
To fear God, and live uprightly.
Let whosoever read this stone
Be wise, and be instructed.

Thomas Powys, of Lilford, Esq.
Eldest son of Sir Thomas Powys, Knight,
Succeeded his father as in estate, so in virtue.
He married Catherine, daughter and coheir
Of Thomas Ravenscroft,
Of Broadlane in the county of Flint, Esq.
And by his last will and testament,
His piety ordered
That this monument should be sacred
To the ashes of his father;
His humility forbad
That any other memorial
Should be raised to himself.
He dyed the 3d of March $17\frac{19}{20}$, aged 32.

Before the monument, which is enclosed with iron rails, are two black marbles, on one of which are the arms, mantle, helmet, and crest of Sir *Thomas Powys*, and under them in capitals, SIR THOMAS POWYS, KNIGHT, ob. April 4th, 1719. On the other are the arms, mantle, helmet, and crest of *Thomas Powys*, Esq.; and on an escutcheon of pretence, *a cheveron between three hinds heads erased*, and beneath them in capitals, THOMAS POWYS, Esq. ob. March 3d, $17\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{2}$.

THOMAS Powys, Esq. of *Lilford*, already mentioned, who died March 3d, 1720, was father, by Catherine Ravenscroft, of

THOMAS Powys, of LILFORD, Esq. who by Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Spence, Esq. of Saville-row, had issue, first, Thomas; second, Littleton, born June 15th, 1748.

THOMAS Powys, eldest son, FIRST LORD LILFORD, was born May 4th, 1743, and represented the county of Northampton, 1774, 1780, 1784, 1790, 1796; and having for many years been an active and useful member of the house of commons, was on October 26th, 1797, raised to the Peerage by the title of BARON LILFORD, *of Lilford* in Northamptonshire.

His Lordship married ....., sister of the present Sir Horace Mann, Bart. by whom he had issue,

First, Thomas, the present peer.

Second, Lyttleton, in holy orders, married, July 24th, 1809, Miss Hatsell, of Morden-park, Surrey, and has a son, born January, 1811.

Third, Frederic, in holy orders; married, October 15th, 1807, the Hon. Mary Gould, sister to Henry, late Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and has a son, born July 22d, 1808.

Fourth, Charles, in the royal navy, died of the yellow fever at Jamaica, August 13th, 1804.

Fifth, Henry, a lieutenant in the fifty-second regiment of foot.

Sixth, Helena, married, November 19th, 1800, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, youngest son of James, late Earl of Courtown, K. P. and has issue a son, born June 22d, 1808.

Seventh, Lucy-Amelia; eighth, Caroline, twins.

Ninth, Sophia; tenth, Anne; and eleventh, Louisa.

His Lordship died January 26th, 1800, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS, SECOND and *present* LORD LILFORD, who married, December 5th, 1797, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter and heiress of Robert Vernon Atherton, Esq. of Atherton-hall in Lancashire.

*Title.* Thomas Powis, Lord Lilford, of Lilford in Northamptonshire.

*Creation.* By patent, October 26th, 1797.

*Arms.* Or, a lion's gamb erased in bend, between two cross crosslets, fitchè, gules.

*Crest.* A lion's gamb erased, gules, grasping a sceptre, or.

*Supporters.* On the dexter, an husbandman in his shirt, with ears of wheat round his hat, all proper, with a sickle in his hand, or, and a garb lying at his feet of the last: on the sinister, a soldier habited, vert, turned up buff, holding a sword, point downwards, all proper.

*Motto.* PARTA TUERI.

*Chief Seat.* Lilford, Northamptonshire.

## LISTER, LORD RIBBLESDALE.

JOHN LISTER, of Derby, 6 Edw. II. 1312, married Isabel, daughter and heir of John de Bolton, bowbearer of Bolland, and had issue

RICHARD Lister, of Derby, who was father of

JOHN Lister, of Barnoldswick and *Middop*, 4 Hen. IV. buried at Salley Abbey, which estate of Middop he inherited from his grandmother, Isabel Bolton; the manor of Midhope, one of the most extensive and valuable farms in Craven, having been parcel of the great possessions of the above Boltons, and having passed into the Lister family by the above marriage in the reign of King Edw. II. He was father of

LAURENCE Lister, who by the daughter of Richard Banester, of Brokden, had issue;

CHRISTOPHER Lister, of *Middop*, 16 Edw. IV. who married Joan, daughter of Sir William Calverley, of Calverley, Knight, by Agnes, daughter of Sir John Tempest, Knight, 7 Edw. IV. and had issue,

First, William, of Middop, *of whom presently*.

Second, Thomas, *ancestor to Lord Ribblesdale, of whom hereafter*.

Third, Nicholas Lister, died s. p.

WILLIAM Lister, of Middop, Esq. *eldest* son, was buried at Gisburn, 1537, having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thurstan Banester, of Swinden, by whom he had issue CHRISTOPHER Lister, 13 Henry VIII. 1521, who married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of John Clayton, of Clayton in Lancashire,

Esq. and had by her the manor of Clayton. He was father of WILLIAM Lister, who is supposed to have purchased the manor of *Thornton* in Craven, from John Manners, Esq. By his second wife Bridget, daughter of Bartholomew Pigot, of Aston Rowen, com. Oxf. widow of Thomas Banyster, of Broxdene, he had three sons and three daughters; Bartholomew; Michael; and Martin; Rosamond, wife of Thomas, son and heir of Sir John Southworth; Mary, and Ellen. But by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Roger Mydhope, of Skipton, and heir to her uncle William, he had issue, first, William, ob. s. p.; second, Laurence; third, Christopher; fourth, John, died s. p. in Ireland; fifth, Elizabeth, married John Breres, of Hammerton; sixth, Isabel, married Henry Bankes, of Bank-Newton, Esq. LAURENCE Lister, of Mydhope, Esq. *second* but eldest surviving son, living 1585, married Everild, daughter of John Sayer, of Richmondshire, and had two daughters and a son; viz. Anne, wife of Giles Parker, by whom she had Dorothy; Margaret, married to Stephen Hamerton, of Hellefield-park, Esq.; and Sir WILLIAM Lister, Knight, of *Thornton*, who died 1650, having married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Bellasys, of Newborough com. York, Bart. by whom she had, first, William, of whom presently; second, Laurence; third, Christopher, who by Winifred daughter of ..... Fletcher, and widow of Sir Richard Dacres, Knight, had issue Anne; fourth, Edward-Henry; fifth, Sir Martin; sixth, Matthew, consul at Cyprus in 1665; seventh, Michael; eighth, Edmund; ninth, Ursula, married Sampson Staveley; tenth, Frances, married John Lambert, of Calton, Esq. Sir Martin Lister, *fifth son*, married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, Knight. According to A. Wood, he was born at Thornton in Craven, and bred at Oxford, where he became Fellow of Oriel college; but travelling abroad, he became M. D at Basil, and was incorporated at Oxford in 1605, as the English universities allowed a more universal communication of honours with those on the Continent than is usual at present. His family and country probably recommended him to the illustrious Anne, Countess of Pembroke, whom he appears to have served in the double capacity of agent and physician. By her recommendation probably he became physician in ordinary to Queen Anne of Denmark, and afterwards to King Charles I. from whom he received the honour of knighthood in 1636. Lastly, he attained to the summit of medical honours, in being appointed President of the College of Physicians. He died about 1657; at Burwell in Lincolnshire, aged ninety-two; an in-

stance of a constitution, which either needed not the aids of his own faculty, or proved[a] their efficacy.[b] WILLIAM Lister, Esq. of Thornton, his elder brother, died in his father's lifetime, having married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, Knight, by whom he had issue, first, WILLIAM Lister, of Thornton, Esq. aged twenty-eight, September 15th, 1666, ob. s. p.; second, Christopher Lister, of Thornton, Esq.; third, Anne, wife of Sir John Kaye, of Woodsome, Bart. CHRISTOPHER Lister, of Thornton, Esq. died in 1667, having married a daughter of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, of Nunnington, Knight, by whom he had CHRISTOPHER Lister, Esq. who died unmarried, having devised his estates to Thomas, second son of Sir John Kaye, on condition of his assuming the name of *Lister*, which he did, and dying also unmarried, devised it to his eldest brother, Sir Arthur Kaye, and his issue male; and failing thereof, to his other brothers in succession, and their respective male issue; by which means the manor of Thornton devolved successively upon Sir John *Lister* Kaye, and his son the next Baronet, by whom it was bequeathed to the late Baronet.

THOMAS Lister *second son* of Christopher Lister, (temp. Edw. IV.) and Joan, daughter of Sir William Calverly, married the

[a] Whitaker's Craven, p. 98, 99.

[b] His grand-nephew, (says Whitaker) though perhaps not of equal eminence in his profession, yet from his various publications, as well as proximity to our own times, is more generally remembered.

Martin Lister was born in, or about the year 1638, and educated under the eye of his uncle, by whom he was placed in St. John's college, Cambridge, and soon after his death took the degree of A. B. The example and instructions of a court physician redeemed him from the disloyalty of his family, and he met with an early reward of his fidelity, being appointed fellow of the college by royal mandate, in the year of the restoration. Having taken his last degree in arts, he devoted himself to the study of physic, and about 1668, travelled into France. On his return from that country, he settled at York, and practised with great success. His excursions in the way of his profession afforded him many opportunities of gratifying his propensity towards the study of natural history and antiquities; in the former of which he became so eminent as to be elected F. R. S. an honour not conferred at that time but on men who had given some proofs of their proficiency in the science of nature. It was probably a growing indisposition to motion, and a desire of learned and liberal conversation, which induced him to remove to London, where in 1709, he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Queen. He died in February, 1711-12, having published many works on medicine and natural history; but his reputation is built on the *Synopsis Conchyliorum*. He purchased Carlton-Hall, where he occasionally resided before his removal to London. *Whitaker, ut supra*, p. 99.

daughter and heir of Roger de Cliderow, of Cliderow, and had issue

THOMAS Lister, Esq. who was buried at Gisburn 1540, having married Effamia, daughter and coheir of ..... Westby, of Westby, by whom he had issue

THOMAS Lister, of Westby, Esq. buried at Gisburn, 1573, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard King, of Kingscrosse, near Halifax, buried at Gisburn, October 6th, 1571, by whom he had issue; first, Thomas.

Second, John Lister, from whom the Listers of Manningham are descended. He enjoyed his mother's estate, which was granted to him 9 Eliz. by his brother Thomas.

Third, Anthony Lister, buried at Gisburn, August 19th, 1588, who married Alicia, daughter of ....., buried at Gisburn, November 26, 1599.

Fourth; Edmund; fifth, William; sixth, Rosamund, married William Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, Esq.; seventh, another daughter.

THOMAS Lister, of Westby, Esq. *eldest* son, was buried at Gisburn, March 31st, 1598, having married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton-Tower com. Lancaster; by whom he had issue, first, Thomas, son and heir.

Second, Richard Lister, of Lanbeck near Westby, baptized at Gisburne, October 24th, 1573, having married Hellen, daughter of George Pudsey, of Arnforth, Esq. by whom he had three daughters and one son, CHARLES Lister, who died 1646.

Third, Leonard Lister, of Cowgill, baptized at Gisburn, June 6th, 1575, who married Anne, daughter of ..... Loftus, of Coverham Abbey com. York, by whom he had, first, GEORGE Lister, baptized at Gisburn, April 20th, 1608; second, Richard, of Middleham com. York, baptized at Gisburn, August 29th, 1614; third, William, baptized at Gisburn, September 5th, 1617; fourth, Alice, baptized at Gisburn, September 2d, 1604; fifth, Elizabeth, baptized at Gisburn, April 1st, 1610.

Fourth, Cuthbert Lister, baptized at Gisburn, September 15th, 1577, buried there October 4th, 1643, who had issue THOMAS Lister, baptized at Gisburn, November 5th, 1604.

Fifth, William Lister, baptized at Gisburn, November 9th, 1578.

Sixth, George Lister, baptized at Gisburn, May 16th, 1580.

Seventh, Laurence, baptized at Gisburn, August 7th, 1582.

Eighth, Bridget, baptized at Gisburn, November 9th, 1571.

Ninth, Anne, baptized at Gisburn, 1576.

THOMAS Lister, of Westby, Esq. *eldest* son, died at Bracewell, and was buried at Gisburn, February 8th, 1607, having married Jane, daughter of John Greenacres, Esq of Worston com. Lancaster, who was buried at Gisburn, February 20th, 1608. By her he had issue,

First, Thomas, son and heir.

Second, Richard Lister, who married Hesther, daughter of William Hartley, of Sturtham near Westby, and had issue.

Third, John Lister, ob. s. p.

Fourth, Frances, ob. s. p.; fifth, Anne, baptized at Gisburn, 1597; sixth, Mary, baptized at Gisburn, June 5th, 1603; seventh, Jane, baptized at Gisburn, September 21st, 1606.

THOMAS Lister, of Westby, Esq. eldest son, was a justice of peace for Yorkshire, 15 James I. and was buried at Gisburn, July 10th, 1619, having married Jane, daughter of Thomas Heber, Esq of Marton. She afterwards married Richard Ashe, of Aughton, Esq who was a lawyer of the Temple, and Master of the crown-office during the usurpation. (This Ashe was counsel for the Regicides at the trial of the King.) By her first husband she had issue,

First, Thomas Lister, son and heir.

Second, Josias Lister, baptized at Gisburn, February 2d, 1618, who died at Marton-Hall, April 19th, 1627, and was buried at Marton, May 20th following.

Third, Jane Lister, baptized at Marton, January 19th, 1626.

THOMAS Lister, Esq. of Westby, son and heir, baptized at Gisburn, November 5th, 1605, was buried there November 19th, 1642, having married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, com. Cumberland, Knight. She re-married Sir John Asheton, of Whalley Abbey com. Lanc. Bart. who left considerable estates to her grandson Lister. She was buried at Gisburn, May 20th, 1676; and Sir John Asheton was also buried there June 18th, 1697. She had issue by her first husband,

First, Thomas, son and heir.

Second, John, *of whom afterwards.*

Third, Jane, baptized at Gisburn, May, 1637, buried there April 15th, 1641.

Fourth, Barbara, baptized at Gisburn, May 23d, 1639; married, first, William Nowel, of Merelay com. Lancaster; secondly, John Lambert, Esq. of Calton com. York, son of major-general

Lambert, by whom she had issue Frances Lambert, married to Sir John Middleton, Bart. of Belsay Castle, com. Northumberland.

Fifth, Mary Lister, baptized at Gisburn, July 22d, 1640, buried there 1643.

THOMAS Lister, Esq. of Arnoldsbiggin and Westby, son and heir, born December, 1635, baptized at Gisburn, was buried there December 1st, 1660, having been married at that place, November 15th, 1659, to Mary, daughter of Richard Deane, of Ovendenwood com. York, who was buried at Gisburn, November 8th, 1660, leaving issue by him a daughter and heir, CATHERINE, born October 30th, baptized at Gisburn, November 6th, 1660, married, at Kirkby Malhamdale church, December 9th, 1680, to Thomas Yorke, Esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire, whose grandson now resides there.

JOHN Lister, of Arnoldsbiggin, Esq. brother and heir male to Thomas, was baptized at Gisburn, February 2d, 1641, and buried there March 3d, 1674, having married Mary, daughter of William Lodge, of Leeds, merchant; she was buried at Gisburn, June 10, 1676. By her he had issue,

First, Thomas, son and heir.

Second, John, baptized at Gisburn, October 30th, 1666, buried there April 5th, 1695.

Third, William, baptized there March 3d, 1667.

Fourth, Richard, baptized there March 2d, 1668, buried there March 16th, 1675.

Fifth, Henry, baptized there February 21st, 1669, buried there November 21st, 1700.

Sixth, Charles, a merchant in London, baptized there March 21st, 1670, buried there November 9th, 1742.

Seventh, Mary, baptized there April 8th, 1672; buried there July 1st, 1673.

THOMAS Lister, of Arnoldsbiggin, son and heir, was baptized at Gisburn, December 5th, 1665, and buried there in 1706, having married Elizabeth, daughter of John Parker, Esq. of Extwisle com. Lanc. She was buried at Gisburn, 1709, having had issue by him,

First, Thomas, son and heir.

Second, John, a merchant in London, born November 4th, 1690, and baptized at Gisburn, November 13th.

Third, Richard, born January 30th, 1692, baptized at Gisburn, July 11th, buried there April 11th, 1747.

Fourth, Henry, born September 13th, baptized at Gisburn, September 15th, 1693, buried there 1724.

Fifth, Charles Lister, a merchant, born June 6th, baptized June 10th, 1697, and buried there October 28th, 1745.

Sixth, Christopher, baptized there September 13th, 1699.

Seventh, Mary, born May 27th, baptized there May 30th, 1695, married, April 19th, 1716, to Ralph Assheton, of Cuerdale, Esq.

THOMAS Lister, Esq. son and heir, was of Arnoldsbiggin and *Lower Hall*, to which he gave the name of *Gisburn Park*, (having removed thither after the death of Sir John Assheton). He was born October 8th, and baptized at Gisburn, October 18th, 1688. He was member of parliament for the borough of Clitheroe in Lancashire for many sessions, from 1710 till his death. He died at Gisburn Park, and was buried at Gisburn, May 22d, 1745, having married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley Abbey, Bart. She was buried at Gisburn, August 30th, 1728, having had issue by him,

First, Thomas, son and heir.

Second, Nathaniel Lister, of Armitage near Lichfield, Esq. He was born October 8th, and baptized January 21st, 1725. He represented Clitheroe in two parliaments, 1761, and 1768, and was an ingenious man of a literary turn.[c] He died at Gisburn Park, December 28th, 1793, and was buried at Gisburn, having married Martha, daughter of John Fletcher, of Lichfield, Esq. by whom he left several children; viz. first, John, lately in the first regiment of dragoon guards; second, Thomas,[d] late of Emanuel college, Cambridge; third, Mary, wife of Oldershaw Clerk, Esq.; fourth, Catherine, wife of Nugent Dunbar, Esq.; fifth, Martha; sixth, Charlotte, wife of Augustus Bulstrode, Esq.

Third, Catherine, baptized at Gisburn, December 22d, 1718, buried there May 8th, 1732.

Fourth, Mary, buried at Gisburn, September 3d, 1750.

Fifth, Anne, baptized at Gisburn, May 22d, 1722, buried there February 10th, 1755.

THOMAS Lister, Esq. son and heir, of Gisburn Park, was born January 19th, 1723, and baptized at Gisburn, February 4th. He

c See a poem addressed to him by Miss Seward, on having read his verses in MS. in her *Poems*, edited by Walter Scott, vol. ii. p. 333.

d Miss Seward mentions that, "His second son has given to the public prints repeated proofs of his fine poetic talents." Ibid.

represented Clitheroe in parliament, 1747, 1754, and 1761; and dying November 29th, 1761, æt. thirty-nine, was buried at Gisburn, December 6th, having married at Downham com. Lancaster, on September 3d, 1748, Beatrix, daughter of Jesop Hulton, Esq. of Hulton Park com. Lancaster. She was also buried at Gisburn, December, 1774. By her he had issue,

First, Thomas, now Lord Ribblesdale.

Second, Beatrix, born November 25th, baptized at Gisburn, December 23d, 1749, married, at Giggleswick, November 14th, 1778, to John Parker, Esq. of Browsholme, formerly member of parliament for Clitheroe.

Third, Catherine, born August 5th, 1754, baptized at Gisburn the same day, and buried at Gisburn, September 14th, 1762.

THOMAS Lister, son and heir, of Gisburn Park, now LORD RIBBLESDALE, was born March 11th, 1752, and baptized at Gisburn the same day; and represented Clitheroe in parliament from 1774 till 1796, soon after which his Majesty was pleased to raise him to *the Peerage*, October 26th, 1797, by the title of BARON RIBBLESDALE, *of Gisburn Park in the county of York*. His Lordship is colonel of the Craven Legion of yeomanry.

His Lordship married, in 1789, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Fielding, Esq. of Ireland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Jackson, Esq. of Nottinghamshire, and by her has issue,

First, Thomas, son and heir apparent, born January 23d, 1790.

Second, Catherine, born December 23d, 1793.

Third, Rebecca Adelaide, born August 31st, 1800.

*Title.* Thomas Lister, Lord Ribblesdale, of Gisburn Park in Yorkshire.

*Creation.* By patent, October 26th, 1797.

*Arms.* Ermine, on a fess, sable, three mullets, or.

*Crest.* A buck's head, parti per fess, proper and or, with a crescent on it.

*Supporters.* See the wood-cut.

*Motto.* Retinens vestigia famæ.

*Chief Seat.* Gisburn Park,[e] Yorkshire.

[e] "Gisburn Park," says Dr. Whitaker in his *Craven*, p. 35, "is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Ribble and the Stockbeck; and the

house, with much simplicity, has a very elegant and pleasing effect. The noble owner may congratulate himself on the possession of two residences admirably adapted to the varieties of our climate: for if an epicure in air and weather, were permitted to make his own choice in Craven, he could scarcely be better accommodated than by the warm and sheltered air of Stockbeck in winter, and the keen and invigorating atmosphere of Malmater in its proper season. The rare and subtle element which we respire on all great elevations, when combined with vigorous exercise, is a luxury of the purest kind, with which the inhabitants of level countries have no acquaintance," &c.

# MACKENZIE, LORD SEAFORTH.

AMONG the many brave Scotsmen who signalized themselves for the service of their country at the battle of the Largs, in 1263, there was a foreigner, one COLIN, or COLINAS Fitzgerald, son to the Earl of Kildare, or Desmond, of the kingdom of Ireland, whose courage and valour on that occasion was so singularly remarkable, that King Alexander took him into his special protection, and was afterwards pleased to bestow upon him the lands of Kintail in Rosshire, *pro bono et fideli servitio, tam in bello quam in pace*; and to be held by him *in liberam baroniam*, as the original charter bears, dated from Kincardine, January 9th, 1266.[a]

According to Dr. George Mackenzie, who has written a full and elaborate history of this noble family, he married a daughter of Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, by whom he had a son,

KENNETH, who succeeded him, and dying at his castle of Island-Donan, was buried in the famous monastery of Icolmkill in 1278.

His son, KENNETH, *second Baron of Kintail*, married Morbæ

[a] "Original charter of the lands of Kintail, by King Alexander III. to this Colino Hybernio, is in the hands of the Earl of Seaforth, and was kindly communicated to me by that noble Lord and excellent antiquary the Earl of Cromarty, who wrote an essay on his own name and family of the Mackenzies, which is in many hands in MS. The most exact copy I have seen of these memoirs, is in the custody of Mr. John Mackenzie, of Delvin, who very civilly gave me the perusal of it, and allowed me to take notes from it." Crawfurd.

Macdowal, daughter of Alexander, Lord of Lorn, and dying 1304, left

KENNETH, *third Baron of Kintail,* his successor, who in the Gaelic (the language then used) was called *Kenneth Mackenneth,* or the son of Kenneth. This in English came to be called *Mackenny,* or *Mackenzie,* and from him all the Mackenzies in Scotland are descended. He was a great loyalist, and a firm friend of King Robert Bruce, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Bannochburn in 1314. He died 1328, having married Margaret, daughter of David de Strabolgie, Earl of Athol, by whom he had

KENNETH Mackenzie, *fourth Baron of Kintail,* who married Fingala, daughter of Rorie Macleod, of Lewis, by whom he had Murdoch, his son and heir.

He had also a natural son called *Murdoch Reach,* from whom several of the name of Mackenzie are descended.

This Kenneth, at the instigation of the Earl of Ross, was murdered at Perth in the flower of his age, when he was going to join King David Bruce in his expedition to England, 1346. He was succeeded by his son

MURDOCH, *fifth Baron of Kintail,* who married Isabel, daughter of Murdoch Mac Aula, by whom he got the lands of Lochbroom, &c. and by her had a son, Murdoch, his heir.

He had also three other sons, Hector, Duncan, and Alexander, from whom several of the name of Mackenzie are descended.

He died 1375, and was succeeded by his eldest son

MURDOCH, *sixth Baron of Kintail,* who married Fenvola, daughter of..... Macleod, of Herries, and died 1416, leaving a son,

ALEXANDER, *seventh Baron of Kintail,* his heir and successor in descent, who in the reign of King James III. was looked on as a wise and prudent man. It was to his conduct and courage the reducing of that formidable rebel, John, Earl of Ross, was in a great part owing: for which acceptable service he had a grant from the crown, of the lands of Strachonnan, Stragarvie, and several other of the Earl's lands, by a charter under the great seal, September 7th, 1477.[b] By Agnes, his first wife, daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyle, he had Sir Kenneth, his heir.

And by his second wife, a lady of the Macdougals, he had two younger sons, Duncan and Hector; of the first did the Mackenzies of Logie and Hilton descend, and of the other sprang the

branch of the Mackenzies of Garloch, all in the county of Ross. He died in an advanced age, 1488, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir KENNETH, *eighth Baron of Kintail,* who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James IV. and being a man of talents and resolution, greatly contributed to the civilizing the northern parts of the kingdom. He died about 1506, or 1507, leaving issue by Agnes his wife, daughter of Hugh, Lord Lovat,

First, John, his heir.

Second, Alexander, of whom came the branch of Davachmulnack.

Third, Roderick, the root of the Mackenzies of Achilty, and their descendants.

Fourth, Kenneth, of whom issued the families of Suddy, Ord, and Inveralell. [c]

Likewise two daughters; Agnes, married to Roderick Macleod, of the Lewis; and Catherine, married to Hector Munro, of Foulis.

JOHN Mackenzie, *ninth Baron of Kintail,* was, for his great wisdom and knowledge, taken by King James V. into the number of his privy-council, and much favoured and esteemed by him. He narrowly escaped at the battle of Flodden, 1513, and though an old man, fought gallantly at the battle of Pinkie, 1547. He died before 1554.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Laird of Grant, and had

KENNETH, his successor, who married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, second Earl of Athole. By her he had,

First, Colin, his son and heir; and,

Second, Roderick, who was the ancestor of the Mackenzies of Reidcastle and Kincraig.

Likewise sundry daughters; Janet, married to Alexander Macdonald, of Glengary, and again to Alexander Chisolm, of Comer; [d] Agnes, to Lauchlan Mackintosh, of Dunachtane; [e] Margaret, to Sir Walter Innes, of that ilk; ..... to David Ross, of Balnagown; Elizabeth, to Walter Urquhart, of Cromarty, [f] and had issue.

[c] Crawfurd.

[d] Charta in Pub. Arch. ad annum, 1577. [e] Ibid.

[f] Ibid.

And departing this life June 6th, 1568, was succeeded by

COLIN, his son, who in the reign of Queen Mary, after the troubles broke out, adhered firmly to that unfortunate Princess, was on her behalf at the battle of Langside, for which he was obliged to take a remission from the regent; but upon King James's accepting the government on himself, he chose this gentleman to be of his privy-council, and committed the quelling of several insurrections in the Highlands to him, which he performed with courage, dexterity, and success. He married, first, Barbara, daughter of John Grant, of that ilk,[g] by whom he had,

First, Kenneth, thereafter Lord Kintail.

Second, Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of Tarbat, ancestor to the Earls of Cromarty.

Third, Colin, of whom the branch of Kinnock.[h]

Fourth, Alexander, ancestor to the Mackenzies, of Kelroy.

Also three daughters; first, Margaret, married to Simon, Lord Lovat; second, ....., to Lauchlan Maclean, of Dowart; third, ....., to Sir Donald Macdonald, of Slate, but had no issue.

His second wife was Mary, daughter of ..... Mackenzie, of Davachmulanack. By her he had a son,

Fifth, Alexander, of whom the Mackenzies of Applecross, Cowl, and Assint, are descended.[i]

And departing this life June 14th, 1594,[k] was succeeded by

KENNETH, his son, *first Peer*, who being a person of great spirit and courage, and of a fair fortune, his Majesty, King James VI. was pleased to raise him to the honour *of the peerage* by the title of *Lord Mackenzie, of Kintail*, on November 19th, 1609, and giving way to fate in March, 1611,[l] he left issue by Anne, his first wife, daughter of George Ross, of Balnagown,

First, Colin, his successor, first Earl.

Second, John, of Lochlyne, died s. p. m.

Also two daughters; Barbara, married to Donald, Lord Rae, and Janet, to Sir Donald Macdonald, of Slate, Bart. and had issue.

Also by Isabel, his second wife, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvie, of Powrie, he had

Third, George, thereafter Earl of Seaforth.

g Earl of Cromarty's Essay on the family of Seaforth.
h Ibid. i Ibid.
k Charta in Cancel. S. D. N. R. l Ibid.

Fourth, Thomas Mackenzie, of Pluscarty.

Fifth, Simon Mackenzie, of Lochslin, the father of Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, King's advocate.

And a daughter, Sibilla, married to John Macleod, of that ilk.

COLIN, *second Lord Mackenzie*, being a nobleman of great parts and signal loyalty, was by the special favour of King James VI. honoured with the title of *Earl of Seaforth*, by letters patent, bearing date December 3d, 1623. [m]

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Dunfermling, by whom he had

Two daughters; Jane, married, first, to John, Lord Berindale, by whom she was mother of George, fifth Earl of Caithness; and after to Alexander, Lord Duffus; and Anne, to Alexander, Earl of Balcarras, and again to Archibald, Earl of Argyle.

And dying without sons, on April 15th, 1633, [n]

GEORGE, his brother of the half blood, succeeded him in his estate and honour as *second Earl of Seaforth*. This noble Earl, for his firm adherence to King Charles I. had his estate sequestrated, and himself excommunicated, and forced to leave the kingdom. After the murder of the King, he repaired to his Majesty King Charles II. while he sojourned in Holland, who received him graciously, and made him principal secretary of state for Scotland; in which honourable, though not at that time very profitable employment, he died, anno 1651. [o]

He married Barbara, daughter of Arthur, ninth Lord Forbes, by whom he had,

First, Kenneth, his son and heir.

Second, Mr. Colin Mackenzie; "the father," says Crawfurd, "of my excellent friend the learned Dr. George Mackenzie, who hath already obliged the world with two volumes of a biography of his learned countrymen; for whose great worth and virtues I

m Charta in Cancel. S. D. N. R. n Ibid.

o Memoirs of the family of Seaforth, in the dedication to the Lord Seaforth, by Dr. George Mackenzie, in his first volume of his Biography, "who," says Crawfurd, "I am hopeful will oblige the nation, by writing at large the memoirs of this noble family, of which he has the honour to derive his descent, and which I know the Doctor is so well supplied with materials for, and for that very reason I have been the less particular in my account of this noble family, than perhaps I might have been, presuming that that more exact work of his will in due time be communicated to the world." Crawfurd.

have that esteem which he has from all the lovers of his country, and very deservedly."

KENNETH, *third Earl of Seaforth*, his son, was very eminent in his loyalty to King Charles II. during the usurpation; for he was so far from being discouraged by the sufferings of his father for the royal family, that he did very firmly adhere to, and support the royal cause as long as there was any to appear in the field for it; and when he was obliged to submit to the powers that then prevailed, he was committed to prison, where with great constancy and firmness of mind, he endured a long and tedious imprisonment, till he was relieved by the restoration of the King.

He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie, of Tarbat, and departing this life in the month of December, 1678, left issue by his wife aforesaid,

First, Kenneth, his successor.

Second, John Mackenzie, of Assint; and,

Third, Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, grandfather of the present peer.

Likewise four daughters; Lady Margaret, married to James, Lord Duffus; Lady Anne; Lady Isabel, to Roderick Macleod, of that ilk, but had no issue; and again to Sir Duncan Campbell, of Lochenell; Lady Mary, to Alexander Macdonald, of Glengary, and had issue.

KENNETH, *fourth Earl of Seaforth*, was one of the lords of the privy-council to King James VII. by whom he was chosen one of the knights companions of the most noble Order of the Thistle, anno 1687, which that Prince was then pleased to revive.

Upon the revolution, when his unfortunate master was forced to retire into France, and thence into Ireland, the Earl soon followed him thither; at which time King James created him a *Marquis*. He married the Lady Frances Herbert, daughter of William, Marquis of Powis, of the kingdom of England, by whom he had

William, his successor.

And a daughter, Mary, married to ..... Caryll, Esq.

And dying in January, 1701, was succeeded in his estate and honour by

WILLIAM, his son, *the fifth Earl*, who being engaged in the rebellion of 1715, forfeited his estate and honours to the crown.

He made his escape to France, where he remained till King George I. granted him a pardon, 1726, on which he returned to

Scotland, and spent the remainder of his days in a quiet retirement. He died 1740, having married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Nicholas Kennet, of Coxhow in Northumberland, Esq. by whom he had three sons,

First, Kenneth, Lord Fortrose.

Second, Ronald, who died unmarried.

Third, Nichol Mackenzie, Esq.

Fourth, Lady Frances, married to John, representative of the family of Kenmure, and had issue.

KENNETH, *Lord Fortrose*, eldest son of Earl William, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been *sixth Earl of Seaforth.*

He was elected member of parliament for the boroughs of Fortrose, &c. in 1741, and for the county of Ross in 1747, and 1754.

He married Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Galloway; by whom he had Kenneth, his heir, and six daughters; Margaret, Mary, Agnes, Catherine, Frances, and Euphemia.

His Lordship dying 1762, was succeeded by his only son,

KENNETH, who was raised to the *Irish Peerage*, October 28th, 1766, by the title of *Viscount Fortrose*, and farther advanced to be *Earl of Seaforth*, November 22d, 1771. He married, October 7th, 1765, Lady Caroline Stanhope, daughter of William, second Earl of Harrington, who died March 24th, 1767, leaving an only daughter by him,

Lady Caroline, who became his heir.

His Lordship dying 1781, without male issue, his titles became extinct; and his estates descended to his next collateral heir male, the present peer.

Colonel ALEXANDER Mackenzie, already mentioned, *third son of Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth*, by Isabel, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie, of Tarbat, was father of

Major ..... Mackenzie, who married Mary, daughter of Matthew Humberston, Esq. by whom he had issue four daughters and two sons; viz. first, Frances-Cerjet, married to Sir Vicary Gibbs, Knight, attorney-general; second, Maria-Rebecca, married to Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.; third, Elizabeth; fourth, Helen, married Colonel Alexander Mackenzie.

The sons were,

First, Thomas Frederick Humberston Mackenzie.

Second, Francis Humberston Mackenzie, *present peer.*

Colonel THOMAS FREDERICK HUMBERSTON Mackenzie, eldest son, not long after the breaking out of the American war, raised a Highland regiment, and was sent to Jersey; but this being a scene too inactive for his enterprizing genius, he obtained leave to raise a regiment for the East Indies, which he performed in a few months, and embarked with his battalion in the spring of 1781. As soon as he arrived in India, he obtained a separate command on the Malabar coast; where he displayed great military genius, and executed important services to the company. But on his return, 1782, from Bombay to the southern part of the coast, by sea in a small vessel, he fell in with a squadron of Marhatta ships, by whom the little vessel was soon overpowered, though not till after a gallant but rash resistance, in which he received wounds of which he died. "Too much cannot be said in praise of a person who promised to be the ornament of his family; and a most useful member of the state; and no panegyric is necessary, but the transactions in which he had been engaged. These may be considered, as an earnest of greater future exploits, to which his aspiring and enterprizing genius would naturally have carried him, and to which his high rank would have entitled him in more mature life. If we were to look for a character in that war, parallel to that of General Wolfe in the former war, it may be questioned, if we could find any thing more resembling it, than that of Colonel Humberston." [p]

His only brother, FRANCIS HUMBERSTON Mackenzie, now LORD SEAFORTH, succeeded him in the estates. He was born June 9th, 1754, and having raised a regiment at the beginning of the late war, and in consideration of the ancient titles of his family, was raised to *the Peerage* October 26th, 1797, by the title of BARON SEAFORTH, *of Kintail in the county of Ross.*

His Lordship was raised to the rank of major-general 1802; and of lieutenant-general 1808.

In 1800, he went out governor to Barbadoes; and since to Demarara and Berbice.

He is also lord-lieutenant of Rosshire.

His Lordship married Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Baptist Proby, dean of Lichfield, uncle to the Earl of Carysfort, by whom he has issue,

First, William Frederick.

[p] See his character in the New Annual Register, vol. v. p. 49, of Characters.

Second, George Leveson Boucherett.

Third, Francis-John, a midshipman, lately in the Mediterranean.

Fourth, Mary.

Fifth, Frederica-Elizabeth, married, 1804, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. &c.

Sixth, Frances-Catherine.

Seventh, Caroline.

Eighth, Charlotte-Elizabeth.

Ninth, Augusta-Anne.

*Title.* Francis Humberston Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth, of Kintail in Rosshire.

*Creation.* By patent, October 26th, 1797.

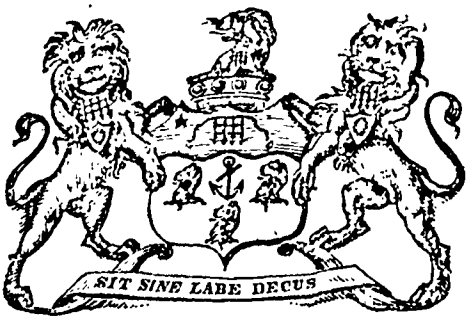
*Arms.* Azure, a deer's head cabossed, or.

*Supporters.* Two savages with clubs, burning on the top.

*Crest.* A mountain in a flame.

*Motto.* LUCEO NON URO.

*Chief Seat.* Brahan Castle, Rosshire.




## SCOTT, LORD ELDON.

THE present illustrious peer owes his elevation to the law, the fountain from whence so many other great families have sprung. The names of Bacon, Hyde, Somers, Yorke, and Murray, are alone sufficient to cover this source with unfading rays of glory. Nor probably will LORD ELDON be sooner forgotten in the legal annals of his country.

WILLIAM SCOTT, a merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Northumberland, whose widow died July 18th, 1800, aged ninety-two, had three sons; first, Henry, a merchant at Newcastle; second, Sir William; third, John, the present peer.

Sir William Scott, second son, who presides over the courts of admiralty with such distinguished talents and integrity, was educated at University College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow; and where he obtained great reputation, and took the degree of LL. D. and was appointed Camden Professor of History, in which Gibbon has borne testimony, that "his lectures would compose, were they given to the public, a most valuable treatise." He has since arrived at the highest eminence in the civil law, in which he has for many years filled the important office of JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, where his decisions have acquired universal applause. He also represents the University of Oxford in parliament. He married Miss Bagenal, of Berkshire: by her, who died September 4th, 1809, he has a daughter, married to Colonel Townshend, of Honington in Warwickshire, and also sons.

Sir JOHN Scott, now LORD ELDON, was born about 1750,

educated at the University of Oxford, where he early discovered his talents and acquirements; and thence removed to the Middle Temple to study the law, where having been called to the bar, though it was sometime before his merits became known, yet as soon as an opportunity occurred of displaying his talents, he made a rapid progress at the Chancery bar, and particularly attracted the notice and countenance of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. He was soon rewarded with a silk gown, and brought into parliament for the borough of Weobley com. Hereford; and afterwards for Boroughbridge.

In 1788, he was appointed SOLICITOR-GENERAL; and in 1793, succeeded Sir Archibald Macdonald as ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In 1799, he was appointed CHIEF JUSTICE *of the Common Pleas*; and raised to *the peerage* by the title of LORD ELDON, *of Eldon in the county of Durham*, by patent dated July 18th of that year.

In 1801, he was appointed LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, which he resigned in 1806; and to which he was again appointed in 1807, on the resignation of Lord Erskine.

It is most difficult to speak of those who are living without being suspected of flattery or detraction. When this virtuous and acute-minded man descends to the grave, the page of the historian and biographer will speak of him in the glowing colours which he deserves, unchecked by the fear of being censured for adulation. Of all who, in the long lapse of ages, have filled the sacred seat, on which he now sits, none ever had purer hands, none ever had a conscientious desire of equity more ardent and incessant than Lord Eldon. The amazing expanse of his views, the inexpressible niceness of his discrimination, his unrelaxing anxiety to do justice in every individual case, the kindness of his heart, and the ductility of his ideas, all insure that attention to every suitor, which must necessarily obtain the unbounded admiration and attachment of the virtuous and the wise. If there are those, to whose interests a more expeditious, more rash, and venturous, and less sparing mode of dispatching the decisions of the court would be more consonant, it only shews that in this frail world there are men, to whom a nice and sublime virtue is less pleasing, than a coarser or more common-place and unfeeling line of conduct. Lord Eldon's eloquence is rather adapted to cultivated and thinking minds, than to a popular audience. It generally addresses the understanding rather than the fancy. It frequently wants

fluency; but occasionally is tinged with a high degree of moral pathos. [a]

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Aubone Surtees, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq. by whom he has had issue.

First, John Scott, M. P. for Boroughbridge, married, August 22d, 1804, Miss Ridley, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. by whom he had issue JOHN, born in December, 1805. He died December 24th, 1805, and his widow re-married in ....., 1811, ..... Farrer, Esq. of Eltham in Kent.

Second, Elizabeth.

Third, William Henry.

Fourth, Frances.

*Titles.* John Scott, Knt. Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

*Creation.* By patent July 18th, 1799.

*Arms.* Argent, three lions heads erased, gules, between the two at top an anchor, sable; on a chief wavy, azure, a portcullis with chain, or; a mullet for difference.

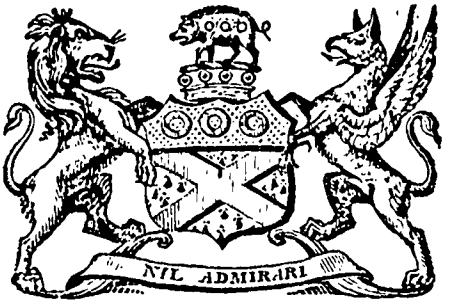
*Crest.* A lion's head erased, gules, charged on the neck with a portcullis chained, or, and a mullet, argent.

*Supporters.* Two lions guardant, proper, gorged with a portcullis and chained, or, with a shield, argent, charged with a circle of laurel leaves, vert.

*Motto.* SED SINE LABE DECUS.

*Chief Seat.* Newby Park, Yorkshire.

[a] See a high panegyric on him, concordant with the opinions here extracted from the *Biographical Peerage*, in a speech of Sir Samuel Romilly, in a debate in the House of Commons in the early part of the present year, 1811.




# FITZGIBBON, LORD FITZGIBBON.

*(EARL OF CLARE IN IRELAND.)*

JOHN FITZGIBBON, Esq. an eminent lawyer at the Irish bar, died April 11th, 1780, aged seventy-two, having had by the daughter of John Grove, Esq. of Ballihimock, two sons and three daughters.

Arabella, married James St. John Jeffries, Esq. of Blarney-Castle.

Elizabeth, married June 12th, 1763, the Hon. William Beresford, archbishop of Tuam.

Eleanor, married Dominick Trant, Esq.

The other son died young.

JOHN Fitzgibbon, only surviving son, FIRST LORD FITZGIBBON, and *Earl of Clare*, was born 1749, educated at the universities of Dublin and Oxford, and afterwards entered upon the study of the law, of which profession he became the great ornament in his native country.

In 1784, he was appointed ATTORNEY-GENERAL on the elevation of Mr. Scott to the Bench, and, on the decease of Lord Chancellor Lifford, 1789, he was appointed LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, and was raised, on June 16th, 1789, to the dignity of the peerage by the title of *Baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello.* To these dignities were added the titles of *Viscount Clare*, December 20th, 1793, and *Earl of Clare*, June 10th, 1795; and the *English Barony of* FITZGIBBON OF SIDBURY, *com. Devon*, September 24th, 1799.

In the elevated situation of Chancellor, he uniformly acted with a manly decision and ability, that extorted applause even

from his political adversaries; he banished chicanery and unnecessary delay from his court, and was, on every emergency, the firm and undaunted supporter of the constitution of the British realms. But these exertions were too much for his strength. He enjoyed his last honours scarcely a year and half.

His Lordship had been for some time in a declining state of health before his death; but latterly, his disease assumed so alarming an aspect, that his physicians thought proper to recommend a more genial climate; and in conformity with this recommendation, he had arrived in Dublin from his country seat at Mountshannon in January, 1802, designing to proceed immediately to Bath, or if his strength permitted, to the south of France. The immediate cause of his death was the loss of a great quantity of blood while at Mountshannon, which was followed by such extreme weakness, that upon his arrival at Dublin on the 25th, there was reason to fear he could not survive the ensuing day; on Wednesday these alarming appearances increased so much, that upon a consultation of physicians he was given over. Even on being made acquainted with this melancholy truth, the firmness of his Lordship's mind did not forsake him. To prevent any impediment to the public business, he directed the law officers to be called, and from his bed administered to them the necessary oaths. Soon after his Lordship fell into lethargic slumber, and continued motionless until Thursday, January 28th, when he ceased to breathe.

On the 31st, his remains were interred in St. Peter's church, Dublin; the gentlemen of the law to the number of six hundred, and seventy-four of the nobility and gentry, making up the procession. The pall was borne by the Marquis of Ely, the Earl of Shannon, and the Lords Kilwarden and Tyrawley.[a]

It cannot be denied that his Lordship was a man of superior talents, and great vigour of mind and temper, suited to the trying crisis in which he acted so conspicuous a part on the theatre of public affairs.

His Lordship married, July 1st, 1786, Miss Whaley, daughter of Richard Chapel Whaley, Esq. of Whaley-abbey in Ireland, by whom he had issue,

First, John, present peer.

Second, Richard Hobart Fitzgibbon, born October 2d, 1793, an ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards.

[a] Gent. Mag. 1802.

Third, Isabella, died young.

Fourth, Lady Isabella, born January 11th, 1795.

JOHN, eldest son, SECOND LORD FITZGIBBON, and *second Earl of Clare*, was born June 10th, 1792.

*Titles.* John Fitzgibbon, Lord Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury in Devonshire; also Earl and Viscount Clare, and Lord Fitzgibbon in Ireland.

*Creations.* Lord Fitzgibbon of Sidbury by patent, September 24th, 1799; also Baron Fitzgibbon of Ireland, June 16th, 1789; Viscount Clare, December 20th, 1793; and Earl of Clare, June 10th, 1795.

*Arms.* Ermine, a saltier, gules, on a chief, or, three annulets of the second.

*Crest.* A boar passant, gules, bristled, or, charged on the body with three annulets, or.

*Supporters.* On the dexter a lion, gules; on the sinister a griffin, argent.

*Motto.* NIL ADMIRARI.

*Chief Seat.* Mount Shannon, near Limerick.

END OF VOL. VIII.

T. Bensley, Printer,
Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.

# ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

## LORD ELIOT.—P. 3.

P. 6. The Honourable William Eliot married, thirdly, March 7th, 1812, Miss Robinson, daughter of General Robinson.

## LORD SOMERS.—P. 19.

P. 24. Maria, daughter of Thomas Somers Cocks, banker, married, May 11th, 1811, Admiral William Hargood.

P. 26, 27. His Lordship's issue are,

First, Edward Charles, born July 27th, 1786, late a captain in the sixteenth dragoons, now a major in the army.

Second, John Somers, born March 19th, 1787, a captain in the second dragoon guards.

Third, James Somers, born January 9th, 1790.

Fourth, Margaret Maria, born August 6th, 1791.

## LORD BORINGDON.—P. 28.

P. 32. His Lordship married, secondly, August 23d, 1809, Miss Talbot, descended (as I am informed) from the Talbots of Basham in Yorkshire, for whose pedigree see Whitaker's History of Craven, (second edition, just published.)

## LORD BERWICK.—P. 33.

P. 38. His Lordship married, February 8th, 1812, Miss Dubochet.

## LORD DOUGLAS OF AMBRESBURY.—P. 58.

P. 73. James, Lord Douglas, and *Duke of Queensberry*, died December23d, 1810, æt. eighty-six, and the English Peerage expired with him. "His Grace had been for some days afflicted

with a severe flux, which all the powers of medicine could not check. He was appointed LORD OF THE BEDCHAMBER to his Majesty on his coming to the throne; but in consequence of the part he took in the question of the Regency in 1789, his name is not to be seen in the Royal Household after that period. He succeeded to the Dukedom of Queensberry in 1778. He was never married. His Grace was more generally known, and for a much longer period, than any of his cotemporaries; and though he did not display those talents which naturally attract the attention of mankind, he never ceased from his first appearance in the world to the moment when he left it for ever, to be an object of comparative notoriety. There was no interregnum in the public course of his existence. His first distinction was that of the Turf: his knowledge of which, both in theory and practice, was considered as equal, if not superior, to the most acknowledged adepts of Newmarket. He rode himself in all his principal matches, and was the rival in that branch of equitation of the most professional jockies. His famous match with the Duke of Hamilton, the father of the last nobleman of that title, and that of the machine which bore his own name, were long distinguished articles in the annals of Newmarket, and are not yet forgotten. He blended however his pursuits of the Turf with the more elegant attainments of high life, and was long considered as the first figure in the brilliant circles of fashion. He was the model in dress, equipage, and manners, for all those who aspired to a superiority in exterior appearances. After he had quitted the Turf, and had succeeded to the Queensberry titles and estates, his life was distinguished by little else but his enjoyments, in which he continued to indulge himself, while the faculties of receiving gratification from them remained. His constant residence, and the scene of his pleasure, was London, or its vicinity. Scotland he seldom, if ever, visited. His house at Ambresbury in Wiltshire, the work of Inigo Jones, and the classical mansion of a former period, he let; and his country pleasures were found in his villa at Richmond, which he had fitted up in a style of superior elegance. There he occasionally lived in splendour, till the folly of the inhabitants by a vexatious claim at law drove him away. Latterly he lived altogether in Piccadilly, where his figure was daily visible in his balcony, and had become familiar to every one, who was in the habit of passing through that great metropolitan thoroughfare. The Duke of Queensberry was obviously for many years a subject of continual remark. Anecdotes without

end were disseminated about him, many of which were false; and most of them exaggerated. But no man contrived to make so much of life as he appeared to have done. When his eye, for he had but one, was grown dim, and his hearing almost gone, he did not lose his spirits, or fail in making efforts to enjoy what little was left him. He had long lived *secundum artem;* and the prolongation of his life may be attributed to this precautionary practice. The predominant feature of the Duke of Queensberry's character was, to use a common phrase, to do what he liked, without caring who was pleased or displeased at it. His charities at Richmond were indeed considerable, and his occasional contributions for national purposes were noble ones; and that is all we have heard of his public or private benevolence. All therefore that can be said of him is, that he reached an age beyond the common allotment of men; and was one of the most wealthy subjects of the British empire. "*Gent. Mag.*"

Sir Charles Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart. was declared entitled to the Scotch *Marquisate of Queensberry,* by a vote of a Committee of Privileges, July 9th, 1812.

His Grace's personal fortune was very large, and distributed among numerous legatees. His landed estates are said to have passed under entails in various portions to the present Marquis; to the Duke of Buccleugh; and Lord Douglas. His personal property was estimated at nearly a million. Lord Yarmouth has 150,000*l.* and is residuary legatee. Mr. Douglas 100,000*l.*; and Lord Douglas 100,000*l.*

## COURT OF CHANCERY, *Friday, July* 17, 1812.

THOMAS *and others, Legatees and Annuitants of the Duke of Queensberry, against* MONTGOMERY, *Bart. and others, his Grace's Executors, and others.*

Mr. Richards stated to the Lord Chancellor, that the Master had made his separate report of the debts due from the late Duke, and of the legacies given by his will and codicils, which there was a very large fund in court to discharge; but there were most serious difficulties for the executors to encounter, arising from the claims made by the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Wemys, and others, in Scotland, in consequence of the Duke having granted various leases for terms far exceeding his legal powers, and re-

ceived fines or grassums for the same. The learned counsel observed, that these claims were ascertained in some degree by the Master's report, which specified them to be upwards of 350,000 *l.* and as there was property in court greatly beyond that amount, he trusted his Lordship would consider the extreme hardship on the creditors, annuitants, and legatees, (many of whom were in great distress), that their claims should be postponed until the suits in Scotland were concluded, which must occupy a long period, and he hoped that an order would be made for the discharge of the debts, and payment of a part of the legacies at least, reserving a sum adequate to the amount of the claims specified in the Master's report.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that he could not make such an order with notice of the claims in Scotland, as their amount appeared enormous, and to his knowledge proceedings were going on in the Court of Session, to vacate the long leases which the Duke had granted, and it was impossible to foresee the consequences.

Sir Samuel Romilly, on the part of the executors, expressed their anxiety to promote the wishes of the petitioners, for whom they felt much, and they were most desirous of facilitating the payment of their claims by any measure which could be adopted consistent with their duty.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that he could not venture to do more than refer it to the Master to ascertain from the proceedings the full amount of the Scotch demands; after which, the parties must again apply to the court. His Lordship remarked, that he was fully convinced that the executors and all parties had done every thing possible to assist the petitioners; but he could not at present relieve them by an order for payment of any thing.

Mr. Horne appeared for Mr. Fuller,[a] one of his Grace's creditors, who had obtained a judgment against the executors, and pressed the immediate payment of his debt, and interest from the time of judgment being signed. His Lordship said, he would order the debts to be paid, but certainly would not allow interest on that in question, as the creditor could only go according to the rules of the court; for had he attempted to prosecute his judgment, the court would have stopped his proceedings.

[a] Mr. Fuller, his apothecary, who having attended his Grace for many years without remuneration, and having no provision by the will, brought his action, and recovered a verdict for a large sum against his executors.

The cause is therefore sent back to the Master, and for the present the immense property of his Grace, after payment of the debts, which are under 9000*l.* will remain in court to accumulate until it can be appropriated.

## LORD TYRONE.—P. 74.

P. 95. Lieutenant J. Beresford of the eighty-eighth foot, eldest son of Marcus Beresford, by Lady Frances Arabella (Leeson), died in January, 1812, of the wounds received at the storm of Ciudad Rodrigo.

P. 97. Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Lady Araminta Monck, married, July 25th, 1811, William Ogle Wallis Ogle, Esq. of Causey Park, Northumberland.

P. 99. Lady Isabella Anne Beresford, married, April 14th, 1812, at Marybone church, John William Head Brydges, Esq. of Wootton Court, Kent.

Add to the issue of the PRESENT BARON and *Marquis*,

A daughter, born April 26th, 1811.

## LORD CARLETON.—P. 101.

P. 103, 104. Hardy, in his Life of Lord Charlemont, speaks thus of the *first Earl of Shannon*.

"The contest between Primate Stone and Mr. Boyle (the Speaker), was merely for power; but in that contest Stone sought the aid of the crown; and Boyle, who was a Whig, sought the aid of the people," &c. "In 1753, the particular question, which became the trial of strength, was decided in favour of the latter." &c. "Several adherents of Mr. Boyle had been dismissed from their situations, but the English Cabinet stopped itself in mid career. The members of that Cabinet saw the difficulties with which they were surrounded; and though perfectly convinced of the obliquity of many who opposed, they dreaded the too great success of many who combated even on their own side. Primate Stone was made use of in supporting what was fatally termed the English interest; but his intriguing and aspiring temper gave much umbrage, and cause of suspicion to those who co-operated with him. Mr. Boyle had given much offence to ministers, but they felt and acknowledged the superiority of his understanding. He was a Whig, allied to some of the first families of that connection; and though on some occasions, and in a recent trans-

action (the Dublin election) particularly, he had overstepped the limits of moderation, such flights were not common on his part, and it was with truth believed, that in some instances he yielded to others, and felt his error, though too late. His peculiar sphere was the House of Commons, not as an orator, but director. The management of contested elections he took almost entirely to himself, and with such a high and firm hand, that few country gentlemen would continue a canvass, in their particular counties, without a certainty of Mr. Boyle's support, if petitioned against. He was a warm sincere friend, and undisguised enemy; so that he was for many years relied on by ministers; for those of the most sound and comprehensive intellect preferred him to Stone, and thought that Ireland would be safer in his hands, and give them less molestation than in those of the Primate."

"Lord Northumberland left Ireland in May, 1764; and put the government into the hands of the Primate, as well as those of the Earl of Shannon, and Mr. Ponsonby,[b] the Speaker. Death soon after closed the eyes of the two great rivals, Stone and Shannon. They both died, while justices, in December following, and within nine days of each other," &c. "The sound superior sense of Lord Shannon would perhaps in any situation have taught him general moderation; but Stone's ambition in truth knew no limits."

The PRESENT PEER has a son and heir, *Viscount Boyle*, born May 5th, 1809.

## LORD DORCHESTER.—P. 109.

P. 117. Honourable Mrs. Orde died 1812.

## LORD KENYON.—P. 127.

P. 132. Add to the issue of the PRESENT PEER,

Sixth, a son, born June 11th, 1810.

Seventh, a son, born December, 1811.

b "In 1771," says Mr. Hardy, "the triple alliance of aristocracy, undertakers, and their newly-confederated powers gave way. To this surrender the principal event which contributed, was Mr. Ponsonby's resignation of the chair of the House of Commons. That Gentleman, allied to the principal Whig families in both kingdoms, possessed not only great influence from such connections, and his high stations, but from personal disposition, which was truly amiable. His manners were exactly such as a parliamentary leader should have. Open, affable, and familiar, he had a peculiar dignity of person, at once imposing and engaging," vol. i. p. 293. This should have been inserted (but for an inadvertence) under *Ponsonby of Imokilly*, vol. ix.

## LORD FISHERWICK.—P. 177.

P. 207. Add to the issue of the PRESENT PEER,

Fifth, a son, born March 9th, 1810.

## LORD VERULAM.—P. 209.

P. 222. The Hon. William Grimston Bucknall's daughter and heir, Sophia, married, November 2d, 1804, the Honourable Berkeley Paget.

P. 225. Add to the issue of the PRESENT PEER,

A daughter, born April 13th, 1810.

## LORD DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS.—P. 227.

P. 247. Caroline Lucy, his Lordship's youngest daughter, married, October 27th, 1810, Captain Scott of the royal navy.

## LORD DOUGLAS OF LOCHLEVEN.—P. 271.

P. 282. The issue of the Honourable John Douglas, by Frances Lascelles, are,

First, Frances, wife of the Honourable William Stuart.

Second, Anne, died an infant.

Third, George Sholto, born December 23d, 1789.

Fourth and fifth, Edwin and George, twins, died infants.

Sixth, Charles, born March 10th, 1798.

Seventh, Harriet, born June 8th, 1792, married, November 25th, 1809, Viscount Hamilton, eldest son of the Marquis of Abercorn.

Eighth, Charlotte, born July 11th, 1793.

Ninth, Emma.

Tenth, Elizabeth, born October 8th, 1794.

P. 283. Add the date, August 11th, 1791, to the creation of the English Barony.

## LORD THURLOW.—P. 284.

P. 286. The PRESENT PEER has given proofs of his literary and poetical talents, by a new edition of Sir Philip Sydney's *Defence of Poetry*, to which are prefixed some beautiful original sonnets; and by a subsequent volume of poems, printed in 1812.

The first wife of the Reverend Edward South Thurlow, died June 20, 1808; and he married, secondly, Susanna, youngest daughter of the Reverend John Love, Rector of Somerby, com. Suffolk. His eldest son, Edward John, Thurlow, Esq. married, July 7th, 1812, Miss Alston, of Clapham Common, Surry.

## LORD MULGRAVE.—P. 311.

Since this article was written, I have[a] met with a little octavo volume, entitled "*The Life of his Excellency Sir William Phips, Knt. late Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of the Massachuset Bay, New England, containing the memorable changes undergone, and actions performed by him, written by one intimately acquainted with him. London, printed by Sam. Bridge in Austin Friers, for Nath. Hiller, at the Prince's Arms in Leaden-hall-street, over against St. Mary Ax, 1697.*"

The author was NATH. MATHER. By this it appears, that Sir William was born February 2d, 1650, at a despicable plantation on the river of Kennebech, and almost the furthest village of the eastern settlement of New England. His father was JAMES PHIPS, a gunsmith, once of Bristol. "His fruitful mother, yet living (1697), had no less than twenty-six children, whereof twenty-one were sons; but equivalent to them all was WILLIAM, one of the youngest, whom his father dying, left young with his mother, and with her he lived, till he was eighteen years old. His friends earnestly solicited him to settle among them in a plantation of the East; but he had an unaccountable impulse upon his mind, persuading him that he was born to greater matters. To come at those greater matters, his first contrivance was to bind himself to a ship carpenter for four years; in which time he became a master of the trade, that once in a vessel of more than forty thousand tons repaired the ruins of the earth. He then betook himself an hundred and fifty miles further afield, even to Boston, the chief town of New England; which being a place of the most business and resort in those parts of the world, he expected there more commodiously to pursue the *Spes Majorum et Meliorum*, hopes which had inspired him. At Boston, where it was that he now learned first of all to read and write, he followed his trade for about a year, and by a laudable deportment so recommended himself, that he married a young gentlewoman of good repute, who was the widow of one Mr. John

[a] By the favour of Mr. Cochrane, of Fleet-street.

Hull, a well-bred merchant, but the daughter of one Captain Roger Spencer, a person of good fashion, who having suffered much damage in his estate by some unkind and unjust actions, which he bore with such patience, that for fear of thereby injuring the public, he would not seek satisfaction, posterity might afterwards see the reward of his patience, in what Providence hath now done for one of his own posterity. Within a little while after his marriage, he indented with several persons in Boston, to build them a ship at Sheepscote river, two or three leagues eastward of Kennebech; where having launched the ship, he also provided a lading of lumber to bring with him, which would have been to the advantage of all concerned. But just as the ship was hardly finished, the barbarous Indians on that river, broke forth into an open and cruel war upon the English; and the miserable people, surprized by so sudden a storm of blood, had no refuge from the infidels but the ship now finishing in the harbour. Whereupon he left his intended lading behind him, and instead thereof carried with him his old neighbours and their families free of all charges to Boston. So the first action that he did after he was his own man, was to save his father's house with the rest of the neighbourhood from ruin; but the disappointment which befell him from the loss of his other lading, plunged his affairs into greater embarrassments with such as had employed him.

" But he was hitherto no more than beginning to make scaffolds for further and higher actions. He would frequently tell his wife, that he should yet be captain of a King's ship; that he should come to have the command of better men than he was now accounted himself; and that he should be owner of a fair brick house in the green lane of North Boston; and that it may be, this would not be all that the Providence of God would bring him to. Being thus of the true temper for doing of great things, he betakes himself to the sea, the right scene for such things; and upon the advice of a Spanish wreck about the Bahamas, he took a voyage thither, but with little more success than what just served him a little to furnish him for a voyage to England, whither he went in a vessel not much unlike that which the Dutchmen stamped on their first coin with these words about it, *Incertum quo fata ferant.* Having first informed himself, that there was another Spanish wreck, wherein was lost a mighty treasure hitherto undiscovered, he had a strong impression upon his mind, that He must be the discoverer; and he made such representations of his design at Whitehall, that, by the year 1683, he became the captain of a King's

ship, and arrived at New England, commander of the *Algier Rose*, a frigate of eighteen guns, and ninety-five men."

At length, "he fished out of a very old Spaniard, (or Portuguese) a little spot where lay the wreck, which he had hitherto been seeking as unprosperously, as the chymists have their aurifick stone, that it was upon a reef of shoals, a few leagues to the northward of Port de la Plata, upon Hispaniola; a port so called, it seems, from the landing of some of the shipwrecked company, with a boat full of plate, saved out of their sinking frigate. Nevertheless, when he had searched very narrowly the spot, whereof the old Spaniard had advised him, he not hitherto exactly lit upon it. Still not despairing, he returned to England, whence he again set sail for the fishing ground, which had been so well baited half an hundred years before. At length he arrived with a ship and tender at Port de la Plata.

"At last they fell upon the room in the wreck, where the bullion had been stored up; and they so prospered in this new fishery, that in a little while they had, without the loss of any man's life, brought up thirty-two tons of silver. Besides that incredible treasure of plate, in various forms, thus fetched up from seven or eight fathom under water, there were vast riches of gold, and pearls, and jewels, which they also lit upon; and, indeed, all that a Spanish frigate used to be enriched with."

"Captain Phips now coming up to London, in the year 1687, with near three hundred thousand pounds sterling aboard him, did acquit himself with such an exemplary honesty, that, partly by his fulfilling his assurances with his seamen, and partly by his exact and punctual care to have his employers defrauded of nothing that might conscientiously belong to them, he had less than sixteen thousand pounds sterling left to himself."

"The King, in consideration of the service done by him in bringing such a treasure into the nation, conferred upon him the honour of KNIGHTHOOD.

He returned to New England, with the patent of HIGH SHERIFF. Thus furnished, he sailed in company with Sir John Narborough, and having made a second visit to the wreck, not so advantageous as the former, arrived there in the summer of 1688; able, after five years absence, to entertain his lady with some accomplishment of his predictions, and then built himself a fair brick house in the very place predicted.

Resenting the bad administration of this province, he returned to England in 1688; when King James offered him the govern-

ment, which he would not accept; but, returning home again, found his country in new troubles from the Indians. The English revolution which followed, was hailed with joy in this remote settlement, which now sent a naval force, with about seven hundred men, under the conduct of Sir William Phips, against L'Acady and Nova Scotia, which he recovered from the French, in 1690.

In the same year he led an expedition against Canada, which, however, did not succeed. But the scheme of Canada lay at Sir William's heart, and he took another voyage to England. Arriving at Bristol, he hastened to London, and made application for aid to renew his expedition.

In this visit Sir William was nominated Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief over the province of Massachuset's Bay, in New England. Having kissed the king's hand, on January 3d, 1691, he hastened away to his government; and, arriving at New-England, May 14th following, was received with acclamations.

"New-England had now a Governor that became wonderfully agreeably to her. He employed his whole strength to guard his people from all disasters, which threatened them either by sea or land; and it was remarked, that nothing remarkably disastrous befell that people from the time of his arrival to the government, till there arrived an order for his leaving it."

Articles were at length exhibited to the King against his government. "But it was by most men believed, that if he would have connived at some arbitrary oppressions too much used, by some kind of officers on the King's subjects, few perhaps, or none of those articles had ever been formed; and that he apprehended himself to be provided with a full defence against them all."

In obedience to the King's command, he took his leave of Boston, November 17th, 1694. Arriving at Whitehall, he found that he had all human assurance of returning, in a very few weeks, again Governor of New-England. But about the middle of February, 1694-5, he found himself indisposed with a cold, which obliged him to keep his chamber. Under this indisposition he received the honour of a visit from a very eminent person at Whitehall, who upon sufficient assurance bade him get well as fast as he could, for in one month's time he should be again dispatched away to his government of New-England.

"Nevertheless his distemper proved a sort of malignant fever, whereof many about this time died in the city, and it suddenly put an end at once to his days and thoughts, on the 18th of February,

to the extreme surprize of his friends, who honourably interred him in the church of St. Mary Wolnoth, and with him how much of New-England's happiness!"

"For his exterior, he was tall beyond the common set of men, and thick as well as tall, and strong as well as thick. He was in all respects exceedingly robust, and able to conquer such difficulties of diet and travel, as would have killed most men; nor did the fat, wherein he grew very much, in his later years, take away the vigour of his motions. He was well-set, and of a comely, though manly countenance, in which might be read the character of a generous mind. His generosity was incomparable. He never once deliberately revenged an injury. In fine, he was of so sweet a temper, that they who were most intimately acquainted with him, would commonly pronounce him the best conditioned gentleman in the world.

"The love, even to kindness, with which he always treated his lady, was a matter not only of observation, but even of such admiration, that every one said, the age afforded not a kinder husband! This kindness appeared not only in his making it no less his delight than study to render his whole conversation agreeable to her, but also, and perhaps chiefly, in the satisfaction which it gave him, to have his interests very much at her command. Before he first went abroad upon wreck designs, he, to make his long absence easy unto her, made her his promise, that what estate the God of Heaven should then bestow upon him, should be entirely at her disposal, in case that she should survive him.

And, when Almighty God accordingly bestowed on him a fair estate, he not only rejoiced in seeing so many charities done every day by her bountiful hand, but he also (*not having any children of his own*) ADOPTED A NEPHEW OF HER'S TO BE HIS HEIR. And reckoning that a verbal intimation unto her of what pious and public uses he would have any part of his estate, after his death, put unto, as well as what supports he would have afforded unto his own relations, would be as much attended by her, as if he had otherwise taken the most effectual care imaginable, he contented himself with bequeathing all he had entirely to her, in his last will and testament. He knew very well that her will, in point of a liberal disposition to honour the Lord with the substance, which the Lord had in so strange a manner enriched them withal, would not fail of being equal with his own.

By this account it appears that Sir William Phips was not himself the ancestor of Lord Mulgrave, though I had followed

the Irish Peerage by Archdall, in asserting him to be so. The adopted nephew of his wife was probably the true ancestor.

The PRESENT PEER has had issue,

First, Henry Constantine, born May 15th, 1797, died December 4th, 1808.

Second, Henrietta Sophia, born May 28th, 1799.

Third, Charles Beaumont, born December 27th, 1801.

Fourth, a son, born December 7th, 1808.

Fifth, a son, born October 1809.

## LORD BRADFORD.—P. 367.

P. 374. The issue of the PRESENT PEER are,

First, GEORGE Augustus Frederick Henry, born October 23d, 1789.

Second, Charles Orlando, in the navy.

Third, Orlando, appointed an ensign in the first regiment of foot guards, February 14th, 1811.

Fourth, Henry Edmund, born September, 1797.

Fifth, Lucy Elizabeth Georgina, born in 1792; married, January 22d, 1809, William Wolriche Whitmore, Esq. of Dudmaston, Shropshire, lieutenant-colonel of the Shropshire militia.

Sixth, a daughter, born September 14th, 1799.

## LORD SELSEY.—P. 376.

P. 378. JAMES, eldest son of the PRESENT PEER, died November 8th, 1811.

## LORD YARBOROUGH.—P. 387.

P. 398. Honourable Caroline Elwes died July 13th, 1812.

## LORD HOOD.—P. 400.

P. 400. The Honourable Samuel Hood has a daughter born in November, 1811.

## LORD STEWART OF GARLIES.—P. 418.

P. 444. Lady Sophia, wife of the Honourable William Bligh, died July 25th, 1809.

## LORD SALTERSFORD.—P. 445.

P. 451. The issue of HIS LORDSHIP have been,

First, George Henry, born November 13th, 1791, died young.

Second, Charles, born February 20th, 1793, died young.

Third, JAMES THOMAS, *Viscount Stopford*, born March 27th, 1794.

Fourth, Edward, born June 11th, 1795.

Fifth, Henry Scott, born October 21st, 1797.

Sixth, Montague, born November 11th, 1798.

Seventh, Lady Mary Frances, born April 21st, 1801.

Eighth, Robert, born November 23d, 1802.

Ninth, Lady Elizabeth Anna, born January 9th, 1805.

Tenth, Lady Jane, born February 25th, 1806.

Eleventh, Lady Charlotte, born September 7th, 1807.

Twelfth, a daughter, born September 17th, 1811.

Rear Admiral Robert Stopford married, June 23d, 1809, Mary, daughter of Robert Fanshaw, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's dockyard at Plymouth.

The PRESENT PEER was appointed Captain of the Band of Pensioners, April 11th, 1812.

## LORD DAWNAY.---P. 453.

P. 458. LORA, *Viscountess Downe*, mother of the present Peer, died in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged seventy-two, April 24th, 1812.

William Henry, third son, of Sesay, in Yorkshire, is in holy orders.

Thomas Dawnay, fifth son, of Ashwell, co. Rutland, is also in holy orders.

## LORD BRODRICK.---P. 460.

P. 474. The Hon. Major General John Brodrick is Governor and Commander of the forces in Martinique. He married, Sep-

tember 6th, 1809, Anne, daughter of Robert Graham of Fintry, Esq.

## LORD ROUS.—P. 476.

P. 480. Add to HIS LORDSHIP'S issue,

A son, born August 4th, 1810.

## LORD GWYDIR.—P. 496.

P. 501. The Hon. PETER ROBERT, eldest son, has a daughter, born September 2d, 1809.

The Hon. Lindsey Merrick Burrell has a son, William Brownlow Lindsey Peter.

## LORD CAWDOR.—P. 530.

P. 531. HIS LORDSHIP has another brother, a captain in the navy.

## LORD WELLESLEY.—P. 532.

P. 544. William Wellesley Pole, only son of the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, married, March 14th, 1812, Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Sir James Tilney Long of Draycot-house, in Wiltshire, and Wanstead, in Essex, Bart. and has added the names of Tilney Long to his own.

Arthur is eldest son of the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, who has another son, born January 16th, 1808.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley was made a knight of the Bath, 1812.

The PRESENT PEER was appointed SECRETARY OF STATE for the Foreign Department, in 1810, and resigned it in May, 1812.

## LORD MINTO.—P. 559.

P. 561. The Hon. Edmund Eliott married, October 23d, 1809, Amelia, third daughter of James Henry Casamajor, Esq. one of the Members of the Supreme Council at Madras.

Hon. William Eliott died June 5th, 1811.

## LORD WODEHOUSE.—P. 562.

P. 571. The Hon. Letitia Wodehouse married, November 30th, 1811, Sir Thomas Maynard Hesilrigge, Bart.

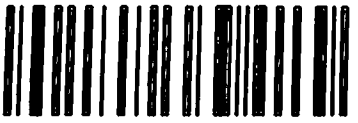
## LORD LILFORD.—P. 577.

P. 582. The Hon. Captain Henry Powys of the eighty-third Foot, died of his wounds at the capture of Badajos, in the Spring of 1812.

## LORD FITZGIBBON.—P. 605.

P. 606. The Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon has retired from the army.

T. Bensley, Printer,
Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.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